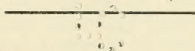


HISTORICAL SKETCHES
OF
FRANKLIN COUNTY
AND
ITS SEVERAL TOWNS
WITH MANY
SHORT BIOGRAPHIES

BY
FREDERICK J. SEAVER
MALONE, NEW YORK



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FOREWORD

The suggestion has been urgently made to me now and again by various parties that the information acquired concerning Malone and Franklin county affairs during newspaper work here covering a period of forty years, together with the data at my command contained in the files of the Malone *Palladium*, make it a sort of public duty that I prepare and publish a history of Franklin county. But such a work is too formidable to be undertaken with the time that could be spared for continuous application in examination and compilation of records, even if capacity and aptitude for so ambitious an effort were not also lacking.

Yet I am by no means insensible to the desirability and importance of assembling and arranging in narrative form such personal recollections of our older residents as may still be obtainable, as well as more authoritative information which, if not put together soon, may be lost forever, or at least become daily more and more difficult to collect and shape for the benefit of those who in later days may care to know the past of our several towns and of the county. The work ought, indeed, to have been done fifty years or more ago if it were to possess the charm and value that men of the time of Asa Hascall, Joseph H. Jackson, Sidney Lawrence, William A. Wheeler, Ashbel B. Parmelee, Dr. Theodore Gay, Dr. Sidney P. Bates, Joel J. Seaver, Francis T. Heath or others who might be named could have given to it. But the obligation to prepare and leave accessible such a record and recital was perhaps not then realized, as certainly it was not discharged. In the spirit and with the purpose of now supplying, at least in part, what it is regrettable that others did not do long ago, a series of sketches will be prepared by me along the lines indicated, though, of course, without claim or pretense that they should be dignified as "history." Rather, they will be in the main biographical and desultory, with reproduction of parts of some of the papers in my possession which were written by men of prominence of an earlier generation. If the effort shall serve to interest or entertain any considerable number of Franklin county people in the present, and be found of value in later years for reference, I shall be sufficiently recompensed for the time and labor that I shall have expended.

There are doubtless many omissions, and the sole merit which it is ventured to claim for the work is that it has been wrought with painstaking care in prosecuting inquiries and in searching records, and that,

so far as it has been possible to make it, it is accurate. The files of the *Franklin Telegraph* from 1820 to 1829, of the *Spectator* for 1833 and 1834, and of the *Malone Palladium* from 1835 to 1909 have been examined week by week, and records in the surrogate's, county clerk's and the several town clerks' offices, as well as many church records and some in the office of the Secretary of State, have been consulted diligently for facts; and it has been my purpose that no unqualified statement of importance should be made that has not been authenticated.

FREDERICK J. SEAVER.

MALONE, N. Y., *July 1, 1918.*

CHAPTER I

FRANKLIN COUNTY

The discovery of America having been due to the dream of a westward passage to the Indies, the localities not on the seaboard which were first settled were logically the important river valleys, for the early voyagers were prone to mistake any large stream for an arm of the sea, and to ascend it in expectation that it must lead to a western ocean. The valleys of the Hudson and St. Lawrence were thus the regions in and about the State of New York to be earliest opened and occupied. Accordingly we find the sites of Quebec, Montreal and New York each becoming a military and trading post almost within a century of the discovery by Columbus, and in less than another hundred years there were forts at Oswego and Niagara, and for France and the Church Jesuit missionaries were assiduously cultivating the friendship of the Indians through Central New York, in the remote parts of Canada, and even in the territory which we now call our Middle West. That other localities to which natural thoroughfares or important Indian trails did not lead waited yet another century before being occupied is easily understandable. It is, indeed, occasion rather for surprise that a country of the characteristics which were popularly imputed to Northern New York, except possibly to the shores of Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence, should have attracted settlement even then. Surveys of State lands to the line of the present boundary of St. Lawrence county had sent the report broadcast that the entire region was rugged, mountainous and inhospitable, if not uninhabitable. A map in the Documentary History of New York, published in that period, actually carried the note that the mountains here "show their tops always covered with snow," and many years later Senator Young stigmatized Franklin county as "the Siberia of New York." So unfavorably, in fact, was this section regarded that notwithstanding the State set apart in it hundreds of thousands of acres, still called "the Old Military Tract," from which revolutionary soldiers might choose homesteads under the war land-bounty acts, not a single acre here was ever entered by any claimant—which is to say that only a little more than a century ago lands in our county could not even be given away. No natural highway pierced it, or even touched it except at a single point, nor is there evidence that the Indians inhabited any part of it until within comparatively modern times. True, the

Adirondack Mountains* take their name from a tribe of the Algonquins, whom the French called "Montagnais," and the woods and waters which in after years afforded so rare sport to white lovers of the rod and gun, and later still became a resort of pleasure and fashion for troops of summer idlers, and a sanatorium of blessed potency for the sick, were aforetime the deer-hunting and beaver-trapping grounds of the Algonquins and the Iroquois. But that seems to have been all, for the permanent lodges of these peoples were elsewhere, save for the possible exception of some very remote occupation by them or their predecessors of the vicinity of St. Regis. Here, on the east bank of the river of the same name, near its confluence with the St. Lawrence, may still be distinguished what some antiquarians believe to be an ancient Indian burial mound — probably made (if made at all except by nature) by Indians antedating the discovery by Columbus. As a matter of fact there are few burial mounds east of Ohio.

The first white person known to have set foot within the present limits of Franklin county came to St. Regis from Caughnawaga about 1750. The Indians at the latter place were a remnant of the Mohawks, formerly settled near Schenectady, and known as the "praying Indians." They were persuaded by French missionaries to remove to Canada about 1667. The story, briefly, as told by Franklin B. Hough, who was pains-

*An old gazetteer refers to one range of the Adirondacks as the "Peru Mountains," which naturally suggests treasure and precious metals, but in fact the name is understood to have been taken from the town, which, in turn, is supposed to have been so called because of its mountainous character. This particular range is described as extending from about ten miles west of Lake Champlain southwestwardly through Essex and Hamilton counties for a distance of one hundred and thirty miles.

NOTE.—Though the matter does not pertain particularly, or hardly at all, to Franklin county, it may nevertheless not be uninteresting to emphasize here the error of what has been, I think, the general school-boy impression, that America was once densely populated by aborigines. My own school history's recital of wars and massacres certainly suggested to the childish mind that the Indians, if not as numerous as the leaves of the forest, were surely almost as many as the trees. But the best authorities place their probable aggregate, of both sexes and all ages, east of the Rockies, in the territory of the United States, at the time of the discovery, at not more than 300,000, or only about as many souls as the cities of Rochester and Utica combined now contain. The same territory had in 1910 a population of 85,000,000, or more than 260 times that of the Indians four centuries previous. The Indians now surviving in the United States, when the idea is more or less prevalent that they have been all but exterminated, number almost as many as they did in 1500. Lossing and other more accurate historians estimate the number of Indians belonging to the "Long House" or the League of the Iroquois, at not to exceed 13,000 at their strongest, and there are half as many now living in New York. Yet, unless we may be near a reservation we rarely see one, or, unless something directs the matter particularly to attention, realize that there are any in the State. Fisk gives the Hurons, who occupied the country to the east of the lake that bears their name, only 20,000 souls in all, and a somewhat careful examination of authorities discloses that with the exception of King Philip's forces in the terrible war that he waged, and which at their maximum numbered between 3,000

taking and usually accurate, is that two boys named Tarbell were kidnapped at Groton, Mass., about 1723, taken to Caughnawaga, and there adopted — growing up in the habits, manners and language of their captors, and in the course of time marrying daughters of two of the chiefs. Superior in mind and enterprise to the genuine Indian youths, and so outclassing them at many points, jealousy was provoked against the Tarbells and their immediate families, aligning the village into factions and creating general friction and disturbance. These differences proving irreconcilable, the missionary priest at Caughnawaga advised the Tarbells to withdraw and establish themselves elsewhere. They and their families, together with their wives' parents, proceeded to St. Regis, which they called Ak-sis-sas-ne, said to signify "where the partridge drums," though the name is claimed by some writers not to have been applied because of such drumming, but from the fact that the grinding of ice in the St. Lawrence in that vicinity, floating through the rapids and lodging in the calmer waters, produces a noise which at a distance resembles the drumming of the partridge. Here the Tarbells made small clearings for corn fields, and founded their homes. Fronting on the St. Lawrence, and bordered by the Raquette on the west and by the St. Regis on the east, the location is one of great natural attractiveness, and the soil is generally rich and fertile. In 1760 they were joined by a colony from Caughnawaga which is believed to have numbered several hundred, marshaled and led by Father Anthony Gordon, a Jesuit missionary, who, arriving on the day whose patron saint is St. Regis, gave that name to the place. The motive for this movement from Caughnawaga is understood to have been the withdrawal of the Indians from the close vicinity of Montreal,

and 4,000 warriors, the largest Indian war party prior to or during the Revolutionary War of which record has been made was one of 1,800, led by Montcalm at Ticonderoga in 1758; and this included savages recruited all the way from Quebec to Iowa. The next largest, of 1,000, was mustered by Sir William Johnston in an expedition against Oswego. In other campaigns and marauding forays the maximum appears to have been 600 until about 1800, when a much larger force was all but exterminated in Ohio, and again at the Custer massacre of the Little Big Horn. Most of the colonial Indian horrors were perpetrated by bands usually numbering only 30 or 40, though occasionally they were participated in by from 100 to 200. The entire fighting strength of the Iroquois in 1700 is rated by Parkman at only 1,200, disease and war having cut it in half. The same authority gives the total number of Algonquin warriors in Canada at the same date as scarcely 1,000, and this inclusive of all who were scattered from Ottawa to the Atlantic. As still further demonstration of the point that is sought here to be made, Parkman, in referring to the flight of a party of raiders from Massachusetts to Canada, declares that in the entire distance of 200 miles there was not a house or even one Indian wigwam. Thus any idea that in pioneer times the country was thickly populated by savages must be revised and rejected. Indeed, the slightest careful reflection proves that in the nature of then existing conditions any considerable population was impossible, for the country was so much a wilderness, and the Indian clearings and fields so few and scant, that it could not have supported large numbers of people.

where corrupting and degrading influences, particularly the ease with which liquor could be obtained, made the work of the missionaries doubly arduous and discouragingly barren of results. Absolute prohibition and suppression of the rum evil characterized the new village for a time, but has not been a distinguishing condition of the locality in late years. Unless the tribe is to degenerate utterly, measures must be enforced to restore the state of affairs in this regard which Father Gordon instituted. Intemperance and tuberculosis are the scourges of this people.

Another white person besides the Tarbells, an Indian captive and a woman, is naturally recalled in connection with St. Regis, though never herself a resident there. In 1704 the village of Deerfield, Mass., was sacked and partly burned, many of the inhabitants massacred, and many others carried into captivity. Among the latter was Eunice, aged seven years, the daughter of Rev. John Williams. She was taken to Caughnawaga, grew up in the tribe, and in time mated with an Indian, the husband taking the wife's name. She visited Deerfield upon two occasions after reaching womanhood, but could not be persuaded to desert the people with whom her life had been cast, nor to discard even temporarily her Indian dress and resume the garb of the whites. Eleazer Williams (sometimes called "Lazarre"), who is believed by many to have been the lost dauphin of France, and who was educated at Long Meadow, Mass., and at other schools in New England, and served for many years as a missionary to the Indians in Central New York and in Wisconsin, afterward becoming an Episcopal clergyman at Hogansburgh, is held by Parkman, and probably with truth, to have been Eunice Williams's grandson. But the story of Eleazer Williams will be a chapter by itself.

Though the Tarbells and Father Gordon are the first whites indubitably *known* to have set foot within the limits of our county, the impression persisted among the early settlers here that others must have antedated them; and, indeed, that assumption may be well founded notwithstanding it is not susceptible of positive proof. Almost a hundred and fifty years before St. Regis was founded it is known with certainty that French fur traders were pushing west and north from Montreal, and establishing trading stations at all advantageous points. Thus it is far from improbable that territory in the vicinity of Fort Covington and St. Regis may have been occupied by adventurers of this class long before the migration of the Tarbells, and that they even penetrated to locations a number of miles south of the St. Lawrence. Various incidents arose

from time to time three-quarters of a century ago which gave support to that idea. In 1851 Wing Merritt, a wheelwright of Malone, while dressing out wagon spokes from an oak tree eighteen inches in diameter that had been cut in Brasher, found a leaden bullet within an inch of the heart of the tree, and by counting the concentric rings within which the bullet lay, and making what was deemed proper allowance for the ball's penetration, it was believed that the shot must have been fired close upon two hundred years before. The incident is unquestionably authentic. Then, too, within a few years of the same time a knife or dirk thrust into a log or tree trunk was found in the heart of the wilderness in the town of Bellmont under conditions which were held by those who looked into the matter to point unmistakably to its having been left there by a European a great many years previously. But these and other similar incidents, however interesting and suggestive, are of course not proof that the county was visited by whites prior to 1750, and I have not been able to find any authentic record that confirms the conjecture or assumption.

SIR JOHN JOHNSTON'S FLIGHT THROUGH THE ADIRONDACKS

The story of Sir John Johnston of Johnstown is well known in a general way, but that he journeyed through parts of Franklin county, and almost perished here from exposure and starvation, will, I think, be news to most people. He was an ardent supporter of George III. and a strong royalist, with a considerable number of Scottish retainers and an unbounded influence with the Mohawk Indians. In the winter of 1775 General Schuyler met Sir John by appointment in the vicinity of his home, and compelled him to surrender two or three hundred stand of arms, with ammunition for them, and exacted his parole not to engage in hostilities against the Colonists. In May, 1776, reports having reached General Schuyler to the effect that Sir John was about to violate his parole, a large force of Colonists was sent from Albany to apprehend him: but Tory or Indian friends having warned him of the approach of these, he fled with his retainers to Canada. Mr. James Croil, in his history of Dundas county, Ont., says that, being apprehensive that if he should pursue the Lake Champlain route he might come into collision with the Colonist army that was operating in that region, he directed his flight through the Adirondacks, descending the valley of the Raquette river to its confluence with the St. Lawrence, where he was met by Indians from Caughnawaga, and taken thence by boat to Montreal. The hardships

endured in the wilderness are said to have been extreme, and food in sufficient quantities for so large a party impossible of procurement. Many of Sir John's followers were given land grants in Dundas county, and Mr. Croil having had opportunity to gather data from these or their descendants, his statement is to be presumed authentic. Moreover, a work compiled and published by one of Sir John's descendants corroborates it, though not routing the flight quite as definitely as Mr. Croil does. Sir John marshaled later a host of his Indian followers under the redoubtable Brandt, and also organized a force of regular soldiers known as the Royal Greens, and was a terrible scourge throughout the Mohawk valley.

THE OLD MILITARY TRACT AND THE MACOMB PURCHASE

Every wilderness tract, every farm and even every village lot and garden plot in Franklin county is a part either of the so-called Old Military Tract or of the so-called Macomb's Purchase. The former comprehended all of the towns Burke, Chateaugay, Bellmont and Franklin, and the latter all of the fifteen other towns. A brief statement concerning these tracts should, therefore, be of popular interest.

The Old Military Tract was set apart by act of the Legislature in 1786 for satisfying out of the same the claims of persons entitled to bounty lands promised by a prior act for enlistment and three years' service in the Revolutionary army. Each private and non-commissioned officer was entitled under this latter act to five hundred acres of State lands, and commissioned officers from one thousand acres to five thousand five hundred acres each, dependent upon their rank. To meet such claims something like three-quarters of a million acres in the northern part of the State were appropriated, comprising the four towns named in Franklin county and also five towns in Essex and Clinton counties. But the Legislature had created other military tracts also for the like purpose, lying in the central part of the State and in Ohio, and, these latter being deemed more desirable, all land-bounty claims were filed against them, so that not a single acre of the tract in this region was ever pre-empted by a soldier. All of it was subsequently sold by the State to land speculators at about nine pence per acre. The names of those who became early owners in this tract which are now at all familiar here are William Bailey, Gerrit Smith, Guy Meigs, Samuel Wead and William Bell. The town of Bellmont (then including Franklin) takes its name from the latter, and Gerrit Smith's investment was largely with the idea

of providing homes for freed and fugitive slaves — Mr. Smith having been one of the most zealous and best known abolitionists in the period antedating the Civil War, and an ardent member of the society for colonizing the western coast of Africa with emancipated blacks. Not a few colored people were in fact settled upon a part of Mr. Smith's purchase, and some of their descendants are still residents of Franklin and Essex counties, though the severity of the climate, the inhospitable character of the soil and the agricultural ignorance of the negroes combined to make the attempted colonization a failure.

The Macomb Purchase, effected in 1791, included parts of Franklin, Lewis, Jefferson and Oswego counties, and all of St. Lawrence, together with most of the American islands in the St. Lawrence river, comprehending nearly four million acres. The contract price made with the State was eight pence per acre, one-sixth part to be paid in cash, and the remainder in five equal annual payments, without interest, but with a discount of six per cent. per year to be allowed to Macomb if he should anticipate any of the agreed payments. And, even at this price, the State benefited only by one-half of the amount, the other half having been allowed for services to the commissioners who made the sale. A condition of the grant or patent that was never met required that within seven years from its date there be one family actually settled on the tract for every six hundred and forty acres thereof; otherwise, the estate to "cease, determine and be void." Also the letters patent reserved to the State "all gold and silver mines, and five acres of every hundred acres" for highways. The contract of purchase provided further that there be deducted from the acreage to be paid for "all lakes whose area exceeds one thousand acres" and a "tract equal to six miles square in the vicinity of the village of St. Regis," which last exception was intended to provide for an Indian reservation.

Macomb became financially involved before the transaction with the State was fully consummated, and by a series of transfers various sections of the tract for which he had bargained became vested in a number of people — some of whom had been from the start silent partners with him in the deal. Included among these early owners were Daniel McCormick, William Constable, John McViekar, Hezekiah B. Pierrepont and Richard Harison. The Constable holdings in Franklin county as partitioned were mainly in the central northern parts, the Pierrepont in the western, the Harison in the central, and the McCormick in the central and southern. Afterward Ray de la Chaumont, Michael Hogan,

Luther Bradish and others came into ownership of considerable tracts through purchase from one or another of those named.

These early land owners in the Old Military Tract and in Macomb's Purchase constituted so remarkable a group of men, both as regards character and abilities and their relation to the government of the State and to the business enterprises of their day, that it would be unpardonable to omit brief sketches of them.

Alexander Macomb was born in Ireland in 1748; came to America with his parents in 1755; located at Detroit, Mich., in 1772, where in thirteen years he amassed a fortune in the fur trade; removed to New York in 1785; married as a second wife a daughter of a partner of William Constable. His residence was on Broadway, below Trinity church, and at one time it was rented and occupied by Washington when he was President. Mr. Macomb served several terms in the Assembly of New York, and mingled in the highest social circles, counting among his intimate friends many of the foremost men of the nation. He failed in 1792 for a million dollars; was arrested and confined in jail for a time at the instance of some of his creditors; re-established himself financially; and failed again in 1812. General Alexander Macomb, who commanded the land forces at the battle of Plattsburgh, was his son. Mr. Macomb died at Georgetown, D. C., in 1831.

Daniel McCormick also was an Irishman, and among his closest friends and almost constant companions at his stately home on Wall street were William Constable, Richard Harison, William Bell and Michael Hogan, some of whom were to be seen with him almost every afternoon on the porch of his house. His establishment was continually the scene of friendly dinner parties, at which the number of guests was always odd. Mr. McCormick was one of the most polished gentlemen in the city, and had the entree to the most exclusive social circles, as is shown by the fact that he was a guest at a dinner given by Mrs. John Jay to President Washington. He would not move from his Wall street home even when every other residence in the locality had disappeared, and the district had been given over wholly to business establishments. He was president of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, grand treasurer of the grand lodge of Masons of the State of New York, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and an alderman. A biographer says of him that he was old-fashioned, and clung tenaciously to accustomed habits and style of dress. He wore short breeches to the last, with white stockings and buckles, and powdered his hair. He was without a stain on his character. He died in 1834, possessed of great wealth.

Michael Hogan, owner of Bombay, another Irishman, who had been a ship captain, sailing to every part of the globe, and speaking a number of languages, brought with him to New York in 1804 four hundred thousand English sovereigns, equivalent to two million dollars — an almost unheard of fortune in this country at that time. The money is understood to have been the dowry of Mrs. Hogan, who was a princess of India, and whom Mr. Hogan had married in the city of Bombay. Mr. Hogan established a store on the site afterward occupied by the old Astor House, and filled it with such a stock of costly merchandise as the city had then never seen. Afterward he became a ship-owner and importer, doing an immense business. He gave the grandest dinners known in New York, and a biographer says that he was the perfect Irish host and gentleman, commanding universal respect. He was a contributor to standard publications of his day. A number of his ships were captured by Great Britain in the war of 1812, involving him in financial embarrassment. A monument was erected to him in old Trinity churchyard, and afterward removed to Grace church.

William Bell had been supercargo for William Constable in the latter's trading enterprises with China, and was deemed an authority of ultimate appeal in all matters relating to commercial business with Asia.

A sketch of Luther Bradish, an up-standing figure in the politics and government of the State of New York three-quarters of a century ago, forms a separate chapter of this work.

Robert Watts, a partner with Mr. Bradish in Moira holdings, and long a resident there, was of the New York family of that name, a number of whom were large merchants, and was related by marriage to General Philip Kearney. An elder Watts married the daughter of the Earl of Sterling.

William Bailey, once owner of the greater part of Burke and Chateaugay, and also the local agent for William Constable, was originally from New York city, possessed considerable means, and located in Chateaugay in 1800. There he conducted a large farm, and built and operated an iron forge — the first in the county with the possible exception of the one in Westville. In 1810 three slaves were owned in Franklin county, and Mr. Bailey was one of the two owners — the other being Mr. Harison of Malone. Though I am not sure, it is my impression that Mr. Bailey had two slaves, and Mr. Harison one. In 1820 there was not a negro, bond or free, in the county. Mr. Bailey was the father

of Admiral Theodorus Bailey, the hero of the capture of New Orleans in our civil war. The admiral was born in Chateaugay in 1805. Mr. Bailey was also the grandfather of the late Mrs. C. C. Whittelsey, of Malone. He represented Clinton county, a part of which Chateaugay then was, in the Assembly in 1802 and 1806, and in the latter year was also a judge of the court of common pleas for Clinton county. He removed from Chateaugay to Plattsburgh in 1811, and died at the latter place in 1840.

Gerrit Smith, the radical abolitionist, and one of the operators of the famous "underground railroad," was said by Thurlow Weed to be "the handsomest, the most attractive and the most intellectual man I have ever met." Mr. Smith is suspected of having quartered on his lands at or near North Elba, Essex county, some of the escaped slaves whom he guided to points of safety against recapture, and it is believed that a number of these were transported secretly through Franklin county to "stations" in Malone, and thence into Canada, via Fort Covington.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, Hezekiah B. Pierrepont had no particular distinction except as a business man of large interests and varied experiences. He is said to have been always lenient and liberal with those who purchased lands from him in cases where they were unable to meet payments as provided in their contracts.

John McVickar, born in Ireland, came to New York as a youth, and was under the guardianship of Daniel McCormick until of an age to rely upon himself. He entered the mercantile business in 1786, and in the course of a few years became one of the largest merchants and ship-owners in the city. The volume of his business was enormous, and a large part of it was the importation and sale of Irish linens and other Irish manufactures. So important to Irish industries were his purchases that upon the occasion of a visit that he made to the island it was a subject of general remark, and it was jokingly suggested that the lord lieutenant confer upon him the order of knighthood. Mr. McVickar also traded largely with China through his own ships. He was one of the founders of the Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, a vestryman of Trinity Church, a director in a number of banks and insurance companies, and a member of the boards of managers of several benevolent and philanthropic institutions to be connected with which was deemed a great honor, as the appointments were invariably restricted to the very best men to be found in the city. Barrett's "Old

Merchants of New York" says that Mr. McVickar was possessed of a sound judgment and a nice sense of the highest commercial honor, and was proverbially generous in extending aid to merchants who were weaker than himself. A son married a daughter (Euretta) of William Constable, and a daughter married William Constable, Jr. William McVickar, deceased, of Malone, who was the father of Mrs. C. W. Breed and Mrs. Ralph, was a descendant of John.

James Donatianus de la Ray de Chaumont, owner of a third of a million acres in the Macomb Purchase, in which was included the township of Harrietstown which contains the village of Saranac Lake, was born in France in 1760, the son of Count de Chaumont, who was the zealous friend and helper of the United States during our war for independence. When Benjamin Franklin went to France as a commissioner for the Colonies to enlist a French alliance, the French government, though friendly, was not yet ready for an open break with Great Britain, and consequently denied Franklin's appeals and entreaties. Nevertheless it secretly encouraged Frenchmen of means and military capacity to act individually in our interest, and Count de Chaumont needed no urging to serve in this direction. He at once placed his hotel or chateau in the suburbs of Paris at the disposal of Franklin, stipulating only that no rent should be paid or obligation be regarded as incurred until the Colonies should win their independence; and upon these terms Franklin made the establishment his office and home for years. Moreover, the count declined to accept an appointment as one of the ministers of France in order that he might remain free to assist America individually. He gave outright to Franklin in 1776 a thousand barrels of gunpowder and other military stores, and thereafter was untiringly active in buying ships, uniforms, arms, etc., for this country. His transactions along these lines ran into the millions of dollars, for much of which Franklin paid him at the time, or he found reimbursement through the sale of the prizes which John Paul Jones or others captured. Nevertheless the operations embarrassed him sorely, and it was nearly twenty years later that Congress made a settlement with him. The son was in full accord with the father in this work, and it was to effect a settlement that the former came to the United States, where he remained for many years, became an American citizen, and formed intimate friendships with Gouverneur Morris, William Constable and other eminent men of the time. Constable having sold the Chasanis tract in Lewis and Jefferson counties to a French syndicate, which planned to build cities on it and establish

manufacturing industries to compete with England's, Le Ray de Chaumont was put in charge of the proposition after it was seen that the original expectations regarding it could not be realized. He also made large purchases of lands himself from Constable, and brought thousands of mechanics and other operatives from France to settle on the tracts. For almost forty years he resided in Jefferson county, seeking to develop his lands, and engaging in various enterprises designed to be of public benefit. It was a corporation organized by him that built the first decent road into Franklin county, the old St. Lawrence turnpike, from Black River to Bangor. He died in France in 1840.

William Constable, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1752, was left by his father in that city to be educated when the latter came to this country in 1762. The son followed a few years later, and joined the father near Schenectady, where he soon entered into business. There he and Alexander Ellice became friends, but the latter, being imbued with Tory proclivities, returned to England at the outbreak of war. It was doubtless from this association that Mr. Ellice came afterward into ownership of the Constable lands in Constable and Westville. Mr. Constable himself entered the Colonial army, and became aide to General Lafayette. Soon after the restoration of peace Mr. Constable again interested himself in mercantile affairs, opening an establishment in Philadelphia, which had a branch in Charleston, and thereafter his business ventures covered a wide range and were large and important. He traded extensively with the West Indies; built, owned and sailed ships to Havana and Asiatic ports; became a partner in New York city with Robert Morris and Gouverneur Morris; built and operated a large flouring mill at Yonkers; speculated heavily in lands not only in New York, but also in Kentucky, Virginia and Georgia, and also in public funds. His fortune was large until heavy losses were incurred while he was in Europe, due to reckless indorsements by his brother, James, who had become a partner with him. Ogden Edwards eulogized Mr. Constable after his death in 1803 as a master spirit in every circle, even among the magnates of this and European countries, and declared that as a conversationalist he was unsurpassed. His mansion in New York is said to have been that of a prince, at which his friends always received princely treatment. After Richard Harison, he was intellectually probably the greatest of those who were owners in the so-called Macomb's Purchase, and apparently it was principally through association and friendship with him and Daniel McCormick that the others of

whom sketches have been given in preceding pages were drawn into investing in lands in this section.

Francis Harison (never spelled with two rs) queen's counsel, and direct descendant of Richard Harison, lord of Hurst, and the grandfather of Richard, the proprietor of the township of Malone, came to New York in 1708 with Lord Lovelace, the then recently appointed Governor of the province, and two years later sheriff, afterward becoming a judge of the admiralty court and also recorder. The Harisons were thus one of the earliest English families in New York, and the descendants are disposed to emphasize the fact that they are in no way related to the Round Head General Harrison, but are of cavalier ancestry. The Malone Richard Harison was born in New York in 1747, and at the age of thirteen entered King's College (now Columbia University) in a class of which he and John Jay, the eminent jurist and statesman, twice Governor of New York, were the only members. The two remained friends and associates throughout their lives. Mr. Harison studied law after graduation from college, and was admitted to the bar as soon as he attained his majority. Almost immediately he won success and distinction, which not only placed him in the front rank in his profession, but brought him wealth also. He was at one time the law partner of Alexander Hamilton. In a work by the then president of Columbia College, in 1847, he is named with Mr. Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Brockholst Livingston and two or three others as having given to the bar of his time an eminence of character and talent comparing favorably with the high standing of the bench, and as one of "its brightest ornaments," to which was added: "Richard Harison was the most accomplished scholar of the group," and "he was, moreover, a sound lawyer." Historians generally of New York city, covering the period of Mr. Harison's activities, refer to him as "that great lawyer" or "that great man." He succeeded James Kent as recorder, "and his refinement and urbanity were as conspicuous on the bench as in private life." As bearing upon his scholarship, it is told that, naturally a student, he was a thorough master of Greek, Latin and French, and a reader of widest range: even after reaching his seventy-second year, he took up the study of Hebrew, and mastered that language. Besides having been recorder of New York, he was secretary of the board of regents of the University of New York from 1787 to 1790; member of Assembly in 1787 and 1789; a member in 1788 with Hamilton, Jay and others of the convention which adopted

the federal constitution; and from 1789 to 1801 United States attorney for the district of New York. Through the kindness of his greatgrandson, William Beverley Harison, I am privileged to have before me as I write a photographic copy of his commission as United States attorney, signed by George Washington, and also a photographic copy of a personal letter from President Washington, transmitting the commission, from which I quote: "The high importance of the judicial system in our national government makes it an indispensable duty to select such characters to fill the several offices in it as would discharge their respective duties with honor to themselves and advantage to the country." Mr. Harison was nominated to the Senate by President Washington to be judge of the United States district court, but declined the office. He died in New York December 7, 1829.

Bearing in mind the conditions in Franklin county as set forth in previous pages, and considering that, though Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence river were principal avenues along which the forces of England and France moved and fought almost continuously in the half century of conflict which those powers waged for dominion in America, Clinton county had not a permanent settler until 1763, and St. Lawrence none until 1792 with the exception of the mission at Fort La Presentacion (now Ogdensburg), the fact that it was more than three centuries after the voyage of Columbus before there was a single white home within the present limits of Franklin county is less occasion for remark than the fact that one was established even then. It certainly was not expectation or hope of finding here gold and silver loot and mines, such as had enriched Spain from Mexico and Peru, nor yet a search for adventure or the dream that the climate was mild or the soil especially fertile, that induced our first immigration. The impelling motive, then, could hardly have been other than the spirit of restlessness which in all countries and in all ages has kept the tide of migration and the course of empire and civilization moving westward — now in prosecution of war, now for attainment of freedom of worship, and again merely in the search and striving for cheaper lands and for larger opportunities in life. The latter must have been the impulse in this case, for the men who came knew in advance that for a time at least conditions here must make for dire privation, for arduous labor, and for only a bare living at the best. Nevertheless, they came, the sturdy manhood of New England, with devotion to home, with belief in the church and the school, and with fidelity to conscience. While probably none of them quite so phrased it, they believed, too, "in the sovereign

fatherhood of God and the equal brotherhood of man;" and for that some of them had fought at Bennington, Quebec, Ticonderoga, Saratoga or Yorktown.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS

We who enjoy to-day the fruits of the labors and the traits of character of Franklin county's pioneers can not too highly estimate their worth, nor too greatly venerate their memories. Unlettered though some of them were, lacking the refinements which association and attrition with others induce, and environed but rudely in all respects, they yet possessed great natural intelligence, were endowed with shrewd judgment which hard experience made practical and far-seeing, and were enterprising to a degree. To these qualities and to the sacrifices and privations which our ancestors voluntarily imposed upon themselves beyond those which necessity compelled had they chosen to consider only the then present and themselves, instead of having looked to the future, Franklin county owes much in the line of material development, beneficent institutions, and rank in enterprise, intelligence and character. As a boy it was my privilege to know some of those who had converted Franklin county's forests into farms, established our churches and founded our schools; and, though of course there were exceptions, their simple and correct habits and walk in life, their virtues, their intense convictions and inflexible loyalty to principle gave them a rugged and sterling worth that commands unbounded respect; and I should feel that a duty had been undischarged if this brief tribute were not here paid to them.

ERECTION OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

The lands comprising Franklin county were originally a part of Albany county, which once embraced a portion of the State of Maine, all of the State of Vermont, and nearly all of that part of New York which lies west of the Hudson and north of the Mohawk. Clinton county was erected from Washington, one of Albany's off-shoots, in 1788, and then, and by subsequent extensions, included all of its present self, and substantially all of Essex and Franklin and a part of St. Lawrence. What is now Franklin county consisted at that time of parts of the towns Champlain, Peru and Plattsburgh. Chateaugay (spelled in the act creating it, "Chatenaya") was taken from Plattsburgh and Champlain in 1799, and in 1801 and again in 1802 and 1808 there were annexations to it, so that with Malone it was co-extensive with Franklin county, comprising an area of almost seventeen hundred square miles. For twelve years after the first settlement

here we were one with Clinton as a county. All real estate records were kept at Plattsburgh, and all court business had to be transacted there. Even yet not a few of the records of early conveyances of lands in Franklin county are to be found solely in the office of the clerk of Clinton county, only some of the more important having been certified to the clerk's office in Malone, and so made easily accessible here. For a time the arrangement as indicated occasioned little inconvenience or annoyance, as the population was scant and its interests so slight that public records and litigation concerned the inhabitants but seldom and insignificantly. Immigration continuing at an increasing rate, however, the condition became irksome and insupportable, developing a demand for separation from Clinton and for the erection of a new county, particularly because jury duty and attendance at court as witnesses were onerous and costly. At that time fees for jurors in courts of sessions and common pleas were but one shilling in each case in which they were sworn, and in the supreme court and circuit court the same when sworn, with an allowance of six shillings per day for time spent in going to and returning from the place of service. Witnesses received two shillings per day. This meant that a juror drawn or a witness summoned from any part of what is now Franklin county had to travel to and from Plattsburgh, usually on foot, pay all of his expenses, and receive perhaps a dollar and a half at the minimum or possibly three or four dollars as a maximum for his week's time and outlay. Now a juror from, say, Tupper Lake, serving at Malone, would be paid for a week's attendance something over twenty dollars, and a witness in a criminal case about eight dollars.

In 1808 the Legislature was petitioned to erect this county, with Norfolk suggested for its name. Barely a month later (March 11th) the prayer of the petition was granted by the enactment of an act to divide Clinton county, but with the name of the county set off therefrom to be Franklin instead of Norfolk. Four other counties were erected the same day, all but one by chapters earlier than that creating Franklin; and the latter became the forty-first county of New York. The act of erection provided, in brief, that there be established the county of Franklin, with boundaries the same as those now existing, except that in 1822 one township was detached from Franklin and added to Essex, and in 1913 a tract of five square miles was taken from St. Lawrence at its southeastern part and annexed to Franklin, so that the latter might complete a highway, in which St. Lawrence is not especially interested, to connect Tupper Lake with roads leading straight through the wilderness to Utica and Albany. The act erecting our

county further provided that there be created here "a court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace," the terms of which should be in April and October in each year at the academy in Malone. (This court was equivalent in most respects to the county court as created by the constitution of 1846, and as before the "side judges" or justices of sessions were abolished, though its jurisdiction was somewhat broader, and the "first judge" was not required to be a lawyer.) The act authorized the supervisors of the county to raise by tax on the freeholders and inhabitants of the county the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, "to be applied and appropriated by them to strengthen and secure one room in the said academy as a gaol for said county," and empowered the sheriff and other officers to confine their prisoners there or in the jail of the county of Clinton as they might elect; and thus the academy building became at once an institution for instruction, a temple of justice, and a place of detention for debtors and for punishment and correction of evil doers, as well as serving for a few years as a house of worship. This so-called academy building (the institution was never chartered as an academy) was a two-story frame structure, and stood a little to the north and west of the present academy building. It was known as "the Harison Academy," and at one time went into disuse for school purposes, when it was converted into a tenement house, and was so occupied at least as late as 1844. One of the rooms in it was rented by a tenant to the village band for a meeting place for practising, and for a time the Odd Fellows had their lodge room on the second floor of the building. Later it was again converted into a school building, moved a short distance to the west, and used for the higher grades of our village schools until about 1870. Some of the teachers who were in charge there were Cyrus Bates, Cyrus Thomas, Sidney Sayles and Marcus Johnson. Fifty-odd years ago students there would drop waste paper between the studding, where the plaster was broken, and then throw a lighted match into the cavity. Thus every few weeks school would have to be dismissed because the building was on fire.

The act of erection further changed the boundaries of Chateaugay as well as those of Malone, detaching from the former certain townships which were to remain a part of Clinton county, and annexing to both Chateaugay and Malone (then called Harison) those parts of the towns Plattsburgh and Peru which extended to the present St. Lawrence county eastern boundary. It also provided that Franklin county should be considered a part of the eastern district of the State, and that returns

of elections for State officers, members of both Houses of the Legislature and representatives in Congress be made to the clerk of Clinton county. As judges, sheriffs and county clerks were all then appointive by the Governor and Council, a consequence of this provision is that there is no record in the county clerk's office at Malone of the county's vote until 1822. The eastern district included in 1808 the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Montgomery, Washington, Essex, Clinton and Franklin, and was entitled to a representation of eleven Senators. In 1815 the district was changed to exclude Albany, and to add Herkimer and Lewis, with a representation of eight Senators.

FRANKLIN COUNTY'S GROWTH

As illustrative of the conditions which had occasioned the movement for a separation from Clinton county, the growth of our own county may appropriately be shown at this point. Chateaugay, all uninhabited in early 1796, had come to contain a population of 443 at the date of the census in 1800, which had increased in 1810 to 625, notwithstanding its partition in the meantime to make Malone, and that of the county as a whole to 2,719, though in the ensuing four years (due to apprehension of war and to its effects when it actually occurred) there was a loss of 151. The population of the county and of its several towns in 1810 and in certain subsequent years was:

COUNTY	When formed	From what taken	1810	1820	1830	1840	1860	1900	1910	1915
Complete.....	1808	Clinton county.....	2,719	4,439	11,312	16,518	30,837	42,842	44,534	46,181
Altamont.....	1890	Waverly.....						3,045	4,691	4,480
Bangor.....	1812	Dickinson.....		370	1,076	1,289	2,520	2,221	1,946	2,179
Bellmont.....	1833	Chateaugay.....				472	1,376	2,414	2,341	2,031
Bombay *.....	1833	Fort Covington.....				1,146	2,440	2,742	2,588	1,337
Brandon.....	1828	Bangor.....			316	531	794	938	872	860
Brighton.....	1858	Duane.....					208	706	741	777
Burke.....	1844	Chateaugay.....					2,240	1,936	1,772	1,835
Chateaugay.....	1799	Champlain and Plattsburgh.....		625	828	2,016	2,824	3,183	2,723	2,840
Constable.....	1807	Malone †.....	916	637	693	1,122	1,680	1,266	1,323	1,331
Dickinson.....	1808	Malone.....	411	495	446	1,005	1,917	1,691	1,609	1,514
Duane.....	1828	Malone.....			247	324	279	312	300	255
Fort Covington...	1817	Constable.....		979	2,901	2,092	2,757	2,043	2,028	2,045
Franklin.....	1836	Bellmont.....				192	1,105	1,501	1,447	1,378
Harrietstown ‡...	1841	Duane.....					340	3,390	4,753	4,716
Malone †.....	1805	Chateaugay.....	767	1,130	2,207	3,229	6,565	10,009	10,154	11,255
Moir.....	1828	Dickinson.....			791	962	1,798	2,484	2,346	2,413
Santa Clara.....	1888	Brandon.....						580	675	525
Waverly.....	1880	Dickinson.....						1,615	2,170	2,133
Westville.....	1829	Constable.....			619	1,023	1,635	1,237	1,121	1,128

* Includes 1,253 Indians in 1900 and 1,249 in 1910. The number of Indians shown by the enumeration of 1915 is 1,086, but undoubtedly should be nearly 1,500. See chapter on St. Regis.

† Then Harison.

‡ Part of Brandon afterward added.

The decrease in population during the war of 1812 and in the years immediately preceding was due to these facts: There was a settlement of Indians in the county, all of whom had been at one time British wards. On contiguous territory lying in Canada were an equal or greater number belonging to the same tribe who were still British, and though this people had had no sanguinary record in three-quarters of a century then past, and, indeed, most of those dwelling within Franklin county had been American in sympathy during the war of the revolution, they were nevertheless Indians, and a hundred years ago the mere name suggested savagery, bloodthirstiness and rapine. It was known, too, that for some time preceding the declaration of war British agents had been successfully inciting Indians along the Northwestern frontier to outrages upon the American whites in that section, and rumor magnified and distorted real conditions there and everywhere adjacent to Canada. The effect was utter demoralization, and it is told that many times when false alarms were given, or even at sight of an Indian's footprints, the settlers would be seized with panic, and flee to the woods with their wives and children for hiding. Similarly, though more quietly, the Indians themselves suffered, as knowledge that their appearance away from their reservation would be certain to occasion alarm on the part of the whites, if not collision with them, and operated to restrict their movements and to prevent their customary hunting trips. But as a matter of fact not only was there no Indian outbreak here, but there was never a real indication that one was meditated. Nevertheless, so strong was the belief that one was certain to occur that some of the more timid settlers abandoned their homes, removing to localities which were thought to be safer, and undoubtedly considerable numbers who had contemplated coming here were deterred by apprehension from so doing. As indicative of the state of affairs, General Clark Williamson, a man of exceptional determination and intrepid courage, came to Malone in 1809 and purchased the farm near the Junction which was for so long a time his home, but, disquieted by the general conviction of Indian outbreaks, deemed it imprudent to remain. Returning to Vermont, it was a number of years before he felt justified in again coming and establishing his home here. The instance is probably only one among many that were similar.

Between 1860 and 1865 the county lost 2,692 in population, or nine per cent., because of a diminished birth rate during the period of the civil war, and because many of the large number of men here who entered the Union army gave their lives to the cause, or settled

elsewhere instead of returning to their homes after their terms of enlistment had expired.

In the thirty years from 1860 to 1890 the county as a whole made a net gain of only 7,273 in population, the increases having been principally in Bellmont, Harrietstown, Malone, Moira and Waverly, and actual losses having been experienced by Bombay, Chateaugay, Fort Covington and Westville — some of them considerable. Dickinson also had an apparent loss, but it was occasioned largely, if not altogether, by the town's partition for the erection of Waverly. Chateaugay's decrease was due principally to the fact that several hundred residents removed to Colorado; and it seems probable that other losses are to be explained by the fact that families are generally smaller than formerly, which is strikingly illustrated by school records and conditions. For illustration, there is one district in Burke in which the school used to be of considerable size that has not a single child of school age, and there are a number more scattered through the county where similar conditions exist, though perhaps not quite as extreme. The exact facts for the county are not in my possession, but in the State as a whole there are 15 schools which have but one pupil each, 86 in which there are but two each, 900 in which there are not more than five each, and 600 more with not over seven each. Franklin county undoubtedly has its share of these nearly 1,600 districts where the laughter of children and the sunshine of their presence have almost disappeared, and I think we may charge largely to "race suicide" the losses which the census shows for some of the towns.

The percentage of increase in the county's population from 1800 to 1810 was 518; then to 1820, 73 per cent.; then to 1830, 42 per cent.; then to 1840, 32 per cent.; and from 1860 to 1910, about 44 per cent. During the half century from 1860 to 1910 the population of most of the other distinctively rural counties of the State remained either stationary or actually decreased. It should be remarked, however, that Franklin's growth in this time was but little, if any, along agricultural lines, and was due principally to the development in Malone, to the very marked progress of Harrietstown (attributable to special and in some respects peculiar causes), and to lumbering operations in the southwestern towns.

While the contemplated scope of this sketch is to make it almost entirely narrative, with little statistical cumbering, it yet seems essential (inasmuch as not all even of our own people know our boundaries and dimensions accurately, and because an "outlander" may possibly

chance occasionally to scan these pages) that they carry just a touch geographical and climatic.

Franklin county lies in the extreme northern part of the State, bounded on the north by Canada, with the St. Lawrence river sweeping its northwestern corner for a distance of two or three miles where the St. Regis Indian reservation juts westward beyond the line marking our seemingly natural boundary there; on the west by St. Lawrence county; on the south by Hamilton and Essex; and on the east by Essex and Clinton. It has an area of 1,618 square miles, of which about 210 square miles are under State ownership. The extreme length of the county from north to south is along its western border, and, according to Tupper's survey made about 1798, is 63 1/8 miles, but Colvin questions Tupper's accuracy in this respect, and thinks that the distance is slightly less. A measurement on the east, from the southeast corner of Harrietstown, to the Canada line makes 60 1/8 miles. The county's greatest width is about thirty-three miles. At the date of its settlement it was densely wooded throughout; in the northern part with giant pine, and elsewhere with hard and soft timber generally intermingled. Clearings for farms and homes, the manufacture of potash and charcoal, vast lumbering operations, the cutting of pine for rafting to Montreal for conversion into ship masts, and the sweep of fire have denuded great tracts, though there still remain large areas that are well timbered, and which the best interests of the county demand shall be protected and forever preserved, because it can not now be thought that larger possibilities of prosperity, wealth and growth lie in destructive operations in the Adirondacks than in conservation, to the end that the region may be kept a pleasure resort and a sanatorium.

No considerable part of the county is without its surface broken by hills, though Constable, Westville, Fort Covington, Bombay, Bangor and Moira contain broader reaches of level country than are to be found elsewhere. The southern townships are thickly studded with mountains, and large parts of them must always remain uncultivated and waste lands, though even here valleys also abound which may be successfully farmed except when frosts blast and blight, as they are apt to do even in the summer months at the altitude of 1,400 to 1,700 feet, which is that of the settled parts of most of our Adirondack towns. Some of these altitudes as shown by United States surveys are: Loon Lake 1,712 feet, Mountain View 1,498 feet, Lower Saranac Lake 1,534

feet, Upper Saranac Lake 1,571 feet, Saranac Lake village about 1,600 feet, Malone at the county clerk's office 730 feet, Paul Smith's 1,640 feet, Raquette Pond 1,542 feet, Rainbow Lake 1,668 feet, and St. Regis Falls 1,235 feet.

In portions of some of the northern towns clay predominates; in too many localities the plains of considerable area on which pine once flourished are sandy and all but hopelessly barren, though generally the soil is a good loam, and when intelligently and faithfully worked produces abundantly. Only of late has intelligent and practical consideration been given to the question of the kinds of crops to which the soil and climate are best adapted, and, therefore, farmers have not always realized the best possible results. In earlier years flax was a staple because the product was required in the domestic economy of that period, when all of the cloth used in a family was manufactured in the home. But farming generally was a hit or miss business, and accurate knowledge of how to prosecute it scientifically was neither possessed nor sought. Within the past few years, however, a Farm Bureau, with a competent and expert instructor, has been maintained, and advice has been given to individual applicants when requested, experiments conducted with results accurately registered, and also in a general way information has been imparted by lectures and through the medium of circulars and newspapers. The one particular aim of the bureau instructor, besides teaching the most advantageous methods, is to establish unmistakably the lines along which farmers should especially concentrate their attention and energies with a view to economical management and the largest recompense. The single product in which Franklin outranks all other counties in New York, both as regards quantity of yield per acre and quality, is potatoes; and it is sought now to persuade farmers to make a specialty of raising these for sale as seed to other localities. The county has been found to be exceptionally adapted to oats also, and lands in proximity to villages or to summer resorts are profitably worked for the production of small fruits and early vegetables.

The principal streams are the Salmon, the Saranac, the Chateaugay, the two branches of the St. Regis for some distance from their sources, and again after they join for a few miles before uniting with the St. Lawrence. The Raquette also, near its head, has its course for a time in our county, and barely cuts a corner of the St. Regis reservation near its mouth. None of these is navigable except for light-draft launches

in their still reaches and expansions, with the exception of the St. Regis and the Salmon for a few miles above the points where they join the St. Lawrence. All are characterized by rapids throughout the greater part of their courses, with occasional falls of considerable height, and are capable of a development to afford many fine water powers.

Lakes and ponds are innumerable. Among those of first importance, because of extent of area, scenic beauty and fame as sporting and summer resorts, are Lower Chateaugay Lake, Meacham Lake, Loon Lake, the several St. Regis waters, the Saranacs, Raquette Pond and Tupper Lake. Meacham was named for a hunter and trapper of Hopkinton and Waverly, who frequented it, and whose record of deer, wolves and catamounts killed almost challenges belief, and Tupper for a surveyor whose work in the vicinity dates back more than a century.

Deposits of iron have been located at many points, and some of them partially developed, though not one, so far as I have been able to learn, ever proved profitable. A great difficulty in prosecuting such an enterprise in pioneer times was the enormous expense of transportation to market, and, as regards the one mining prospect (at Owl's Head) which was deemed for a generation to afford the best promise of any in the county, exploration with a diamond drill has demonstrated that while the ore near the surface ran sixty to eighty per cent. pure iron of a superior quality, at a greater depth the percentage decreased to less than thirty.

Hundreds of claims of discovery of gold and silver in Franklin county have been filed by prospectors with the Secretary of State at Albany, and in at least one instance, near the village of St. Regis Falls, considerable development work was done only a few years ago in a search for gold. An advertisement published in the *Palladium* about 1835 invited investment in a copperas mine known to the advertiser, but so far as I have heard the existence of such a mine was never otherwise manifested. Belief that there is lead in the vicinity has been insistent for half a century or more. The late Albon Man, a gentleman of the highest character and of scientific attainments, used to hunt before the civil war at Indian Lake and Mountain View (then known as Round Pond and State Dam), a dozen miles south of Malone, with "Old Aleck," a St. Regis Indian, for guide and camp worker, and the writer remembers distinctly having been told by him that upon more than one occasion "Old Aleck" had sneaked off from camp, and after a few hours' absence brought back quantities of pure galena, which they reduced and cast into bullets. Of course Major Man did not pretend

to know whether the galena was from a *cache* or from a mine in the neighborhood, but "Old Aleck" insisted that it was procured from the latter, that the members of his tribe had always obtained their supply of lead from it, and that they would kill him if he were to reveal the place of deposit to a white. Old settlers in the vicinity used to tell of the same Indian appearing at their homes from time to time with native lead which he claimed to have brought from a mine in the mountains; and it is certain that men who have had unquestioning faith in the existence of such a mine have spent an aggregate of months, and perhaps of years, in unavailing search for it.

Climatic conditions a hundred years ago must have corresponded closely to those of the present, for these, though varying widely from year to year, hold practically the same average over long periods. Our fathers, therefore, suffered or enjoyed virtually the same extremes of heat and cold, and the same recurrences of excess and deficiency in precipitation of rain and snow that are the portion of the present generation, which are those of the temperate zone at the forty-fourth and forty-fifth degrees of latitude. If these carry discomfort in their extremes, particularly in the low temperatures, though even then our drier atmosphere mitigates the severity, there is the compensation that but rarely does drouth or rainfall interfere with seed time and harvest, that devastating floods are almost unknown, and that the whirlwind, tornado or cyclone strikes hardly once in a generation, and then invariably over only a limited tract in length and breadth. Tested by a yearly average, or certainly with the omission of three or four winter months, it is the conviction of most of our people that nowhere in the world are there preferable climatic conditions.

PIONEER CONDITIONS AND PRACTICES

These the conditions and the environment of the pioneers, what were their general and individual circumstances and activities? For fifteen years immediately succeeding the first settlement no event of particular moment or of real public consequence is known to have occurred save the prompt establishment of schools and churches — which was a procedure as of course by men from New England — and save also the erection of the county and of new towns. Nor did the formation of the county count for much until later, because all county officers were appointive, and in the choice of representatives to the Legislature and to Congress we were still in effect a part of Clinton. Practically all

else was individual and domestic, and also commonplace for that time, extraordinary and even impossible as it would be in the present. Apart from an occasional saw-mill, tannery and grist-mill, industries there were none, nor were there fraternal bodies save for two Masonic lodges, or organizations of any sort other than governmental and religious to afford diversion or to promote acquaintanceship and social association. Dwellings were of logs, often little better than huts. There wasn't a stove in the county, and the conveniences in the household, the shop and on the farm that are to-day deemed indispensable had not even been shaped in the minds of inventors. Matches were unknown until 1827 or later, and fire was made by use of the flint and tinder when it had not been preserved by covering coals in the ashes on the hearth. For lights the tallow dip, or possibly a lamp fed with animal oil, was the best that any one had, and many may have had to depend upon a mere wick in a saucer of grease, or upon the pine knot or pitch-pine torch. For the most part, flour was from rye instead of from wheat, and had to be brought from Plattsburgh over execrable roads until crude mills were built, one of which is said to have been only a mortar and pestle arrangement, the mortar a bowl hollowed in a stump, and the pestle depending from the limb of a tree. Cloth was exclusively of home production, the wool or flax being spun and woven by wife, mother or daughter, and all of the family clothing was also of home manufacture; often so clumsy and ill-fitting that it used to be said that it could not be told by looking at a boy plodding along the road or path "whether he was going to or returning from school." Shoe-making and repairing, where each head of a house did not himself serve the family needs in such respect, was an itinerant occupation, the cobbler traveling from house to house, and doing his work wherever he found a customer. Building was generally accomplished by "bees," the men of an entire neighborhood, or, if the structure were very large, of practically the entire county, assembling for a "raising," and "making a day of it." Upon these occasions rum or whiskey was freely supplied, the local distilleries making it easy and inexpensive to procure. The price was perhaps twenty cents per gallon. Moreover, it was customary in general stores to have a pail of whiskey on the counter, and customers were free to partake of it at a cent or two per glass. There was then no internal revenue tax on liquors, and it is this that makes present higher prices. Malone has had five distilleries, and Fort Covington and Moira at least one each. The late Sidney P.

Bates, M. D., was working as a boy for the late Deacon Leonard Conant at the time when the latter was to have a barn raising, and was sent to "whiskey hollow," north of the village of Malone, for a supply of liquor for the occasion. He bought three gallons, which was a rather unusual quantity, and in telling of the incident in a letter to the *Pulsadium* in 1883 the doctor explained that the neighbors had been boasting that they were going "to drink the deacon dry," which would have disgraced him, and therefore it was thought necessary to have the quantity equal or exceed the drinking capacity of the workers. In this period of changed sentiment on the temperance question it is hardly comprehensible that only two or three generations ago it could have been regarded as not a cause of reproach to a company of staid and respectable citizens if they drank to the limit of their capacity, while a church deacon would be in actual disgrace were he to fail to provide an ample supply of whiskey to satisfy their wants. About 1835, however, temperance societies began to be formed in the county, lecturers were engaged from abroad, and a remarkable agitation for abstinence continued rather actively for a number of years. It is amusing now to read some of the reports of such meetings and the discussions had therein. At first the form of pledge proposed carried a number of conditions and times when it was not to be binding, but as sentiment became aroused and crystallized it was made stronger and called for teetotalism.

Upon the occasion of such "raisings" the stronger and more agile men, desisting for a time from their labor or when the work was finished, would engage in rough contests to determine which possessed the greatest lifting power or the greatest skill in wrestling, or there were "tugs of war" and other tests of physical prowess.

MONEY SCARCITY

Otherwise pioneer life was all grim earnest, almost unintermittent toil, privation, and poverty without much pauperism. In 1800 there were but nine hundred post-offices in all the United States (less than twenty times the number now to be found in Franklin county alone), postage stamps did not come into general use until after 1847, and postal rates for considerable distances were so high as to be practically prohibitive for poor people, so that even if our ancestors had had the time to spare and the facilities for engaging in correspondence they would scarcely have acquired the habit. There were no magazines or local newspapers, and but few books. Of actual money there was next

to none in circulation except during the period of the war of 1812 and for a time immediately subsequent, when the pay of the soldiers stationed at Fort Covington and Malone found its way into local distribution; and the little that the inhabitants found it possible to scrape together in the course of a year had all to be applied in the payment of taxes or for the purchase of such supplies as could be procured only from outside of the county. A striking illustration of this condition is found in the fact that in 1827 Northern Constellation Lodge, F. and A. M., of Malone, which had been chartered in 1806 with about thirty members, addressed a memorial to the grand lodge, reciting that though the quarterly dues exacted by the latter had been paid to 1824, but only by applying in part the initiation fees and the charity fund to that purpose in order to meet the obligations of members who lacked the means to pay for themselves, such dues had then become three years in arrears, and even the better circumstanced brethren would be distressed to meet the demand, while the poorer were utterly unable to respond. It was further represented in the memorial that the circulating medium here had nearly vanished, and in 1833, partly because of the anti-Masonic agitation and in part because money could not be had, the charter was forfeited for non-payment of dues. The late Michael S. Mallon confirmed this condition of money scarcity by his recollection that even as late as 1845 about all the real money that he ever saw was silver pieces which Obadiah T. Hosford, then an inn-keeper on the site of the present Howard Block, used continually to clink together. Though in some cases distilleries paid cash for grain, the manufacture and sale of potash was about the sole means whereby it could be had, other commodities being disposable only in exchange for such merchandise as comprised the primitive and scanty stocks of the few local tradesmen.

THE MAKING OF POTASH

The story of potash, interesting in itself, will bear recital and amplification because the product meant so much to this section in pioneer days. Its manufacture was our first industry. The name is derived from ashes, from which alone it was formerly produced, and from pot, in which the lye was boiled to dryness. Black salts is a synonym. In earliest operations each settler was himself the manufacturer through all of the stages—felling the timber so that it would lie in heaps, burning it, gathering the ashes and leaching them, boiling down the lye, and hauling the product to market. The labor must have been

prodigious, as thirty cords of wood are required for the making of a ton of ashes, which yields only about a sixth of a ton of potash. Asheries sprang up later and came to handle the business generally, though individuals continued in many cases to do the primary work themselves — usually leasing a pot from an ashery at the rental price of one dollar per month. The asheries received ashes through individual delivery at their doors, or gathered their supply with their own teams. Ashes produced in the home commanded a considerably better price (usually twelve cents per bushel) than the field product, with which a good deal of dirt was commonly mixed, and which sold at from five to eight cents per bushel. In not exceptional cases the asheries bought the potash from individual makers, and converted it into pearlash. An ashery which continued to operate long after the industry had ceased to be general, and which many of us readily remember, was that of the late B. F. Jewett, north of North Bangor village. It kept a number of teams scouring the county continuously for house ashes.

Elm and ash give the largest yield of ashes, and an operator who cleared a heavily elm-timbered tract in Bangor used to say that he found a five dollar bill at the roots of every tree.

The business of producing vegetable potash as a commercial proposition has practically disappeared, owing to the facts that the labor cost would be prohibitive even if timber had not become too valuable to burn, and also to mineral potash having come into general use through the discovery in 1807 of a practicable process for separating it from salt deposits in Germany. (Ninety or a hundred years ago the price for chopping was three shillings a cord, and an item in the *Palladium* in 1835 noted that a young man in Malone had chopped and piled six cords in one day.) The vegetable potash is, I believe, still produced in some of the wilder parts of Canada and in Russia, and in Michigan and Wisconsin from the refuse of sugar cane and beet sugar refineries, but only in small quantities. The extreme price for it when its production in this county was extensive was one hundred dollars per ton, except that during the embargo preceding the war of 1812 it reached three times that figure. As the usual price was sixty to eighty dollars per ton, and one hundred dollars gave a good profit, it is easily understood how great an incentive to activity the ante-war values must have been to the makers and smugglers, some account of which appears in a subsequent chapter.

The German mineral product comes exclusively from salt mines, and has become enormous. Until the outbreak in 1914 of the awful

European war, with its paralysis of industry and commerce, the United States alone was taking a million tons a year of it, paying at the rate of about eight dollars per ton. This article is richer and purer than the vegetable potash.

Pearlash is only potash purified by roasting. Saleratus, now almost displaced by bicarbonate of soda (which is derived from common salt) used to be made from pearlash, though a carbonate of potash, by passing carbonic acid gas through a solution of it until it became a bicarbonate, and then filtering and evaporating it in crystallization. The late William Hodge, of Fort Covington was at one time a manufacturer of saleratus on a large scale, and in my boyhood his product was used commonly in candy in my father's household.

Potash is used principally in chemical preparations and as a fertilizer. It enters largely into the manufacture of soap and explosives, and to some extent into certain kinds of medicine. Tolpuelt and extensive exploration is at present being prosecuted in the alkali wastes of Utah, Nevada and California for discovery of deposits which would make us independent of Germany, and very recently salt factories and manufacturers of cement have held out a hope that they may be able to supply potash in commercial quantities as a by-product of their business.

As in these days a farmer, in arranging for a loan as a stock credit, promises settlement when he draws his "better money," or markets his hay, hops or potatoes, so our ancestors used to loan their credit on the promise of "salt in June." It was the one production upon which they felt that they might count with certainty, and which traders were always eager to accept. These latter strained their resources to accumulate stocks of it, and generally they converted it into pearlash. The late Sidney W. Gillett told the writer that one year when he was in trade at Trout River he had a stock of it when ready to go to market amounting to ten thousand dollars. Usually, however, the marketing was done at short intervals, and in quantities amounting to only a few hundred dollars. Fort Covington or Dundee having been the point of shipment, with Montreal the destination for export thence to Europe.

But enough of wandering for the present.

HOW THE PIONEERS LIVED

The conditions which prevailed in the long ago and the manner in which the people then lived have been already outlined, but more generalizing can not possibly convey as distinct and graphic a picture as definite

description by those who were actually in and of the life, and into whose minds experience had burned unforgettable memories. While no pen picture of the county's earliest days is discoverable, the county and its conditions then could not have been materially different from those that obtained a quarter of a century later, except that originally the reaches of unbroken forests were wider, clearings for homes fewer, and the travesties of roads more horrible. Certain letters written for the *Palladium* by early settlers, all of whom have passed away, are fortunately available, and carry one back to 1815 or earlier, and two pamphlets dealing with conditions during a few years following 1823 and 1824 are invaluable for this purpose. They seem to awaken in the reader the genuine spirit of the time of which they treat, and quicken in him a sympathy with it, as they almost photograph the scenes to which they refer. Following are extracts from some of the letters in question:

By Dr. Sidney P. Bates: "Few horses were raised the first twenty-five years. Plowing and farm work could not be done by them. The stumps and roots which cumbered the ground forbade their use on the plow and harrow. Oxen were in general use, and a nice large yoke would sell for fifty dollars; a good cow in the spring of the year for seventeen to twenty dollars, and to the drover in the fall at from twelve to fourteen dollars. Beef was not much eaten. Rev. Jedediah Burchard, the evangelist, held a meeting here in the summer of 1840, and in the arrangement made with him it was expressly stipulated that he was to be supplied daily with fresh beef. Accordingly it was brought daily from Plattsburgh by stage. The dairy gave no very encouraging prospect of wealth. Butter sold from eight cents to twelve and a half cents a pound, governed generally by the season of the year." And again: "I recollect a funeral procession coming down from two miles south of the village of a Sunday. It was made up of six lumber wagons containing the mourners and some of the neighbors, a long cavalcade of gentlemen and ladies on horseback (some of whom were riding double), and quite a procession of men, women, girls and boys on foot."

By Hon. Ashbel B. Parmelee: "At an early day we used to hear of an evening from our house adjoining the cemetery on Webster street the wolves howl in the western forest, and occasionally the scream of a panther. Game of all kinds was abundant. I have seen wild deer in the old cemetery."

By former Vice-President William A. Wheeler: "I bought my first broadcloth coat at Fort Covington, or 'thereabouts.' I may now safely

say that the purchase was made just below the village, and outside of our national limits—a measure into which I was led by economical considerations and by the example of my father. Prior to this purchase my attire in the steel months was of faded cloth, as, in the vernacular of that day, "fall cloth"—the product of domestic looms. In summer the staple of my wear for pants was flax. In my own estimation I have never been so well dressed as when attired in low pants of the red and white of 'Aunt Nabby Hanby,' who well-naturally stole the pounds of the hamlet, and whose coming with her "pans" was always looked for with pleasure, as with reverent mystery and ready tongue she poured us in detail in the interior affairs of our neighbors. The outward man was never more complacent than when, on Sabbath morn, attired in pants of bleached whiteness; with a pair of Andrew Lincoln's "cassimere," earned by posting his horse, and polished with lustrous moccasins, by applying water with a little ammonia to the leathers of a bottle from the crane of the open English. I wound my way to the old church, where 'Father' Parmelee, perched on the last throne his beauty in a pulpit shaped like the turret of a mosque, varied his dithyrambs into the rebellious house of the 'adversary of souls' as they range, with the face cut short."

Andrew Lincoln came to Nelson in 1815, and in 1816, when he was ninety-one years of age. I spent an afternoon with him, questioning him concerning conditions here at the time of his arrival and later—taking notes of his answers, which were afterward written out. The year 1816 is known as "the year without a summer." There was a frost in every month. The cold was not deep, but was so widespread as to cause a partial failure of crops throughout the country, with results so calamitous as to cause a reference to be made thereon by the President in his annual message to Congress, and so great was the distress among the St. Regis Indians because of the destruction of their corn that the Legislature directed that their annuity, payable in August, might be paid in advance of that date. I quote from Mr. Lincoln: "The heaviest frost in Franklin county came in September, blighting such crops as had in part escaped destruction in earlier months. Wheat, rye, oats and vegetables were so badly damaged that none was worth harvesting. Potatoes were not larger than hen's eggs. Benjamin Clark and Jacob Weed had a store where the Baptist church now stands, and a part of their business was the handling of goods. Whenever a sufficient quantity had accumulated they would haul it to Fort

Covington for shipment to Montreal, and the teams would bring back merchandise for the store. In the fall of 1816 supplies of all kinds had run low in Malone, until a state of famine prevailed. A boat had been long overdue at Fort Covington with flour, and in the expectation that it must have arrived and that Clark & Wead's teams, absent on a trip with potash, would surely return with a supply of food, the store had filled with people to await them, each having his bag to be filled with flour. But the wagons came home empty. When the crowd learned that none could be had the disappointment was great and bitter. I saw strong, hardy men cry like children, sobbing that they could bear hunger themselves, but that it was hard to see their children starve. On another like occasion Colonel Holmes, a jocular character, marshaled the men who were waiting at the store, and paraded them through the street. There were fifty of them, and each carried a bag that he had brought to have filled with flour. Finally a boat-load of flour arrived at Fort Covington, a part of it was brought to Malone, and the anxiety and suffering were relieved. The same year Mr. Moody went clear to Troy, purchased a quantity of flour there, and brought it here. I paid him sixteen dollars for one barrel of it, and was glad to get it even at that price."

Lot Lincoln, a brother of Anslem, was farming in 1816, and had twenty acres sowed to wheat and ten acres planted to corn. He did not harvest a kernel of either, and his experience did not differ greatly from that of many others. However, Jonathan Lawrence's rye field in Moira escaped in some way, and he had a fairly good crop. It was told of him later that the next spring he was called upon widely for seed, and that as long as his supply held out no one went away empty handed whether he had money to pay or not.

Quoting further from Mr. Lincoln: "Though our community was composed almost wholly of poor people — many of them young, and just married — a common spirit of helpfulness seemed to pervade all hearts. If one lost a cow, his neighbors contributed to help him to buy another. If one were sick, we watched with him and took care of him. If he were unable to put in his crops, his friends put them in for him. If a road needed repairing, a bee was made to do it, or a subscription was raised to have it done. I remember that when the road from the Brewster place to Norman Wilcox's farm was a continuous stretch of corduroy, in wretched condition, all of the foremost men of the town and village celebrated the Fourth of July by turning out and fixing it.

I can not help thinking that in those early times the people were more neighborly than now, and worked together more unselfishly for the good of the community and prosperity of the town."

In an interview, also in 1885, Christopher Briggs said to me: "I used to do teaming between Fort Covington and Plattsburgh, and my employers would give me only three dollars for expenses of the round trip, which required three nights and four days on the road. I had to pay seventy-five cents for tolls, and thus would have only two dollars and a quarter for my own lodging and stabling the team. When my father came from Washington county he did not have a single dollar in money with which to pay expenses on the way. He came, however, with a Mr. Woodbury, who had fourteen dollars. There were eight in the party, and when we left Plattsburgh there was only three shillings left. Mr. Woodbury and family went on ahead with the team and the money, and we followed on foot without a penny."

One of the pamphlets referred to was written by William Read, of Fall River, Mass., in 1882, and was entitled "Life on the Border Sixty Years Ago." Mr. Read came to Bombay from New Hampshire with an uncle and aunt in 1823, and continued to live there until 1837. The uncle purchased a farm, of which seven acres had been sowed to winter wheat the previous fall, a half acre planted to corn, and a small patch to potatoes. For these so-called "betterments" one hundred dollars was paid. The living accommodations on the place are thus described by Mr. Read: "The cabin was built of medium-sized logs, some twenty-four feet long and eighteen feet in width. There was only one room. The floor consisted of loose puncheons; that is, thick, short plank made by splitting straight-grained basswood logs, and hewing them a little, so that they would lie in position on the floor sleepers. There was no hearth or fire-place; only a place for each, and a backing of rude stonework against the logs at one end. At the foot of this, on the ground, the fire was built, and the smoke gradually found its way up along this chimney — back and out of a hole in the ridge of the roof. There was no window, only a place cut through the log wall on the side opposite the door. The floor overhead was of loose unplanned boards, and the roof was covered with rough boards, and the joints battened with wide heavy slabs, nailed down firm; and this roof was always tight in the most driving storms. There was no piazza or shed or inclosed deer-yard, no oven, no well, no cistern, no cellar, no outbuildings of any kind. Within the fire-place an iron crane had been securely fastened into one of the

jambs, and a half a dozen iron hooks, longer and shorter, were used with this to lower or elevate a kettle, according to the fire. As we had no oven until one was built the second year out-of-doors, all the baking was done in the baker, or on flat tin surfaces placed at an angle to the fire. In this latter way the famous johnnycake was baked. * * *

The baker (or Dutch oven as generally called) was capacious — made of cast-iron, and with a movable cover that not only covered the whole oven part, but was turned up around the circular edge so as to prevent live coals from falling off. Into the baker Aunt Ann would place her batch of dough, making allowance for expansion, and, drawing out from the fire-place a lot of live burning coals, she would fix a bed on which the baker would be set. Then the cover would be put on, and piled two or three inches deep with coals, so that a severe heat would be enjoyed by the bread from above as well as from below. The coals on top or bottom could be renewed if necessary, and a right food baking secured with the requisite attention.” The description gives a graphic picture of the accommodations and shelter of most of the then inhabitants, at least of those in the more remote localities, for Mr. Read says that this cabin and its surroundings were “as good as any other settler enjoyed.” But “a revolution was soon begun within the cabin. * * *

A door was constructed and hung upon wooden hinges, with a wooden latch opened from without by a leather string. Then three window sash were bought and glass to be set, and a double window was fixed in the west side of the cabin — one to slide sideways upon the other instead of being raised, as with us. Another sash was fixed on the front side, and these, with the door, made our cabin light and airy. Next a common table with crossed legs was constructed for every-day use, and it was kept for that purpose some ten or more years. Then a fire-place was built by laying down a good solid hearth of flat stones, and on this a chimney was constructed. Two jambs were built up on either side some four or five feet apart, of stone carefully laid in mortar, an iron support was fixed at the right height to hold the front of the chimney, and the stone work carried up to the attic floor. From there the chimney was constructed to the ridge, and a couple of feet above, out of straight cedar sticks some two or three inches square, laid up in a square form, and plastered within and without with clay, so as to render it completely fireproof. And this chimney stood the wear some twenty years. Next a new floor was laid of white ash planks sawed in a mill, but unplanned. Consequently Aunt Ann had a jolly good job before her

to scrub this floor smooth, which she did faithfully, so that in four years, by her exercises on washing day, with a splint broom she rendered this rough floor as smooth and white as could be wished. * * * The cabin was built of rough logs, hewn only on the inside, but between the logs were numerous cracks, more or less wide, and nice openings for letting in the cold. To remedy this, straight cedar plugs or wedges — more or less triangular in shape, so as to have a sharp edge — were driven in between the logs on the inside of the house, and a large part of the difficulty removed. But to finish the improvement moss was gathered from the large old trees in the forest, and, by means of a sharpened wire-edged punch, driven into the cracks on the outside until they were completely choked, and then clay mortar was plastered over that, rendering the walls of the cabin as secure against the frost as though they had been built of brick. * * * The capacious fire-place would hold an eighth of a cord of wood without crowding. * * * The blazing fire so illuminated the interior that no other light was required. Reading, sewing, spinning, knitting or talking could all go on merrily around such a blaze, and the occupants of the cabin cared not whether it was cold or not outside.” Mr. Read adds that the fire-place took fifty cords or more of wood a year to feed it, and tells of a similar fire-place in a neighbor’s house in which he had seen a quarter of a cord of wood blazing at one time, the logs used being eight feet long.

The other pamphlet to which reference has been made was written by Mary Ann Duane, eldest daughter of Major James Duane, and wife of Rev. R. T. S. Lowell, a brother of James Russell Lowell. In its way it is one of the most charming bits of literature that it has ever been my fortune to read; but it is in larger part simply a recital of the home life of the family and an affectionate tribute to a mother of exceptional graces and superior womanhood, and much of it, therefore, so intimate and private that it would be an intrusion to reproduce it for the general public — it having been written to inform the youngest sister (who afterward became the wife of Rev. C. F. Robertson) of the life in the Duane household at a period earlier than the memory of Mrs. Robertson could reach. However, the book contains some general matter that it seems permissible to quote, and because it breathes so vitally the spirit of the times which it covers these extracts are here given:

While building in Duane and opening a road there through ten miles of forest from Malone, Major Duane established his family for

three years in the Dr. Waterhouse dwelling (now occupied by S. C. Dudley) on Webster street, Malone. Mrs. Lowell thus describes the place as it was in 1824: "We had a pasture, an orchard, a barn, a garden, a front yard full of plum trees, and a wood to pick flowers in.

* * * Malone was a queer little backwoods village. The people were colonists from Vermont, so cut off from all communication with seaboard cities that their manners and standards were quite their own. There was but one carpet in the place; that one Mrs. Willson had, made by her husband's first wife, a lady of extra elegance. [The lady referred to was Mrs. Abel Willson, whose husband was county clerk, and the grandfather of George Willson, superintendent of Malone's water-works.] It was made of some sort of thick white blanketing, with red and black snakes cut out and sewed on in a sort of scroll work. The people all lived with their help on terms of perfect equality. They were generally of the same stock, and had been brought up in very much the same way. When mother went to return the visit of the principal lady, the girl stood arranging her hair by the parlor mirror, addressing all sorts of visiting talk to her till the lady should come down; and this was for politeness—she would not leave her alone. * ,* * There was something very pleasant, I have heard mother say, in the way the villagers regarded going on the town. There was not yet a county poorhouse; the poor of each town were looked after by the overseers. It was not thought disgraceful to have lost one's means of living. A person was under obligations to nobody; it was only availing one's self of a right which all had, and any one might be forced to accept. She spoke of one woman who had been somebody's help, and when taken sick had no wages laid up. Accordingly the overseers of the poor paid her board at the house of one of the most respectable couples in the place. Everybody was expected to call on her and carry her some little present, a fancy night cap, shawl or the like. She was waited upon and petted, the center of quite a little sociability. * * *

"The people up in 'Number Twelve' without any bashfulness considered our house in Malone as the 'putting-up place' if they could get to the village, and hard work enough it was. The road could be traveled only in a sleigh or on horseback unless one walked ten miles from the town line; and many lived back of that. * * * Either at the time of the hanging of Videto, which everybody went to see, or perhaps on an occasion when one of the Duane people was being tried

in county court, our house was filled to overflowing with guests from 'Number Twelve.' Father was not at home, and old Deacon Esterbrooks sat at the foot of the table and 'helped.' He gave a portion to each of the numerous guests, then turned to mother and said, 'There is none left for you, Mrs. Duane.' * * *

"As I remember Malone, it was the most perfect representation of the ideal puritanical village. Mr. Parmelee, the minister of the Congregational Church, had come there just at the close of the war of 1812. [He came before the war.] The place had been occupied the winter before by English soldiers, and had suffered the demoralization usual in such cases. He had gone to work on the place with a strong will and hard principles, and so carried things that it was the fashion to be a church member; no one was of any social account who was not. No *amusements* were tolerated but *prayer meetings* and singing schools. * * *

"Nearly everybody in Malone was a Congregationalist. They used to have a church meeting on the Thursday before communion Sunday, where any member, young or old, could make a complaint against any other member who, he thought, had done injury to the cause. * * * The people then kept the Sabbath from sundown on Saturday till sundown on Sunday. One Sunday evening mother and father walked to look at a house, and after inspecting it they said they would take it. Dr. Waterhouse was the owner; the chance was too good to bring the ungodly habits of the first representatives of the Episcopal Church to light; and Dr. Waterhouse was disciplined for making a bargain on the Sabbath day with one who would not be expected to know any better. * * *

"The taverns were wholesome, rustic little things made of logs, with a kitchen and parlor and bar-room; a bed-room for the mistress of the house, off the kitchen; a best bed-room off the parlor, not intended to be used; a garret-room up stairs, slightly partitioned — one end for women, one for men."

One further illustration may be cited of the almost primitive conditions that existed at the date of the county's erection and for a few years subsequently. So few residents held their lands in fee that an act had to be passed by the Legislature in 1815, providing that those should be eligible as jurors who held land under contract and were worth one hundred and fifty dollars in personal property, or who had improved their lands in that amount.

The more important acts of the board of supervisors, which may be regarded as comprising the official history of the county, will be connectedly outlined in subsequent pages, while the incidents and events in the general development and affairs of the county that stand out largest will be given in separate chapters. The story of the war of 1812 as that conflict touched us; the particulars of the attempt in 1817 to loot the federal treasury through the presentation of fraudulent or wholly fictitious war claims, backed by perjury; the actual robbery of non-resident land-owners in 1821, 1822 and 1823 by the payment of enormous wolf bounties, many of them fraudulent because not earned; the effort in 1823 to secure the building of a canal from Ogdensburg to Lake Champlain, and the struggle through more than half a generation, from 1829 to 1850, for railroad facilities; the political history of the county; the Fenian movements in 1866 and 1870; biographical sketches; and other matters each receiving separate treatment, or being comprehended in the several town sketches, it is essential here to outline only the story of general growth and progress which the collective enterprise and individual efforts of our fathers wrought.

Until after 1820 the inhabitants were practically one in race, in religious faith, and in political and economic views, though of course this does not mean that there was no foreign element, but that it was insignificant in numbers, comprising only five and a half per cent. of the population in 1820; nor that all were adherents of a single religious denomination, or that in politics all were members of the same party; but only that the people were really united on fundamentals — one in spirit and purpose, making unity of action easier, and conducing to a prevalence of greater equality, of a closer neighborliness, and to more uniform standards of conduct. Individual material conditions were much more nearly equal than they have since come to be. While all were poor, they were thrifty spirited and progressive, and content to live frugally and humbly. Of actual paupers in 1825 there were only eight in the entire county, or one in every thousand of the people.

Yet in the early years, because of insufficiency of capital, there could of course be no large development of general business or of manufactories other than those of the simplest character; and with the exception of tanneries, distilleries, a few primitive iron works (most of which were merely blacksmith shops), and grist and saw mills, the industries were wholly domestic and agricultural. And it is significant of the former habits of the people that even as late as 1855 there was

not one music, milk, fruit or ice dealer in the county, nor any plumber, undertaker or restaurant, and only one telegraph operator, one book-seller, three barbers, and (*mirabile dictu!*) barely three servants. The farm staples were rye, wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and flax, with neat cattle and sheep comprising most of the farm stock; and the domestic manufactures, apart from potash, were principally cloth — over sixty thousand yards of it in 1835, of which 20,623 yards were from flax, and 39,276 yards from wool. This production in families increased in 1845 to 83,309 yards, with all of the work except some of the carding performed in homes. Horses in the county numbered only 1,261 in 1825, or not much more than half as many as there are now automobiles, neat cattle 7,499, and sheep 9,568. In 1845 the horses had increased to 3,878, the neat cattle to 20,069, and the sheep to 47,790. The contrast between these figures and those for 1910 is impressive. Of horses in 1910 the county had 9,260, a loss of 477 in ten years; of neat cattle 46,108, and of sheep only 5,223, a decrease of 15,674 from 1900. The last of the distilleries went out of existence about 1840, and only one tannery of any importance remains.

Churches and schools were of early origin, but something like twenty years had to elapse from the organization of the first church before any society was strong enough to erect a church edifice. The first structure of this type in the county was either the old union church at Moira or that of the Congregationalists in Malone, the latter of which is known to have been built in 1827. The late Warren L. Manning was authority for the statement that the Moira church was the first, but he fixed no date for its erection.

SCHOOLS

Every town had its district schools as a matter of course almost from the day when there were children to attend, but the people felt that something better and broader should also be provided, and in 1806 the Harison Academy was founded in Malone as a private institution, and a few years later there was a like so-called academy at Fort Covington. In 1831 regents' charters for real academies at both places were obtained. Fort Covington's no longer exists as an academy, but continues as a high school with equivalent courses of study. No other academies were ever chartered in the county, but Saranac Lake, Tupper Lake, St. Regis Falls, Chateaugay, Brushton and Moira have each a high school of creditable standing, which do academic work; and also there are union schools at North Bangor, Bombay and Dickinson

Center which give academic instruction, though not in full course. The cause of education has never been neglected here, nor had to depend upon a stinted support. It will nevertheless not be questioned that there is abundant room for improvement in conditions and methods. The law of 1917, providing for the township instead of the old plan of district administration and support, while a well meant attempt to assure better facilities and to equalize tax burdens, was unpopular because burdensome in cost, and public sentiment compelled its repeal in 1918. But there will be no cessation of demand for adoption of some plan that will relieve the smaller and poorer districts from onerous expense, require dilapidated school houses to be abandoned or at least kept in decent repair, lead to the employment of better qualified teachers, and enable bright and ambitious pupils to pursue their studies more advantageously. A consolidation of all of the schools in a town into two or three or four, with provision for transportation at public expense of the children from all parts of the enlarged district to a central school, is probably not now feasible, but it is practically sure to be brought about eventually, and with the accomplishment educational opportunities will be greater, and the work of the public schools become more beneficent.

NEWSPAPERS

Publication of the first newspaper in the county, the *Franklin Telegraph*, was begun in Malone in 1820, and of the second, the *Franklin Republican*, in Fort Covington in 1827. The story of these and of other newspapers in the county is told in the several town sketches.

AN EARLY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

In 1820 an agricultural society was organized with Joseph Plumb of Bangor as president, Thomas Smith of Chateaugay and Asa Wheeler of Malone as vice-presidents, and John Wood of Malone as treasurer. While its premium list included but the smallest fraction of articles for which prizes are now provided, the enterprise as a whole had great merit, and might perhaps be profitably considered and in parts adopted by the management of our present popular and progressive society, especially with respect to the offering of prizes for best fields of crops and best farming generally. The amount distributed in premiums the first year was \$106.50, wholly for animals, crops and a few manufactures. Of this total the State contributed \$87, and in 1822 and again in 1823 the county gave \$100. Committees were created to visit and

inspect the competing fields and farms. The premiums for stock were for the "likeliest bull," the "likeliest cow," swine, and for second of each. Some of the items were: Bull, \$10; second, \$1; yoke oxen, \$8; steers, three years old, \$5; two years old, \$4; one year old, \$3; milch cow, \$4; pair swine, \$4; breeding mare and colt, \$4; acre of spring wheat, \$8; of winter wheat, \$8; of oats, \$4; of peas, \$5; of Indian corn, \$8; half acre of flax and potatoes, \$4 each. In subsequent years the amounts of some of these prizes were reduced, and the number of articles and the total offerings enlarged. A premium list was published in 1826, but the *Franklin Telegraph* gives no report of any fair held that year or afterward, so that it is presumable that the society then went out of existence. Of course there were no purses in any year for trials of speed, for probably there were no fast horses in all this section, and certainly there was no race track.

OTHER EARLY ENTERPRISES

Notwithstanding the collapse of the organization, probably in 1826, the movement was nevertheless typical of the spirit of enterprise and the striving for betterment that appears to have been all but unceasing on the part of the pioneers, who seemingly were animated by the conviction that they must have the best of everything, and get it quickly. The Erie canal had been opened only four or five years when they sought construction of a waterway to unite the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, and the world's first steam railroad had been in operation for only a short time, and the first in New York barely opened, when they began organizing for one here—an amazingly presumptuous effort considering that the country was almost all a wilderness and very sparsely settled. Of course the canal was never obtained, though the State did make a survey for it, as told in the chapter on Transportation Development; but the railroad came after twenty years of agitation—a much shorter period than that through which a later and richer generation strove to secure a competing line.

The first woolen factory in the county was built about 1828, the second about 1834, and the third in 1842—all at Fort Covington—and a fourth at Malone in 1844. Fort Covington's woolen mills are all out of existence, while in Malone there are two, the entire product of both of which is manufactured at the mills into garments for men—affording employment to a couple of hundred hands, and together comprising the town's most important industry. A cotton factory was

erected and equipped at Malone in 1829, and operated until 1846, when it was burned. The first of the mills for making starch from potatoes was built in 1844 or 1845, and a quarter of a century later the industry had attained to large proportions, and was still growing. There were at one time forty such factories, and all prospered until the introduction of corn starch in immense quantities compelled them to close. The shipping demand for potatoes thirty or forty years ago was not what it has since become, and shippers would accept only limited quantities of carefully assorted stock. The starch factories were, therefore, the only market in districts remote from a railroad for small potatoes and culls, and for crops in excess of shippers' requirements. The industry was thus of great benefit to the farmers for a long time, but it dwindled after 1892, and was wholly abandoned after 1905.

CHANGED DAIRYING CONDITIONS

The next important industry to be established was co-operative dairying, the first creamery dating from 1869. In 1882 creameries had increased to twenty or more, with seventeen of them reporting an annual aggregate production estimated to exceed half a million dollars in value. In 1894 there were forty-two creameries. The shipping of milk from this section to New York had not then been begun, and the county's output of butter must have been four million pounds or more annually. In 1902 thirty-nine creameries in the county reported to the State department of agriculture that they had made in that year 3,618,716 pounds, and approximately equal quantities were reported for 1903 and 1904. Bangor was the biggest producer with 711,395 pounds, Malone next with 543,294, Bombay third with 354,000, and Burke fourth with 321,000. Chateaugay and Dickinson stood fifth and sixth respectively, each with an output of over 250,000 pounds. But the competition by the condensaries and shippers in recent years has decreased deliveries of milk to the creameries, and compelled many of the latter to close. Two or three have been changed into cheese factories, and a few have become merely gathering or skimming stations for such creameries as continue to operate, but the larger number have gone out of existence completely. Only a dozen or fifteen in all of the county are now running. Time was when these creameries earned for their patrons only sixty to seventy cents per hundred pounds of milk, and when the return reached a dollar per hundred it seemed so good fortune as to be almost incredible. But during the later months of 1917 they paid to farmers a price nearly or quite fifty per cent. higher even for poor grades of

milk, and as much as \$2.35 per hundred for milk that was rich in butter fat. Shipping of milk and cream from this section to New York and New England cities, which only a few years before would have been thought utterly impracticable, began in November, 1905, with the traffic handled by regular trains until the following May, when a special daily milk train was scheduled, and has been operated regularly ever since. The shippers paid \$3.50 per hundred pounds for the better grades of milk in December, 1917, and in January, 1918, a still higher price, and naturally they get large quantities. This price is said to be equivalent to ninety cents or dollar butter. Of course the farmers who are patrons of the creameries get the benefit of the sour milk, which is not inconsiderable with pork selling at twenty-five cents per pound and coal calves at fifteen dollars per head; but even at that they realize appreciably less than those who deal with the shipping stations. Some of these latter convert their milk into cheese when their receipts run large and the milk demand in the cities falls off. The station at Chateaugay is being changed into a condensary at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars or more, and expects its receipts to reach 80,000 pounds of milk per day in the flush of the season. It has a contract with the government for its entire product for three years. In Burke also large improvements are in the course of making, and this establishment is hereafter to convert most of its receipts into candy, of the kind that the children call "life preservers." Other shipping stations in the county are located at Malone, Constable, Brushton and Morris, and, besides, there is a condensary at North Bangor and one at Fort Covington.

One effect of the changed conditions thus noted is seen in the fact that, whereas the county formerly sent considerable quantities of butter to city markets, it does not now supply its own needs, and home dealers have been dependent in large measure for their supplies upon St. Lawrence county and even upon districts as remote as Oklahoma and Nebraska. Do we need to wonder that butter is scarce and costly?

Just here it is interesting to note that notwithstanding the farmers secured enactment a few years ago of a law prohibiting institutions supported by taxation from using oleomargarine, butterine or any substitute for butter other than a dairy product (which is estimated to entail an additional cost of a million dollars a year for maintenance) the farmers themselves are generally buying and using such substitutes in their own homes.

THE HOP INDUSTRY

Ashbel B. Parmelee has told us that Rev. Stephen Paddock, Samuel Hyde and Isaac Parker were the first to raise hops in commercial quantities here, but without designating a date. It would be presumptuous to question the accuracy of any statement made by Mr. Parmelee applicable to Malone, but I am disposed to think that Alexander Walker of Westville was an earlier grower than any of the three named. Mr. Walker's first crop, raised in 1825, was 1,200 pounds, and he sold it in Montreal at fifty cents a pound. With these and possibly a few other exceptions, hop farming, at least on a large scale, began in the county about 1850. Silas A. Ferguson came here in that year from Otsego county, and was probably the first grower with considerable yards, and, as I recall statements by him, contracted his crops for several years at a shilling per pound, though his son, John J. Ferguson, thinks that the price was considerably less than that. Andrew W. Ferguson, who had the largest yards in the county at one time, entered the field later. In 1864 mould and vermin destroyed the crop utterly, and in 1886 many yards were so struck by blight and mould that not a box was set in them. In still other years there have been similar visitations and damage, but not to so great an extent. No other crop is so widely and violently fluctuating in price, of which truth the best illustration is the record of 1882, when there were sales at as high as \$1.20 per pound, while hardly more than a year later the same hops were a drug at five cents. The occasion for the wildest and highest market ever known was the destruction by blight of the larger part of the English crop, which created a strong demand for American hops for export. Franklin county's crop in that year was estimated at about 9,000 bales, and the market opened in September with offers of fifty cents per pound freely made; from that figure prices advanced by leaps and bounds until in December they reached \$1.20, though my understanding is that a dollar, or perhaps a few cents over, was the outside offer by any regular dealer. Growers sold in many instances all the way from perhaps sixty cents up to a dollar, but other growers and outsiders generally came to believe that the limit would be whatever a holder of the commodity might choose to ask, and a fever of speculation, always a curse in the business, seized upon growers, merchants, physicians and attorneys alike, who bought at or near the top for further advance. The market held strong through January, but fell off ten cents per pound or more in February. Growers and speculators

believed this break to have been brought about through a use of substitutes, while experienced dealers and the brewers, denying such practices, declared that the excessive cost of hops had compelled brewing economies and adoption of new methods. It is certainly true that dollar hops led to the discovery that half the quantity per barrel of beer that had formerly been employed would serve all requirements; and, besides this leverage for breaking the market, forced importations from Europe had effect in the same direction. In any case, prices continued to sag month by month in 1883 until June, when they tumbled to half a dollar, and thereafter continued to decline until in September they stood at only twenty cents for the new crop. By the end of the year the quotation for old hops of inferior quality was about five cents. The growers who had held their crops and the outside speculators suffered serious losses, and some of them were ruined. The business never recovered from the blow. In 1887 the county produced its record crop—estimated, with probable accuracy, at over 17,000 bales. Since that year there has been an almost continuous decrease both in the number and extent of the yards, and of course in the quantity of hops harvested. Formerly yards of twenty to thirty acres each were common in Bangor, Constable and Malone, and many were a good deal larger. Robert Schroeder, a New York city hop merchant, set out yards in Duane of two or three hundred acres, and Jones & Lester, of Richmond Hill, Long Island, buying the Andrew Ferguson yards, and adding to them, became the largest producers in the county. It used to be reckoned that, including interest on investment, depreciation of poles and kilns, labor charges, sacking, etc., the cost of hops to the grower was about a shilling a pound. More often than not there was a time in every year when the offered price was high enough to pay a good profit, but it was by no means unusual for growers to refuse to sell until the price had fallen to below cost. In a number of years quotations were forty to fifty cents or more a pound, and in others as low as three or four cents. Thus growers were almost continually in a fever of optimistic expectation or in the depths of anxiety and gloom. Every now and then a farmer who might have placed himself on "easy street" by selling his crop when offered a good price would be wiped out for debt, while, on the other hand, a number would clean up enough on a single crop to pay the entire cost of their farms. The business was demoralizing at the best, for it induced extravagant purchases and habits of living, with expensive trading on credit: robbed parts of a farm to provide

fertilizer for the acreage in hops; and caused neglect of other lines of agriculture, which, if less remunerative in some years, were yet surer bases for success and prosperity. The quantity of hops now grown in the county is probably about a thousand bales a year, and in 1917 sales were made at eighty cents per pound or better. Owing to the fact that there were so many small yards which the neglect or lack of means of the owners made almost barren, the Franklin county yield per acre has averaged only about two-thirds of that realized in Otsego and Madison counties; and yet there have been a number of years in each of which the crop here put half a million dollars or more into the pockets of farmers.

CROPS TO WHICH THE COUNTY IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED

Other principal farm products in the county are potatoes, hay, vegetables and oats, with of course some rye, wheat, corn and berries. But soil and climate are specially adapted only to the four first named, and men qualified to judge who have made a study of the problem are convinced that cultivation of these, together with dairying, should engage chiefly the attention of our farmers. Potatoes and oats in particular are adaptable to the locality, the county ranking twenty-third in the State in potato acreage and tenth in total production, while in yield per acre it stands at the head, with 197 bushels. Gratifying as this third condition is, the results of prize contests suggest that with wise selection and treatment of seed, proper fertilizing and improved methods of care and cultivation it is altogether practicable to better it. Each of four competitors secured a production in excess of 300 bushels per acre, and one of 373 bushels, or nearly twice the average, and equal at the high price in 1916-17 to \$1,100 per acre. Surely, special effort that gives such results is amply compensatory, and the figures ought to stimulate every grower to increase his acreage yield. So far as can be judged, the prize winners had no particular advantage in regard to soil over the generality of farmers, and their successes would seem, therefore, to have been attained through more intelligent and more thorough methods and more intensive cultivation. Again, it has been demonstrated that Franklin county stock is very desirable for seed in southern sections, since it produces earlier, when prices are high, and is also more productive. Thus opportunity waits only for development to afford our farmers a yet better potato return than can be realized from sales of the product for food.

As for oats, Franklin ranks about fifteenth among the State's counties in aggregate production, and eighth in yield per acre, which aver-

ages better than 30 bushels—the State's average being 26 bushels. Here also contests for prizes reveal strikingly larger possibilities, as one competitor in the county harvested 57 bushels and another 72 bushels per acre.

Vegetables generally thrive under due and intelligent attention, and with the Adirondack hotels affording a convenient market the growing of them ought to be profitable.

Though the county is supposed commonly not to comprehend advantages for corn production, nevertheless census data show that the average yield per acre in 1909 was 33 bushels, or only two bushels under the State average, and actually in excess of the Ohio average. In contests here for prizes production ran from 54 to 85 bushels per acre, and in similar competitions in Ohio, in which 2,000 boys and girls were the participants, an average of 80 bushels was reached, with a record of 153 bushels by one of them as against the State's average of 30 bushels. It is not presumed to advise more general attention by Franklin county farmers to corn, but it certainly is permissible to emphasize that not only in respect to this crop, but also all others, there ought to be earnest effort to increase the production per acre. The growth of corn for ensilage has increased largely within a few years, and I understand with great benefit to the dairy interests.

Though it may be questioned if census data are quite accurate except in items of mere enumeration, still they probably approximate actual conditions and values, and it seems worth while to give here extracts from the census of 1910 as they relate to Franklin county:

Number of farms.....	3,675
Value of farms.....	\$8,088,515
Value of all farm property.....	17,751,227
Value of domestic animals, poultry and bees.....	2,748,589
Value of horses	1,137,482
Value of swine	112,525
Value of poultry	60,443
Value of all crops in 1909.....	2,964,160
Value of all cereal crops in 1909.....	544,121
Value of hay and forage crops in 1909.....	1,320,419
Value of vegetable crops in 1909.....	591,627
Value of fruit and nut crops in 1909.....	40,515
Value of all other crops in 1909.....	467,478
Value of poultry and eggs in 1909.....	199,882
Value of oat crop in 1909 (756,302 bushels).....	373,152
Value of dairy products in 1909, including milk sold.....	1,174,737
Realized from sale of animals in 1909.....	448,823
Realized from animals slaughtered in 1909.....	176,565
Production of potatoes in 1909, bushels.....	1,433,761
Production of corn in 1909, bushels.....	144,646
Production of hops in 1909, pounds.....	474,515

Production of strawberries in 1909, quarts.....	66,283
Production of raspberries and longberries in 1909, quarts.....	22,260
Number of horses in 1910	9,262
Number of sheep in 1910	5,223
Number of neat cattle in 1910.....	46,108
Number of dairy cows in 1910.....	28,964

HORSES AND OTHER STOCK

If Franklin county has fewer high-class thoroughbred cattle, relatively or actually, than some others, there has been at least a remarkable improvement in dairy herds here during the past fifty or sixty years. Grades average incomparably better than formerly, and there is considerable thoroughbred stock of pronounced excellence. Cow testing associations have been formed within recent years, and are giving valuable service in weeding out animals that do not earn their keep. It ought to be superfluous to add that only along these lines can dairying be brought to pay what ought to be expected and realized. All of the creameries and milk-shipping stations regulate their prices by butter-fat tests, and it is waste of labor and feed to keep animals that do not bring fair returns. The range in this regard is startlingly wide, one series of tests in 1917 having shown a difference of \$113.44 in profit over feed between the ten best and the ten poorest cows in all the herds tested. Here and there a farmer assumes to scoff at the value of such tests, and insists upon proceeding in the old blind way, but in so doing he unquestionably loses money.

The locality used to be famous for fine single and matched driving horses, of which the Morgans were for a long time the most numerous and the best, and then the Phil. Sheridan and the Hambletonian strains (the latter through Wilkemon) came to predominate. Buyers from New England and New York city were accustomed thirty and forty years ago to visit the county every summer, and sales of matched drivers, and now and then of a single fast roadster or one that gave indication of probable track speed, were common at from \$500 to \$1,500 per pair, with single horses fetching proportionate and occasionally even larger amounts. Items were not infrequent in the local newspapers of the period in question to the effect that this or that dealer had shipped horses during the week from Malone or Chateaugay for which he had paid local owners five, six or seven thousand dollars. But now matched drivers are to be found here hardly at all, nor is there demand for them — breeding having run during the last few years to heavy draft horses, but with every kind decreasing in numbers — doubtless because

automobiles have become so numerous. Reminiscences bearing upon some of the better known horses of old times, when a three-minute gait seemed almost as fast as 2.10 does now, are interesting. At one of the first fairs of the Franklin County Agricultural Society in the fifties a horse owned by Sidney W. Gillett trotted in 3.06, and a few years later a Black Hawk stallion, called Flying Cloud, which was owned by Gardner A. Child, and one called Farmer Boy, owned by William Lowe, raced in about 2.50 at a fair, which was thought at the time to be wonderfully fast. Flying Cloud won. He was classed as an exceptionally fine animal, and left a good deal of superior stock, some of which developed speed. In 1864 and 1865 Lady Franklin, owned by Hiram Russell of Fort Covington, proved herself a great campaigner. Her best record was 2.31. Three or four years later A. R. Flanagan's Dutch Girl came to the front with a record of 2.28 or 2.30, and because she was so good a performer and so attractive in other respects Governor Sprague of Rhode Island paid \$10,000 for her. Other horses owned locally, in the eighties, which could trot in 2.30 to 2.35, and were highly regarded, included James Law's Draco Chief, Samuel B. Skinner's White Cloud, Frank T. Ferguson's Frank, and Thomas W. Creed's Phil. Sheridan, Jr.

Quiz was bred by H. D. & R. C. Thompson about 1892, and took a record of 2.32 as a two-year-old on a half-mile track, which was then considered very fast for a colt of that age. She afterward gained a record of 2.19 $\frac{3}{4}$, and was sold to Colonel Kip of New York for \$3,000, with \$500 to be added on certain conditions. She was one of the hand-somest horses ever bred in Northern New York, won a blue ribbon in the roadster class at the New York Horse Show, and was sold by Colonel Kip to James Gordon Bennett, who took her to France, and I think raced her in Europe. Other well known horses in this period and later include R. C. Thompson's Paul Smith (2.18 $\frac{1}{4}$) and Jack Harding (2.11 $\frac{1}{4}$); L. L. Sayles's L. L., who won several races in the grand circuit in good time; Fred O'Neil's Joe (2.19 $\frac{1}{4}$), who never failed to win but one race in his class; Aubreon, bred by H. D. Thompson, and owned by Julian D. Earle and Eugene E. Lowe; Fred Betters's Brescia (2.06 $\frac{1}{4}$); H. D. Thompson's Brione (2.08 $\frac{3}{4}$); and Howe Constantine (2.07 $\frac{1}{4}$), owned by Walter J. Mallon. The last named is of fine conformation, and always a dependable performer.

With ownership of automobiles increasing, and farm tractors coming into almost common use, what future is there for the horse?

STRIVING FOR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

From about 1836 or 1838 public interest was concentrated for a number of years on agitation and effort to secure the construction of a railroad. Everything else was subordinate in the minds of the people. Public meetings, attended by thousands representing not simply our own county, but Clinton and St. Lawrence, were held at Malone, and there were like meetings at Ogdensburg attended by many from Franklin county. Solicitation was energetic and earnest for subscriptions to the capital stock of the proposed company, an act was almost won through the Legislature committing the State itself to construction of the road, with operation also to be by the State on a toll basis, similar to the plan in effect on the canals, and finally, when at length a charter was obtained, to the enlistment of New England capital for prosecuting the enterprise. With success assured the tenseness of hopeful and expectant waiting was broken, a feeling of inexpressible relief and gratification succeeded, and the actual opening of the line for traffic in 1850 brought great rejoicing and the conviction that emancipation had come from the handicap of isolation that had so long fettered the section. Still, there remained a seven years' struggle to be waged for legislative authorization to bridge Lake Champlain and to establish the railroad machine shops at Malone. The fight was a brave one all through, with complete success crowning it in the end. Other railroads have followed, and the particulars relative to them, as well as to those that were sought but not gained, appear in the chapter on Transportation Development. The improvement in road-bed, bridges, rails and equipment generally that time and larger traffic demands have brought are not more striking than some of the administrative changes. From an old book of rules of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company it is noted that conductors were permitted to pass without exacting fares from people of manifest poverty and disability; that all baggage in excess of eighty pounds was chargeable, and that "no work will be permitted in any of the stations on Sunday, nor in any of the shops where it can possibly be avoided. Persons in charge of the offices on the road will see that they are kept closed invariably on that day." Something of the spirit of the rule last quoted continued for a good many years, and as late as 1885, when excursions were run often to Lake Champlain or to the Thousand Islands, and when other lines were making a particular point of conducting Sunday excursions, the management of this line declined absolutely to do business of that sort on Sunday.

BANKING

Though the county was still in large part a wilderness in the forties, and the people continued poor, progress was yet evidently making, and business affairs began to loom larger. For many years following the first settlement no banking facilities at all had been enjoyed, nor was there need for any. No one had money to deposit, few had credit entitling them to loans, and remittances to cover adverse city balances were of produce and livestock rather than in money. But by-and-by a merchant came to have occasion now and then to remit cash or its equivalent, and for the convenience of these the banks at Ogdensburg and Plattsburgh had a local agent at Malone for a dozen years or more before any home bank was established in the county. In 1841 Samuel C. Weed and New York city associates organized the Franklin County Bank at Malone, capitalized at \$10,000. It was a good deal more of an institution for issuing notes to circulate as money than for transacting a deposit and discount business. Under the law of that time a bank or banker could deposit State bonds or real estate mortgages with the State comptroller as security for the redemption of the bills or notes that might be issued, and as the interest on the securities so deposited continued to be payable to the owner there was no loss by the process, but, on the other hand, the bank acquired without cost a fund substantially equal to its original investment, with which to "shave" commercial paper or to loan on new mortgages. No reports are extant showing the items of this bank's business except that it had at one time \$85,100 in notes outstanding as money; but knowledge of the then general conditions in the locality, together with the absence in reports of items showing deposits, warrants the conclusion that it had no deposits, or at the best few of them and in small amounts. Undoubtedly its transactions had little resemblance to modern banking operations. Even after this private or individual enterprise had given way in 1850 to the Bank of Malone, "a really, truly," bank, there were years and years prior to the civil war when its deposits ranged only between \$20,000 and \$75,000. The State bank continued operations until 1864, when it closed for the organization of a second national bank, a first institution of that character having come into existence a few months earlier. Since 1864 other national banks have been organized at Upper Lake, St. Regis Falls, Brushton, Chateaugay and Saranac Lake — eight in all — having a combined capital of \$575,000, a combined surplus of \$859,104, and deposits aggregating \$3,910,850. Besides, there is a small private bank at Fort Covington, capitalized at \$10,000, which

keeps its condition to itself, but whose resources are believed to be about \$100,000. The banking resources of the county have thus multiplied nearly sixtyfold in seventy years, or from a beggarly hundred thousand dollars, employed almost exclusively for the benefit of three or four persons, to almost six million dollars, which, while still advantaging stockholders, is continually accommodating the entire business public, and contributing inestimably to the vitalizing of general business and to the fostering and development of prosperity. It is a marvelous record, and reflects perhaps more impressively than any other one item the growth in county well being and wealth.

GRADUAL PROGRESS

There had been for a considerable number of years gradual improvement in the condition of the people generally, but with little change in their habits and manner of living until about the time of the civil war, though it is true that, having come to be somewhat better circumstanced financially, framed buildings had displaced most of the original log houses or huts; household conveniences and utilities, originally unobtainable, had improved and multiplied; and the hardships and privations endured earlier had been greatly mitigated. Puritanic strictness and intolerance abated slowly, and individuals became less amenable to the censorship of the clergy and to the harsh discipline of the churches in respect to business practices and participation in amusements. But the latter remained of the simplest, and caused no great encroachment upon one's time or purse. They consisted for the most part in afternoon gatherings of the women of a church's ladies' aid society for sewing and gossip, with the men appearing sometimes at a later hour for refreshments and perhaps a bit of a frolic to follow; lyceums or debating societies, in the exercises of which business men as well as academic students participated; lectures, usually by resident clergymen or attorneys; vocal concerts or entertainments by musical bell ringers; singing schools and the old-fashioned spelling matches; baseball (not the modern game), bowling, occasionally a dance, rarely a circus or minstrel show; and, of course, after 1851, the agricultural fair once a year. Still there was no attempt at ostentation or affectation of "style," for few families had servants, and fewer yet were of independent means. The thought of the people broadened, there was a more acute interest in public affairs, and local enterprises commanded more and more interest and attention. Manufactories sprang up, transportation facilities were provided,

banking was instituted as previously shown, and progress generally was observable.

THE PRESENT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Upon a call signed by a hundred farmers and others the Franklin County Agricultural Society was formed August 26, 1851, or just a quarter of a century after the death of the earlier similar organization. Sidney Lawrence of Moira was chosen president, Harry S. House of Malone, secretary, and Hiram H. Thompson of Malone, treasurer, with one vice-president from each town. The movement was too late in the season to make it practicable to hold a fair that year, and accordingly the first exhibition was given in October, 1852, on leased grounds, which were simply an open field on which grain had been raised, and the use of which William Andrus gave for five years without consideration other than that the premises be fenced and the stone removed. The work of improvement cost but little apart from \$92.35 contributed by residents of Malone and also materials and labor donated. The exhibition in 1852 continued through two days only, and, no race track having been laid out, of course there were no trials of speed. The offered list of premiums aggregated \$467, but the amount actually paid was only \$263, of which \$44 was on crops. The receipts were \$437.31 for admissions, \$250 for membership fees, \$50 from the State. The next year the offered premiums were \$621, and increases continually made since then bring the total awards now to about \$3,300. The earlier lists did not compare favorably even with those that had been offered by the first society twenty-five years before, as the amounts were smaller in almost every class, having been generally for only one or two dollars each, though three dollars was offered for some kinds of horses, and crop premiums ranged from one dollar to five dollars each. Many awards were of diplomas only. The attendance at the second fair, during which the weather was unfavorable, was estimated at between five and six thousand during the two days, and the receipts were \$871.88. By 1853 a race track a third of a mile in circumference had been built, and a trotting purse of twenty dollars was advertised, with special attractions to consist of Indian foot-races and a game of lacrosse. The railroad carried stock and other exhibits free at owners' risk, which concession was modified later to a charge for transportation one way. Special attractions in 1854 were music and a competition between lady equestrians for prizes, with two trotting events as a part of the fair proper (the purses having been \$25 and \$15 respectively), and two races to occur the day following the exhibition, but with emphasized

announcement that these were not to be deemed a part of the fair. The purses for these were \$10 and \$50 respectively; and all betting on the grounds was strictly prohibited. The offers of these purses, in so large (?) amounts, were roundly denounced as unwarrantable extravagance, and some of the pulpits thundered anathema against the fairs as a whole as "sinful amusements," and in particular as filching money from the poor. For a number of years it was a serious struggle to maintain the organization, but the earnest men of the time showed courage and resolute purpose, and conquered success. The grounds originally were seven acres in extent, but were enlarged about 1856 to ten acres, and a contract entered into for their purchase for \$1,000. They have been further enlarged from time to time until they now embrace about twenty-five acres. In 1862 the fair was omitted because of the war, but with that exception an exhibition has been held every year. There was no recognition, however, in numbering the exhibition of 1863 that none had been held in 1862, which error has continued ever since. The fairs, therefore, have been one less in number than the annual announcements of the society suggest.

The fact deserves emphasizing that the plan of the organization neither contemplates nor permits any distribution whatever of receipts in excess of expenses to the benefit of any individual. The society is distinctively and exclusively a people's enterprise, and all of the profits earned must go to the erection of buildings and improvement of the grounds, or be applied to increasing the premiums for exhibits or to extending the list of attractions. Under the operation of this policy grounds valued at many thousands of dollars have been acquired, one of the best half-mile tracks in the State provided, and a grand-stand, cattle sheds, barns and exhibition halls have been erected which, with possibly one or two exceptions, serve all needs admirably, and would be a credit to a much richer organization.

The premiums distributed annually for exhibits have mounted from paltry hundreds to between three and four thousand dollars, the purses offered for speed contests are now \$10,500 annually, and the total receipts for the four days of the fair in 1917 were \$28,352.82, while the initial attendance of 5,000 or 6,000 in two days has been multiplied — as many as 25,000 people having been on the grounds in a single day in some of the best years. Besides the benefits which the work of the society has accomplished in stimulating improvement in stock and better methods of farming, the exhibitions have grown to constitute something of an "old-home week," with former residents returning regularly even from

distant points, alike for enjoyment of the show and for the pleasure of greeting old-time friends. Men from far-away places who are strangers to the locality also attend year after year simply because our fairs are so attractive and the welcome of the people so cordial; and not a few of these make no reservation in pronouncing the Franklin county fairs to be unequaled in New York except by the State fair.

Other agricultural societies existed at one time at Fort Covington and Brushton, and later there was one at Chateaugay. But the county is not large enough for more than one prosperous organization, and the other societies had but a brief life.

CIVIL WAR CONDITIONS

There were great changes during the civil war. The conditions prevalent in that period are almost impossible of realization by the present generation, for the people stepped to measures not merely different from any they had ever before trod, but of cadences other than have since been known. Prices skyrocketed, but without the average touching present levels, and, though self-denial and pinching were practiced in many families, extravagance seized upon many, with a prodigality of expenditure never before approached, and speculative operations which would have amazed and shocked the staid leaders in business of an earlier age became common. As wealth was accumulated by the shrewder and more daring, these bettered their dress, many began the erection of showy and costly houses, and all except the poorer adopted more pretentious habits and living customs. Millions of men were called to arms, and, though of course there was a scarcity of many commodities, little was heard of impossibility of procuring labor, there was no governmental fixing of prices, nor did food have to be rationed as now notwithstanding nearly half of the country had not been developed or settled, so that our productive area was then comparatively small; but the making of war munitions and armaments was on no such stupendous scale as now, nor were we then obliged to feed starving people across the sea lest they perish. To-day we see only occasionally a uniformed man, whereas during the civil war recruiting was prosecuted continuously for years with driving energy, and at times hundreds of soldiers were quartered here for weeks or months, an inescapable reminder of war. Moreover, there was apprehension in 1864 and 1865 that confederates might raid our villages from Canada, as upon one occasion they did invade St. Albans, Vt. Money was in

abundant circulation, though of a depreciated value, and there was no such restraint as obtains in the present upon the individual soldier with regard to habits and practices. The consequence was a reign of immorality and vice not paralleled for half a century previously, nor equaled since. Drinking, gambling, brawling and licentiousness were common. War meetings were of frequent occurrence, and appeals and inducements were constant for volunteers to save the Union and avert drafts. Bounties to encourage enlistments were voted lavishly by the county and by each of the separate towns until in some cases men received as much as a thousand dollars each, additional to their pay, for a few months' service, and the total local payments of this character, all met by taxation, aggregated a half million dollars. Franklin comprised with St. Lawrence one draft district, and Malone was headquarters for both counties for all drafts, with General S. C. F. Thorndike provost marshal. Medical examinations for all of the two counties were made here, where claims for exemptions were heard also and determined. The procedure made the town a busy place at times. None of the drafts except that ordered in 1863 netted any Franklin county men to the army, except as they incited men who feared being drawn to find substitutes. Nevertheless a number were drawn to fill the quotas of four or five of the towns, but none of them could be held because they were physically disabled or had fled to Canada. In one of the towns only a single able-bodied man was left, and he was so recent a comer that his name had not been listed. The 1863 draft conscripted about 75 men, some of whom were released upon payment of a money commutation of \$300 each, but most of whom accepted service. Censorship of correspondence and news was unthought of, and accounts of army movements and battles were full and minute — thrilling the loyal when a victory was chronicled, and causing despondency and gloom if there were a defeat, while the fathers, mothers, wives and children of the men in service waited always in poignant anxiety for the lists of the missing, wounded and killed. And it shames me to write that in that stressful time all sentiment in our county was not patriotic and loyal, but that there was an element in comparison with which to-day's "slackers" and pacifists are eminently respectable. These persisted in villifying the President and the Union generals, exulted when there were Union reverses, and in a hundred ways sought to embarrass the government and impede its work. As the present is a war of cold but resolute purpose, that was a conflict in which the accumulated differences and

resentments developed through a generation of contention on moral issues found vent in action, with hot, fierce passion so swaying the people that business proscription, social ostracism and personal enmities, if not actual physical collisions, were engendered between neighbors who otherwise would have been associates and friends. This bitterness was intense, almost venomous in some cases; but for those who would neither volunteer nor hold themselves subject to the drafts, sneaking into Canada while the war continued, there was utter contempt. When the surrender had been made at Appomattox, and those who had worn the blue came marching home, too many with empty sleeves or with amputated legs, or with health permanently broken by hardship in camp and field or in the Confederate hells that were called prisons, then the men who had helped to save the Union were welcomed with glad acclaim and reverent honor.

Patriotic activities by civilians during the civil war bear no comparison with those now observable. True, the women worked devotedly to prepare sanitary supplies and delicacies for the soldier sick; individuals in many districts contributed Thanksgiving and Christmas remembrances to be forwarded to the men at the front; there was general and earnest importuning of men to enlist; and the towns and the county offers of bounties for volunteers were more than generous. But little of the activity and effort was systematized, and except that a fund, amounting to several thousand dollars, was pledged for the relief of needy families of soldiers, no war contributions of consequence were made by individuals, nor were government bonds bought to any extent. There were no calls by the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, or the Young Women's Christian Association to enable these or similar organizations to render a benign service to the men in the field or on the battle line. And even though there had been, the response must have been slight, for most of the people had little money that they could spare.

The record of the county in the present war will bear the most searching tests, and is highly creditable. Subscriptions running into the tens of thousands of dollars have been made for philanthropic work, especially for the Red Cross: women and children by the hundreds are knitting and sewing assiduously on Red Cross supplies: committees numbering scores of busy men and women have given of their time generously for a year to the various forms of organized war effort; and of the first and second Liberty loans the banks and individuals in the

county purchased bonds to the amount of a million and a third dollars, and of the third loan more than another million, or, say, two millions and a half in all — an amazing showing for a county that is small and not rich. Every subscription district in the county took largely in excess of its apportioned allotment, and one more than doubled it — the county as a whole oversubscribing its quota by fifty per cent. We have, besides, put into the army in a year a thousand men or more of an average intelligence and character that has never been surpassed in any war. Hundreds of these have been volunteers, and include young men who have taken courses in the training camps, and earned commissions. In other words, Franklin county's contribution of men to the army and navy in a single year has been nearly half the number that it enlisted in four years during the civil war.

THE COUNTY'S CIVIL WAR RECORD

It is impossible to compile a complete list and the individual records of the men from Franklin county who served in the army during the civil war, or even to ascertain their number accurately. As complete a list for New York as it has been found possible to assemble has been prepared by regiments and published by the State adjutant-general, but it does not show residences. It totals about 325,000, whereas General Phisterer, formerly adjutant-general, declared the opinion some years ago that the actual number exceeded 400,000, adding that it was "impossible to obtain any accurate figures of the number of men furnished during the war by each county, town and village." It was attempted in 1865 to have the census of that year include the names of all volunteers and of all drafted men who accepted service, but the total so obtained was only 139,481, or about one-third of what General Phisterer believed to have been the actual number. From the best information that I have been able to gather I am satisfied that, including re-enlistments, Franklin county had in the service, from first to last, well over 2,000 men. If the same proportion between the census figures and the adjutant-general's list for the entire State obtained for Franklin county, then the number would be about 3,160, or if we take the estimate of 400,000 and supply the resultant percentage it would be about 3,860; but both of these latter totals seem improbable. The town clerks were required in 1866 to prepare complete lists of those who had served in the army from their respective towns, and I have counted as many of these lists for Franklin county as I have been able to locate. The number shown by the census returns of 1865 and also

by the obtainable town clerks' reports in 1866 appear in the following table:

Towns	Census Figures	Town Clerks' Reports
Bangor.....	89	89*
Bellmont.....	82	165
Bombay.....	48	48*
Brandon.....	64	69
Brighton.....	9	18
Burke.....	65	158
Chateaugay.....	82	82*
Constable.....	77	102
Dickinson.....	124	204
Duane.....	32	37
Fort Covington.....	80	80*
Franklin.....	90	123
Harrietstown.....	17	30
Malone.....	316	410
Moir.....	64	97
Westville.....	110	110*
Totals.....	1,349	1,822

The draft ages during the civil war were between twenty and forty-five years, with the volunteer ages between eighteen and forty-five years; and yet there were hundreds of mere boys, not yet fifteen, and of men well over fifty (some of them from Franklin county) who entered the ranks—the former bearing the strain and hardships better than the latter, nearly all of whom had to be discharged for disability after a few weeks or months in the field.

The county's organized contingents included one company each in the 16th and 60th, seven in the 98th, two in the 106th and three in the 142d, and it had besides scattering representation in a considerable number of other commands, particularly in the 96th, 118th, the 14th Heavy Artillery and some cavalry units, including the company of Captain Davis, organized in 1864, largely from Franklin county, for frontier defense.

The regiments in which there were units of Franklin county men all saw strenuous service and hard fighting. Their records were fine, and their battle losses, in proportion to their total strength, were appalling. For illustration, the killed and wounded in all of the New York regiments comprised 18.4 per cent. of their strength, while the percentage for the 16th was 36.96, nearly all of which was suffered in four engagements. The losses of this regiment were the greatest of any of the

* The town clerks' reports for Bangor, Bombay, Chateaugay, Fort Covington and Westville not having been located, the census figures are used. If the missing reports could be consulted, probably they would bring the aggregate up to about 2,000; and in a number of the towns these reports do not include re-enlistments, which would further swell the count.

State's thirty-eight two-year regiments with a single exception. Over fifty per cent. of the men in it who were taken to the firing line were killed or wounded. The following data are from a compilation made by the adjutant-general:

	16th Reg.	60th Reg.	98th Reg.	106th Reg.	142d Reg.
Killed in action	91	39	63	85	70
Died of wounds received in action.....	38	28	39	51	61
Wounded, but survived	332	191	277	324	340
Reported missing	19	18	72	214	23
Aggregate losses	480	276	451	674	494
Approximate length of service, years..	2	3½	3½	2¾	2¾
Died of disease and other causes.....	84	101	136	167	162
Number of battles and skirmishes....	18	29	22	34	21

From the adjutant-general's records I have gleaned the names and data of Franklin county men who were commissioned officers in the 16th, 60th, 98th, 106th and 142d regiments. The rank first following each officer's name is that in which he was mustered, and the ranks following are those that he successively held. In many cases the records note discharges as terminating service, but as this word is susceptible of two constructions I have substituted "resigned." Where no date of retirement is stated it is to be understood that the officer was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service:

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

COLONEL.

Joel J. Seaver, captain, major, lieutenant-col.; colonel Sept. 28, 1862.

CAPTAIN.

Charles M. Hilliker, sergt., 1st sergt., 2d lieutenant.; captain Dec. 6, 1862.

Charles H. Bentley, 2d lieutenant., 1st lieutenant.; captain Jan. 21, 1863; wounded; re-enlisted; captain in Vermont cavalry.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Frederic F. Wead, 1st lieutenant.; transferred to 98th regiment, which see.

Samuel W. Gleason, private; 1st lieutenant. Aug. 9, 1862.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Milton E. Roberts, 2d lieutenant.; resigned Nov. 19, 1861.

Enos Hinman, 1st sergt.; 2d lieutenant. Dec. 6, 1862.

Charles A. Brown, private, sergt.; 2d lieutenant. Sept. 13, 1862; detailed to be in charge of printing office at Gen. McClellan's headquarters.

CHAPLAIN.

Andrew M. Millar, chaplain; resigned Sept. 26, 1862.

MEDAL OF HONOR.

John H. Moffitt was given a medal of honor for great bravery at the battle of Gaines's Mill. Mr. Moffitt enlisted in Clinton county, but was a resident of Franklin for a number of years after the war, and represented this district in Congress.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT.

CAPTAIN.

William H. Hyde, captain; resigned Jan. 31, 1863.
P. Shelley Sinclair, 1st lieutenant; captain Jan. 29, 1863.
Alfred N. Skiff, sergeant, 1st sergeant, lieutenant; captain July 9, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Myron D. Stanley, 1st sergeant; 1st lieutenant Jan. 29, 1863; died of wounds.
Rufus R. Stanciliff, private, corporal, sergeant, 1st sergeant; 1st lieutenant June 23, 1865.
George G. Cornish, private, hospital steward; 1st lieutenant Feb. 21, 1863; discharged for disability April 27, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Hosea C. Reynolds, 2d lieutenant; died Oct. 26, 1862.
Edward Sinclair, private; 2d lieutenant Nov. 4, 1863.
Gardiner Smith, corporal, sergeant; 2d lieutenant July 9, 1865.

NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

COLONEL.

Charles Durkee, lieutenant-colonel; colonel July 4, 1862; resigned Feb. 25, 1863.
Frederic F. Wead, lieutenant-colonel by transfer and promotion from 16th regiment; colonel Mar. 4, 1864; killed June 3, 1864.

MAJOR.

Albon Man, major; resigned June 4, 1862.

ADJUTANT.

Edward H. Hobbs, adjutant; resigned June 2, 1863.
Daniel H. Stanton, 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant; adjutant June 2, 1863; wounded.

CAPTAIN.

Seymour L. Andrus, 1st lieutenant; captain Oct. 31, 1862; resigned June 1, 1863.
Samuel J. Austin, 1st lieutenant; captain Oct. 1, 1862; resigned June 2, 1863.
William H. Barney, 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant; captain May 8, 1862.
Fernando C. Beaman, private, sergeant, 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant; captain Dec. 2, 1864; wounded.
Egbert M. Copps, private, sergeant, 1st sergeant, 1st lieutenant; captain Dec. 1, 1864.
Charles W. Crary, captain; assistant surgeon Oct. 28, 1862; resigned Nov. 15, 1862; re-enlisted and commissioned captain in 114th regiment.
Newton H. Davis, private, 1st sergeant, 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant; captain June 2, 1863; wounded; re-enlisted as captain of a frontier defense company of cavalry.
Lucien D. Ellsworth, captain; resigned June 24, 1862.
Hiram P. Gile, 1st sergeant, 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant; captain Mar. 4, 1864; wounded.
Horace D. Hickok, private, corporal, sergeant, 2d lieutenant, quartermaster; captain July 20, 1864; resigned Dec. 6, 1864.
Edmund J. Hildreth, 1st sergeant, 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant; captain June 2, 1863; resigned Nov. 15, 1864.
Amos S. Kimball, 1st lieutenant; captain and assistant quartermaster April 7, 1864; afterward became quartermaster-general in the regular army.
Frederick Lewis, private, sergeant, sergeant-major; captain Nov. 8, 1862.
Edward J. Mannix, captain; discharged for disability Oct. 1, 1862.

Orlando F. Miller, captain; resigned April 1, 1863.
 Theodore M. Morgan, commissioned captain, but not mustered.
 Dennis D. Mott, private, 2d lieutenant; captain Nov. 27, 1864.
 Benjamin Russell, captain; dis. for disability Sept. 29, 1862.
 Sylvester S. Willard, 1st lieutenant; captain Sept. 24, 1862; resigned June 2, 1863.
 Parrit B. Wolff, captain; dis. for disability Nov. 9, 1862.
 John J. Wood, 1st lieutenant; captain Sept. 30, 1862; resigned May 2, 1863.
 Lyman B. Sperry, private, corp., sergt., sergt.-major, 1st lieutenant; captain April 3, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Gustine W. Adams, private, sergt., 1st sergt.; 1st lieutenant. April 3, 1865; wounded.
 Oscar P. Ames, private; 1st lieutenant. Mar. 4, 1864; wounded; resigned Sept. 17, 1864.
 Henry D. Doty, private, 1st sergt., 2d lieutenant; 1st lieutenant. May 8, 1862.
 William Johnson, private, corp., sergt., 1st sergt.; 1st lieutenant. April 3, 1865.
 Patrick A. Mannix, sergt., 1st sergt.; 1st lieutenant. Dec. 3, 1864; wounded.
 Charles A. MacArthur, private, corp., sergt., 1st sergt.; 1st lieutenant. Dec. 2, 1864; wounded.
 Eleazer Mulholland, 1st lieutenant.
 Silenus Washburn, 1st lieutenant; resigned Aug. 8, 1862.
 Henry R. Thompson, private, com-sergt., 2d lieutenant; 1st lieutenant. Nov. 26, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

James D. Hardy, private, corp., sergt.; 2d lieutenant. Aug. 3, 1865.
 John M. Haskell, private, sergt., 1st sergt.; 2d lieutenant. June 24, 1862; resigned April 16, 1863.
 Alvin C. Hitchcock, private; 2d lieutenant. April 3, 1865.
 Henry B. Holbrook, private, corp., sergt.-major; 2d lieutenant. April 3, 1865.
 Archie Hollenbeck, private, 1st sergt.; 2d lieutenant. April 30, 1862.
 Frank Myers, private, corp., sergt.; 2d lieutenant. April 3, 1865; wounded.
 Albert M. Phelps, private, sergt.; 2d lieutenant. Aug. 28, 1862; killed May 16, 1864.
 Charles A. Powell, 2d lieutenant; died May 13, 1862.
 Alonzo A. Rhoades, private, corp., sergt., 1st sergt.; 2d lieutenant. April 3, 1865.
 Edward I. Rice, 2d lieutenant; dis. for disability Jan. 3, 1863.
 David Storms, 2d lieutenant; died April 30, 1862.
 Eusebe Lalime, private, sergt.; 2d lieutenant. April 3, 1865; wounded.
 Sidney W. Langdon, 2d lieutenant; resigned April 30, 1862.
 George P. Lyman, 2d lieutenant; died May 20, 1862.
 Jeremiah H. M. Davis, private, corp., sergt.; 2d lieutenant. April 3, 1865; wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT.

CAPTAIN.

Charles J. Rider, captain; resigned April 5, 1863.
 Patrick H. Shields, captain; resigned Mar. 7, 1863.
 Eugene Wilber, 1st lieutenant; captain Mar. 16, 1863; dis. for disability Jan. 7, 1865.

SURGEON.

Calvin Skinner, surgeon; resigned Dec. 31, 1863.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Frederick H. Petit, ass't surgeon; died Dec. 25, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

James MacPherson, 1st sergt.; 1st lieutenant. Oct. 12, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Henry P. Fields, 2d lieutenant; resigned Mar. 9, 1863.
 Charles H. Lang, sergt., sergt.-major; 2d lieutenant. Feb. 11, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

William A. Jones, captain, major; lieut.-col. Jan. 4, 1865.

CAPTAIN.

William D. Brennan, 1st lieut.; captain July 25, 1863; wounded.

Franklin F. Brown, 1st lieut.; captain July 25, 1863; resigned Mar. 22, 1864.

Birney B. Keeler, 1st lieut., adjutant; captain April 8, 1864; served many years after the war on the staff of Gen. McDowell.

Frederick C. King, private, com.-sergt., quartermaster sergt., 2d lieut.; captain Oct. 19, 1864.

Alexander Lindsay, captain; resigned Feb. 11, 1863.

Roderick D. Morehouse, 2d lieut., 1st lieut.; captain Feb. 17, 1865.

Marvin Potter, captain.

Horace Aldrich, 2d lieut., 1st lieut.; captain July 6, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

DeForest Sargent, private, corp., 1st sergt., 2d lieut.; 1st lieut. Feb. 17, 1865.

James K. Thompson, 1st sergt., 2d lieut.; 1st lieut. May 13, 1864; dis. for disability Oct. 19, 1864.

Horatio P. Wilson, sergt., 1st sergt.; 1st lieut. Oct. 24, 1863; dis. Oct. 31, 1864, account wounds received in action.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Hiram T. French, 1st sergt.; 2d lieut. Jan. 26, 1863; dis. for disability Mar. 25, 1864.

John H. Gott, private, corp., sergt.; 2d lieut. Feb. 17, 1865; wounded.

Henry H. Hogan, 2d lieut.; resigned Jan. 19, 1863.

Henry A. Miller, corp., sergt.; 2d lieut. Feb. 17, 1865.

George K. Pond, sergt.; 2d lieut. Feb. 11, 1863; resigned July 18, 1863.

Solon Reynolds, 2d lieut.; dis. for disability Jan. 26, 1863.

Horace Wood, 2d lieut.; died Jan. 17, 1863.

A disturbing and demoralizing, if not actually dangerous, aftermath of war might naturally have been expected with the release from discipline and restraint of great bodies of men who had experienced for years severe privation and become accustomed to an environment of excitement and violence. But here, as elsewhere, the survivors of the men who had been in the army were absorbed into the community so quietly as to be almost imperceptible, and, with few exceptions, resumed the habits and employments of civic life as though they had never been withdrawn from them. True, there was evidenced a spirit of unrest and inability on the part of many to accept conditions to which they had returned, but it found manifestation rarely except in decision to seek homes in a newer country, which was thought to offer larger opportunities; and the county then lost a considerable very desirable element through migration to the West. Nothing better illustrates the practicality, adaptability and respect for law and public order characteristic of the American people than the conduct of the veteran soldiers when peace left no further occasion for their employment in arms.

LIFE AFTER THE WAR

Nevertheless the county was not long without exciting episodes and affairs — the first of which, as told in a separate chapter, was the Fenian movement upon Canada in 1866, followed by another of greater proportions four years later. Then, too, there was an eager interest, attended by no little rancor, in the political life of the period that died out long since; and business expanded and became speculative to a degree because of an inflated currency, but with depression and stringency following in 1873 in measure unknown with the lamentable exception of 1893 — which latter was charged by Republicans to have been occasioned by tariff tinkering along free-trade lines, and attributed by Democrats to currency disturbances incident to excessive silver coinage. In neither period was Franklin county affected until months or years after the pinch had been severely felt in manufacturing centers, but when it did strike here it hit hard. Prices as given in local market reports in both periods were ruinously low — potatoes 35c. a bushel, butter 14c. to 21c. a pound, eggs 10c. to 16c. a dozen, and other products at corresponding figures. But employment having been impossible to obtain in many instances, and labor commanding only scant remuneration, the body of the people were unable to buy even at the low rates quoted. In the years following 1873 large numbers of farms were lost under foreclosure or sheriff's sales, and in the 1893 period business paralysis and stagnation were accompanied by enforced idleness of labor and by a reduction in the wage rate for common labor to ninety cents a day.

But with all of our vicissitudes we were yet making progress in many directions. It will not be attempted to recite in detail the changes and gains of the half century from the close of the civil war, but only to sketch some of them in barest outline.

Repeated movements were instituted for new railroad construction, with eventual success beyond the wildest hopes of the people notwithstanding failure attended most of the particular projects first agitated. There were, of course, disappointments and protracted delays, but in the end more was realized in the lines constructed than could have come through those that failed of building. The navigation facilities that had formerly been enjoyed at Fort Covington and Hogansburgh were, however, lost in the same years because of the channels of the St. Regis and the Salmon having become clogged with silt.

While the old training days of the so-called "floodwood" militia, which had been the principal holidays of the people, had gone forever,

we gained a uniformed and well armed company of the State national guard, with a slightly armory built for it by the State.

The deaf-mute school of beneficent accomplishment for afflicted children, and with its hundred pupils and corps of teachers contributing importantly to local business interests, was founded in 1884, and the State provided fine buildings for it.

Outside capital established an iron industry of large proportions at Chateaugay Lake, and operated it for nearly twenty years to the great temporary advantage and benefit of the locality, but, as we now see, with unfortunate consequences due to its great destruction of timber for burning into charcoal. The industry collapsed with the discovery of improved methods of manufacture, and the hamlet became almost a deserted village.

Similarly the southwestern part of the county, almost an unbroken wilderness until thirty-odd years ago, was developed and exploited marvelously, with a consequence that three new towns were created, and a number of busy villages or hamlets born, which thrived while the timber lasted. The melancholy fate of a number of these, now all but deserted, and in some of them scarce a trace even of their existence remaining, should not be without its lesson of the need for conservation and reforestation. St. Regis Falls and Tupper Lake alone survive as outgrowths of this movement, and are still measurably prosperous.

We were yet to learn, however, that the wilderness had other and greater value than that which its merchantable timber gave. It was only after the civil war that the Adirondack hotels began to enlarge and multiply, and the scattering sportsmen who had occasionally visited the region became a throng. Still other years had to run before the region came to be appreciated as a vast sanatorium with healing properties that have prolonged many lives, and also before millionaires were to find the wilderness attractive to the degree that they created vast private parks and built summer camps some of which cost a fortune each.

The bearing of these conditions upon the growth and wealth of the county, and particularly upon its southern part, is incalculable. The hotel business alone is to be reckoned annually in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, some part of which radiates far — farmers and merchants all sharing in it, and many of the male residents of the immediate vicinity finding employment as builders, general help and guides at good wages, and with mental and moral benefit through association with the people whom they serve.

PRIVATE PARKS AND FOREST FIRES

The private parks, though not altogether popular locally because they restrict somewhat the freedom of the woods that formerly obtained, are nevertheless of consequence and vastly beneficial, for they add to the county's taxable values, provide remunerative employment to many caretakers and servants, and afford protection of the utmost value against destructive forest fires. How much this single last named consideration may mean may be realized by recalling what has been suffered from such fires in the past. Three-quarters of a century ago large improved areas in a number of the northern towns were devastated by fires sweeping in upon them from the forests. Crops were destroyed, and buildings and their contents lost. Again, in the early seventies, many extensive Adirondack timber tracts were fire swept, and in 1903, following a severe and protracted April and May drouth, half a million acres of forest in the State were burned over. In 1908 and 1913 there were almost equally extensive ravages. Of course the only time that a forest fire can be fought to advantage is at its beginning, and private park employees are always alert to discover and stamp out such fires before they gain headway. In 1903 the public cost for fighting forest fires in Franklin county was \$36,128.68, and many thousand dollars additional were expended by individuals and corporations in similar effort on their own lands. In the one town of Altamont alone three concerns thus paid out nearly \$14,000, and one brought suit against the town for reimbursement in the sum of \$6,000. Besides these costs, there was a large property loss, probably not less than \$150,000. The actual expense paid by taxation (one-half by the towns and one-half by the State) for fighting these fires in Franklin county in 1903 was:

Altamont	\$3,858.44
Bellmont	2,088.98
Brandon	1,524.14
Brighton	2,944.58
Dickinson	1,300.32
Duane	3,807.64
Franklin	5,121.24
Harrietstown	2,272.50
Malone	3,388.90
Santa Clara	6,641.00
Waverly	3,200.94

\$36,128.68

THE ADIRONDACKS AS A SANATORIUM AND PARK

The health-giving properties of the forests and the invigorating air have induced the founding of numerous sanatoria, which are constantly filled. Their patients are in many cases accompanied by friends and relatives to lend them cheer and companionship and to promote their comfort, and many of these become permanent residents of the localities and establish fine homes.

To some or perhaps a part of all of these conditions is due almost altogether the fact that the village of Saranac Lake, a hamlet which had continued in its rude state and had been without appreciable growth, and apparently without any promise of growth, for half a century following its first settlement, has become one of the most attractive, prosperous and progressive communities in the State, with a present population of five thousand or more.

A generation ago, when agitation began for acquisition of large wilderness tracts by the State, with the purpose of making most of the region a vast public park, the proposition excited general apprehension and alarm locally, because it was believed that consummation of it must proscribe industrial operations, prevent the development of natural resources, and shut out hope for future growth. The writer may be pardoned a bit of retrospection and personal reference here. Sharing in the general view and irked by what the scheme appeared to entail of injury to the county, but with recognition that it was likely to be imposed in some form, he took an active part in the discussion, and undertook to have provisions incorporated in any plan that might be adopted which would protect the section in a measure. Out of this effort came the concession that any lands taken by the State should continue to be taxed exactly as if they were to remain in private ownership. The suggestion of this policy was scouted at first by the metropolitan press and by legislators generally as absurd — preposterous. But the argument as unfolded prevailed, that if the State were to persist in repressing our industrial opportunities and circumscribing our operations, chiefly for the benefit of city people, as was then supposed, it at least must not impose unbearable burdens upon the individual property untaken, and the wealthier sections of the commonwealth should pay for what they were clamoring for. The suggestion accordingly came to be accepted generally as based in justice, and was vitalized by statute. The concession must continue, or some of the towns suffer bankruptcy. And still we must now admit that the park plan was

wise, that the evils it was thought to comprehend have not been suffered, and that there are more money and larger benefits for our county in preservation of the forests than could possibly be realized through their destruction for lumber, charcoal and wood pulp.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS AND TAXATION

The assessed valuation of the real property in the county, which totaled \$4,918,419 in 1868, increased to \$13,536,418 in 1917, a gain of \$8,617,999; and whereas the State board was accustomed a half a century ago, as well as a good many years later, to deduct from our own valuation something like half a million dollars in equalizing assessments as between the various counties, it added \$9,174,906 in 1917, indicating that in its judgment Franklin has not kept pace with most other localities in advancing its rate of assessment from a small to a large or full percentage of the actual worth of property. But notwithstanding this penalizing the county now pays only about one dollar in every \$532 of the State tax, whereas in the old time it paid one dollar in every \$500. State taxation at its worst, however, is only an inconsequential part of the public burden, and, therefore, the place to enforce economy and retrenchment is at home. For illustration, nearly seven-eighths of the county budget in 1917 was for county purposes, and only one-eighth to meet the State levy; and while the county's part of the State tax a half a century ago was but little more than it is at present the county's own expenses then were only \$17,708.31, and those of the towns, notwithstanding war debts were being paid, were but \$41,622. The cost of county government mounted to \$198,661.95 in 1917 (eleven times as much as in 1868), and of the towns to over \$200,000. Here we have a total of about \$400,000 of distinctively county and town taxation in 1917, and school district and village taxes must have aggregated as much more, so that about \$27 in every \$28 of our tax burdens are of our own imposition. It is thus obvious that tax reduction must be wrought through local retrenchment, if at all.

While the foregoing assessment figures suggest a gratifying increase in realty values, for personalty the comparison is almost as striking the other way. Formerly it stood at about three-quarters of a million dollars, and now is only about a third as much, notwithstanding it must be the fact that we are many times better circumstanced as to personal possessions than we were a half a century ago.

In 1868 the county was in debt for war bounties to the amount of \$67,369.82, and there was considerable town debt as well. In 1881 every dollar of it had been paid; but such condition did not long continue, as the erection of county buildings was undertaken and bonds issued to meet the cost. At present the county owes \$491,900 for highway construction, and the towns are in debt, principally for like purposes, to the amount of \$92,400 besides their respective obligations to the State for moneys advanced on account of the construction of State and county highways. The county's obligations on this account aggregate \$39,550 as of this date, and those of the towns \$14,064. But inasmuch as the obligations are not to be discharged until fifty years from the date of their inception, the county will then have paid, including interest, a total of \$90,855, and the towns \$42,190.50. Besides all this, the villages of Malone, Saranac Lake and Tupper Lake are in debt to an aggregate of about three-quarters of a million dollars.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The public school development has been great. Though the number of school districts in the county remains substantially unchanged, in part because of consolidation of several into union free school districts, the school buildings have been bettered generally, and better qualified and a larger number of teachers are employed, the courses of study have been broadened, and the work is of a better grade. At the close of the civil war only two institutions were giving academic instruction, and now the number is eleven. The public moneys apportioned to the county by the State in 1868 totaled \$20,322.50, and in 1917 the amount was \$58,224.39. There has been, besides, a corresponding increase in the school appropriations locally.

There are six incorporated villages in the county, viz.: Malone (1853), Chateaugay (1869), Fort Covington (1889), Saranac Lake (1892), Tupper Lake (1902), and North Bangor (1914).

OTHER CHANGES IN BRIEF

Changes which need be only enumerated include the introduction of gas in Malone as an illuminant in 1871, and later as a fuel; of the electric light in the same place in 1886, and since then in almost every hamlet in the county; of the telephone in 1882, and now numbering more than two thousand subscribers in the county; of water-works in

a dozen communities; the erection of new county buildings; a large increase in the number of religious and fraternal societies, as well as the erection of a number of fine edifices for worship; the founding of the Farrar Home for Deserving Old Ladies, and of the Alice Hyde Memorial Hospital at Malone and of a general hospital at Saranac Lake. Nor should mention be omitted of the prevalence of markedly better excise conditions and of a stronger temperance sentiment. A half a century ago almost any one of even a half-way decent reputation could procure a license to sell spirituous liquors, and nearly every village and hamlet had its saloons or hotel bars, while in the few instances where towns ranged themselves in the prohibition column the traffic was nevertheless continued not uncommonly, and usually without aggressive action either by individuals or by public authorities looking to its suppression or to prosecution of offenders. At present there are but three license towns in the county, and a year or two hence, now that the women can vote, there are not likely to be any. Moreover, in the towns where no-license obtains sales are almost unknown, whereas in the old time no-license was often equivalent to "free rum." Legitimate business is better because of the change, wives and children are more comfortable and happier, and men generally are leading more useful and cleaner lives.

A word about the "movies" seems pertinent because they reflect so marked a change in the attitude of the people in the matter of amusements. Every village and almost every hamlet has a place of entertainment of this type, and it is astonishing the patronage that they enjoy. In Malone alone the admissions amount probably to \$500 or \$600 a week, and elsewhere in proportionate sums, so that fifty thousand dollars a year is doubtless spent in the county for this one form of amusement.

Systematic and comprehensive improvement of highways began about 1907, and reconstruction of over a hundred and thirty miles of roads has been had since 1911 at exclusively county expense, with bonds issued to the amount of half a million dollars to pay for it. The undertaking was perhaps too ambitious in consideration of the county's wealth and resources, for maintenance is expensive, and if not given the improvements go to pieces quickly. About an equal mileage of State and county roads has also been built, the towns as such have invested heavily in like works, and the old ineffectual and wasteful practice of working out highway taxes has been discontinued altogether.

THE FUTURE

What of the future? It is believed not to be without hope and promise, though conditions and our location, remote from manufacturing centers, can not be thought favorable to a very large growth or to a very great industrial development. Aside from the timber supply, our natural resources are few, and not likely to attract capital for the establishment of large manufactories. It would seem, therefore, that we have no warrant for expecting new industrial activities except as additional comparatively small plants may be created. But the sanatoria, the summer resort business, the factories that we already have and agricultural possibilities are resources of no mean consequence, and all are capable of further expansion — particularly agriculture. Study of scientific farming and intelligent and diligent application of its methods must be our principal reliance. Our fields have never as yet produced in the measure that they ought, nor have they been given over always to the classes of crops to which they are best adapted; neither have our dairy herds had the attention and selective care which alone can make them properly profitable, and sheep husbandry has been too much neglected latterly.

The average cost of living here is lower than in most localities; the habits of the people are frugal; labor agitation and disturbances are practically unknown; the suppression of the sale of liquor makes for larger savings, for a better employment of the energies of men, for greater thrift, and for morality; and the climate lends itself to the development of strong and vigorous men.

With proper fostering of the interests which we have, and especially if the best approved methods of cultivation of the soil be learned and applied by farmers generally, and painstaking and intelligent attention be given to farm stock — cows, swine, sheep and poultry — so that only animals that show a profit be allowed to live, the county ought to thrive and its people generally prosper.

CHAPTER II

FRANKLIN COUNTY OFFICIAL ACTS

The official history of Franklin as a county begins, of course, with the county's erection in March, 1808, as told in preceding pages, and everything of an official character antedating that year is a part of the annals of Clinton county, or of the separate towns Chateaugay, Constable and Malone, originally called Harison. The record for 1808 is brevity itself, and includes no matter of consequence apart from the routine procedure of organizing the county government under the terms of the act of erection.

SITE FIXED FOR COURT HOUSE

In 1809 a petition to the Legislature represented that Noah Moody's dwelling house, on the rising ground a few rods west of the Main street bridge, in the center of the town [township?] of Malone (the township was originally called Malone, but the town, which included a number of other townships, was called Harison at that time) had been selected by the inhabitants of the county for the site of their court house and jail; that "in consequence of such selection the inhabitants of such town had bound themselves to contribute the sum of fifteen hundred dollars toward erecting such court house and gaol within two years;" and that since the act erecting the county had not definitely designated the site it was questionable whether payment on the bond could be enforced, it was prayed that the site be fixed by law. An act as suggested was accordingly passed, and in 1810 a supplementary act empowered the supervisors of the county to raise by tax the sum of \$3,250 in three equal annual installments for building the proposed structure, besides five per cent. commission for the collector and one per cent. fees for the treasurer. The supervisors were also to appoint a committee to superintend the work, and the sum of \$250 previously raised for strengthening a room in the academy for use as a jail, but never expended, was authorized to be applied, with the \$3,250, in constructing the new building. In 1811 a further act sanctioned an increase of \$500 over the original amount allowed for construction, and provided that when the judges of the court of common pleas should deem the building to be so far completed as to be safe and convenient

for holding courts and securing prisoners, they direct the sheriff to give notice thereof by proclamation, and that thereafter "said court house and gaol shall be the court house and jail."

The original journal of proceedings of the board of supervisors for the years 1808 to 1813, inclusive, lies on my desk, and it shows on this subject that Cone Andrus and John Mazuzan, of Malone, and James Ormsbee, of Chateaugay, were appointed a committee to superintend the work of building, and that they were paid at different times a total of \$127.25, which included the expenses of one of them for six days spent on a trip to Plattsburgh and also six dollars paid for plans and for drawing a contract for erection of the building — which allowances were additional to the following sums voted for construction. In 1810, \$1,084; in 1811, \$1,333.33; and in 1812, \$1,332.67, or a total of \$3,750. In addition an allowance of seventy dollars was voted to the contractor for covering the cupola with tin instead of with shingles, and for providing a "necessary." There was also a separate appropriation of sixty dollars for the repair of a door in the jail and for painting the seats in the court room. Thus, if the full fifteen hundred dollars from subscriptions was realized, the entire cost of the building, including the expenses and compensation of the building committee, but exclusive of other fees and commissions as well as of two dollars paid to one of the judges for examining as to the sufficiency of the jail, and three dollars "blown in" for spitboxes, was \$5,757.25.

At the time of the appointment of the building committee they were instructed by the supervisors to take for a model the court house in the county of Clinton, "and build as near like that as in their opinion they think will best commodore this county, having reference to the sums of money likely to come into their hands for the purpose, which will probably not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, including all probable donations." The resolution proceeded further: "It is wished that they might complete the outside and paint it the ensuing year, and to accomplish this purpose they will please to collect all donations made by individuals, by subscription, bond or otherwise, as soon as possible. From these it is expected the committee will realize at least fifteen hundred dollars."

THE COURT HOUSE ALSO A JAIL AND HOUSE OF WORSHIP

The building was erected under contract by Noah Moody. It was originally hip-roofed, and contained a basement, a part of which served as a kitchen for the sheriff, and the other part consisted of two tiers of

cells—dark, damp and dismal, without a particle of furniture except one chair in each cell. Straw scattered on the floor had to serve for beds for the luckless prisoners confined therein. The sheriff and family made the superstructure their home. The first floor was cut into six rooms—dining-room, two living rooms, a hall, and a debtors' and criminal prison. The latter had only a single grated window, and contained bunks for beds. The ceiling was made of blocks of wood dovetailed together and once in an attempt to escape the prisoners heated a poker and undertook to burn off the dowels, with the result that they set fire to the building and had a decided fright. The jury rooms on the second principal floor were appropriated by the sheriff for sleeping quarters when court was not in session, and the remainder of the floor was the court room proper. As it was the only public assembly room in the town for many years, it served also as a public hall for almost all sorts of purposes—for public worship for the different denominations, for lectures, concerts, etc.

The court house hill in 1810 was a very different proposition from that of to-day. It had a greater rise, with a much sharper grade, which fact, joined to its deep sand, led to the opening of a highway up academy hill, that was commonly used by the stage and by west-bound traffic generally. A road ran at this time diagonally across the academy green. In course of time the court house hill was cut down, so that by 1853 the court house was pretty well up in the air, and because of this the building was lowered fourteen feet by Nathaniel Evans. It ceased to be used for jail purposes with the erection of a new jail in 1850, and, when the new court house was built, in 1883, was sold at auction to ex-Sheriff Stockwell for \$23.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPERVISORS 1806-1813

Parts of the journals of proceedings of the supervisors for the years 1806 to 1813, inclusive, amply repay examination. In these years the board usually convened in annual session at the academy, accomplished nothing the first day beyond organizing, and then invariably adjourned to a hotel, where its further meetings were held and its real business transacted. The supervisors in the years stated were:

Year	Clanrenony	Constable	Dickinson	Harrison, Escanville or Malone
1806	James Holt	Alben Man	Not erected	Nathaniel Blanchard
1807	William Bailey	Alben Man	Samuel Pease	Asa Wheeler
1810	James Holt	Seck Blanchard	Joseph Plumb	Hiram Horton
1811	James Ormsbee	Alben Man	Joseph Plumb	Asa Wheeler
1812	Samuel Palmer	Alben Man	Joseph Plumb	George F. Harrison
1813	James Holt	Alben Man	Jonathan Lawrence	Harry S. House

Bangor having been made a town, Joseph Plumb was its supervisor in 1811.

John H. Russell was clerk of the board for all of these years, and for the first session was paid fourteen dollars for attendance and services and for engrossing the proceedings. For per diem, mileage and expenditures for books the three supervisors in 1808 received a total of \$68.84. The town audits, including a levy of \$1.50 in each town for highway purposes, were in these amounts: Chateaugay, \$21.00; Constable, \$291.20; and Harrison, \$204.94. Deducting the highway moneys and the items for wolf bounties, the total town charges for Chateaugay were but \$81, and for Harrison only \$174. The assessed valuation of Chateaugay was \$188,363; of Constable \$118,227.84; and of Harrison \$473,629 — a total for the county of \$780,220.84. Upon this valuation was laid a tax for county uses of two and three-quarters mills, or \$2,190.56, of which \$210 was for providing a book-up in the academy, \$8.50 for distribution among the towns for bridges, and unstated amounts for wolf bounties and for contingent expenses. A like rate on the present valuation of the county would yield \$2,064.82, or only about one-sixth of what was raised in 1817. The amount of the budget in 1808 was less than one dollar per capita, while in 1917 it was five dollars for each inhabitant.

Further analysis of these early town charges discloses that commissioners of highways and overseers of the poor were paid one dollar each, assessors a dollar and a quarter each, clerks of elections a dollar and a half each, and supervisors two dollars each per day. In that period State elections were held in the spring, and those for representatives in Congress in the autumn. For the latter the supervisors made provision by allowing to each town for the expenses thereof the maximum sum of forty-one dollars!

CURIOUS CLAIMS

Some of the allowed accounts are extremely curious. For illustration, there were four claims presented by three individuals as county charges, at two dollars per day each, for "examining woolen cloth." From earliest times down almost to recent years the laws of the State provided for inspection by officials of almost everything—beef and pork, potash, hay, hops, green hides and skins, flaxseed, lumber, shingles, flour and meal, leather, wood and stone, and many other articles. Usually the acts authorizing the appointment of inspectors

and prescribing their duties provided that makers and shippers of any of the commodities specified should label the packages with their names and addresses; required inspectors to rate the quality of the goods, and stamp the same on the packages; and imposed penalties for sending the goods out of a district or out of the State without compliance with the provisions of the statutes concerning them. The theory of the procedure was that the State's reputation as a producer should not be permitted to be injuriously affected through shipment abroad of inferior commodities or of commodities improperly packed. But nowhere in the index to general laws is there any reference to inspection or examination of woolen cloth, and neither the State historian nor State librarian had ever heard of such a service. But in running through the index to the laws of 1812 for another purpose I chanced upon the explanation. In that year an act was passed (but repealed three or four years later, and so never got into the general laws) that provided for the payment of premiums of \$100, \$50 and \$30 for the best, second best and third best specimens of woolen cloths made in mills of this State from wool grown in the State, and also for premiums of \$40, \$35 and \$30 for specimens made in families. In each county the cloths were to be judged by the judges of the court of common pleas, and the samples approved by them were to be sent to Albany for final judgment for the State as a whole. The judges were to be paid two dollars each per day for their services in this capacity. The quantity of cloth examined by them does not appear, nor are there figures showing the county's product at that time. The census of 1825, however, shows a production for the county in 1824 of 8,941 yards not fulled and of 13,307 yards fulled. In the same year the county made 26,162 yards of cotton and linen.

The supervisors' records from which I am quoting contain these items also:

County budget in 1809 (including \$1,000 for bridges)	\$2, 276 05
County budget in 1811 (including \$260 for bridges and \$1,333.33 for court house and gaol)	2, 444 72
County budget in 1812 (including \$1,332.67 for court house and gaol)	3, 286 02
County budget in 1813	1, 699 97
John Wood, in 1810, "for services done as sheriff"	35 50
Building four pounds in Chateaugay	120 00
Ebenezer Brownson, two days examining woolen cloth	4 00
Joshua Nichols, two days examining woolen cloth	4 00
Asa Wheeler, one day examining woolen cloth	2 00
Gates Hoit, in 1811, for services as county clerk	12 00
Clerk of the board of supervisors in 1811	11 50
Appleton Foot, for room and candles for court, three terms	34 00

Lemuel Chapman, finding room and candles for jury.....	\$2 00
Gideon Collins, for money advanced for transporting arms from Plattsburgh.....	1 25
Expenses for bringing arms from Plattsburgh in 1812 (paid by 23 individuals).....	643 86
Gates Hoyt, for time and expenses in 1813 in transporting munitions of war from Plattsburgh to Franklin county and distributing same.....	36 00
Lemuel Chapman, guarding arms in transit from Plattsburgh in 1813.....	6 00
Thomas Kennan, transporting arms and munitions from Platts- burgh, and distributing same in 1812.....	4 00
Jonathan Lawrence, for transporting arms and munitions from Malone to Dickinson.....	4 00
Reuben Kelsey, undersheriff in 1813, for board of prisoner three weeks and five days.....	5 58
Reuben Kelsey, undersheriff, for board of Indian three weeks and two days.....	4 93
Appleton Foot, for providing room and candles and fire-wood for three terms of court.....	45 00

It seems also from these records that cash did not have to be had always when taxes were due, as a resolution adopted by the supervisors authorized the county treasurer to take notes from Albon Man and George F. Harison for taxes on the lands of Harison and Pierrepont, for whom Mr. Man and Mr. Harison were agents.

If taxes were low in the years which these records cover, such condition did not continue in 1821, when the county budget jumped to \$28,794.04 (due largely to the extravagant and doubtless corrupt allowance of bounties for wolves killed), which total was equivalent to a tax of over five and a half dollars for every man, woman and child in the county.

RECORDS MISSING

The original records of the proceedings of the board of supervisors from 1813 to 1833 can not be found, but from data obtained from other sources it would seem that, with few exceptions, transactions could not have been much more than of a routine character for a long period. In 1819, however, the Legislature having directed the supervisors to appoint commissioners to purchase a suitable site and to erect thereon a fireproof clerk's office at a cost of not to exceed one thousand dollars, the supervisors appointed Benjamin Clark, Cone Andrus and John L. Fuller as such commissioners, and authorized them to expend five hundred dollars for the work. The next year six hundred dollars was raised to cover the cost to date, and a year later two hundred and eighteen dollars additional was voted. A lot west of the court house, fronting ten rods on Main street and six rods on

Brewster street, was purchased for one hundred dollars, and a single story edifice of wood (scarcely "fireproof"?) was constructed, which stood until 1850.

THE POOR AND THEIR SUPPORT

The Legislature having passed an act in 1824 making the establishment of poor houses obligatory upon all of the larger counties and permissive in the smaller, agitation was begun to have Franklin county take advantage of the provisions of the act, upon the representation that money would be saved and pauperism diminished, because those who would apply quietly to a town official for assistance would not seek admission to a public institution unless driven by actual distress to such course. The supervisors in 1826 appointed a committee to investigate, which submitted a very full and careful report in 1827, showing the cost of the then existing system to each town and to the county for each of the then preceding six years, and urging strongly that a poor house be built. The figures of cost as given in the report were:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cost to Towns</i>	<i>Cost to County</i>
1821	\$503.78	\$63.17
1822	372.82	74.54
1823	618.25	185.03
1824	513.15	170.95
1825	721.30	257.23
1826	795.17	1,103.08
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,524.47	\$1,854.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The county paupers were those who had no legal residence in a town, and were mostly foreigners. The census of 1825 listed only eight persons in the entire county as paupers. More than half of the whole county charges for support of paupers for the six years was for expenditures in the single town of Fort Covington, while of the town charges forty-four per cent. was borne by Malone alone. Figures gathered from the State as a whole, and analyzed by the secretary of State, were published to show that the average cost of keeping a pauper in a poor house was only twenty-four cents per week, and it was stated that, whereas it had formerly cost the city of Salem, Mass., from ten to twelve thousand dollars per year to maintain its poor, the cost had been

reduced to sixty-four dollars per annum through the establishment of a poor house.

But notwithstanding this showing (which possibly may have been thought to prove too much), and notwithstanding the strong argument made by the committee in favor of acquiring a farm and building a poor house, the board of supervisors practically ignored the matter until 1830, when superintendents of the poor were appointed and directed to rent a tenement and a small farm, and cause the permanent paupers to be there maintained. The next year it was voted to buy a suitable place for a poor house, and the sum of two thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose. The results predicted by the report of the committee in 1827, above noted, were not realized, however, unless comparison be made with the year 1826 alone, as the appropriations ranged every year after 1830 until 1845 from fifteen hundred dollars to two thousand five hundred dollars. In 1845 the poor house was burned, and the supervisors provided for rebuilding, but without appropriating a dollar specifically to cover the cost — which must have been paid, perhaps, out of the insurance money, or perhaps from the county's contingent fund. At the same time the board voted to petition the Legislature to abolish the poor house system in this county. Precisely the motives that determined this latter action are not of record, but it is not difficult to conjecture what they may have been in part. Doubtless the question of cost was one, and also considerations of humane treatment of the poor may have been a factor. It will be seen in preceding pages how considerably the town poor had been cared for under the practice of placing them in good families, and in the *Franklin Telegraph* (Malone's first newspaper) appeared an advertisement in 1825 inviting bids for the support of Malone's poor for the ensuing year, but carrying the reservation that the lowest bid would not necessarily be accepted. In other words, the kind of care that the poor would be likely to receive, as well as the price, would enter into determination of the award. But by no means could a system adaptable in 1825 have been certain to work satisfactorily twenty years later, because at the earlier date practically all of the inhabitants were socially on the same plane, regardless of financial standing, and even most of those who were best to do were poor, and glad to be able to add a bit to their incomes in any honest way, while by 1845 a new class had come to constitute an appreciable percentage of the population, and some of these would not have been agreeable in

all households as virtually members of the family, as in 1825 it had been customary to treat them. Moreover, the material condition of the people had changed notably in these twenty years, and, though severe economy still had to be practiced generally, there was not, on the whole, the former necessity to seize upon opportunity, however unpleasant, for adding to one's earnings. Then, too, the poor house system had operated to invite the dumping of paupers by one locality upon another. Thus the *Northern Spectator* (Malone's second newspaper) reported in 1834 that there were sixty-three paupers in the poor house, most of whom were foreigners who had been thrust upon us from Canada or from neighboring counties. Eight paupers of this class were found one morning in the year stated to have been left in the horse-sheds attached to one of the taverns in Malone, having been brought the night before from another county and abandoned here.

THE JAIL CONDEMNED

Prior to 1847 a grand jury had condemned the jail in a presentment to the court as unfit and unsanitary, and in that year the supervisors appointed a committee to investigate as to the advisability of building a new one, separate from the court house; and in 1849 the same body considered the proposition to locate court house, clerk's office and jail all on Arsenal Green, and took steps to ascertain the probable amount that could be obtained for these buildings and the grounds then and now occupied by them. The reports on these questions do not appear in the records, but the idea was of course impracticable, for the Arsenal Green was then of State ownership for military purposes only, and, in any case, were better preserved for a park than encroached upon for buildings. Nevertheless it is unfortunate that before so much money was invested the location was not changed, because the proximity of the court house to the railroad and to other noisy centers at times makes transaction of business therein almost impossible. In 1850 the supervisors voted to expend \$500 in building a new clerk's office, and also to borrow \$5,000 from the State, payable in ten years, to cover the cost of lowering the court house and of erecting a new jail. This jail was of stone on the site of the present clerk's office, and contained living apartments for the sheriff. It was built in 1852, and was demolished in 1892, when the present jail was erected. In 1851 the sum of \$600 was raised to pay for the new county clerk's office, which was a one-story stone building on the site of the present jail, and served the

county's needs until 1892. The loan from the State was not paid until it was long past due, nor was even the interest on it kept up—the county having had to raise money in 1867 to pay seven years' interest.

FEES AND SALARIES INCREASED

Other than these matters, little or nothing of particular interest or significance appears in the records of the supervisors' proceedings down to 1860 or later. It is observable, however, that charges and compensation of county officials increased continuously for a number of years, but most of them only moderately. Whereas \$35.50 had sufficed to cover the sheriff's bill against the county in 1810, that official's charges had become \$291.53 in 1834, nearly doubled in the next fifteen years, and in 1854 were \$1,686.99. Included in the last total was an item of \$150 for the hanging of Bickford. Twenty-odd years later the price for a similar gruesome service (in the case of Joe Woods) was a hundred dollars more. After 1854 the bills of the sheriffs increased almost steadily for a quarter of a century, until four dollars per week each was allowed for the board of prisoners as against a dollar and a half in 1810, and fourteen shillings in 1847, and the sheriff's charges against the county became about four thousand dollars annually. In 1847 thirty dollars was deemed ample for the purchase of fuel for the court house and jail, then in one building; but in 1885 the corresponding item was \$400. In that year, too, the sheriff's bill bounded to \$5,513.44, and from 1899 to 1903 his charges as allowed ranged from \$6,577.27 to \$7,452.88. So great an increase naturally suggested measures for keeping the figures down, and accordingly an act was procured to be passed by the Legislature putting the office on a salaried basis, with the county to pay the cost of food, fuel, etc. The salary fixed for the sheriff was \$1,200 and living expenses for himself and family, and for jailor, matron, cook, etc., \$1,016 in the aggregate. For a time the office had been earning for the county from three to four thousand dollars a year for housing and boarding detained Chinamen until the courts should determine whether they were entitled to admission to this country, or must be deported. While this business continued the net jail cost decreased appreciably, but when it ceased, after a few years, the relief that had been expected from the change in system was far from realized. The sheriffs' reports give the cost of jail maintenance, including salaries, for each year after the Chinese business died out, at from about \$6,000 to over \$10,000 in 1917, of

which latter total \$797.75 was for livery and for work in connection with the federal draft. In 1914 the charge for automobile hire and livery alone was over eleven hundred dollars. When the sheriff's bills first touched four thousand dollars there was ugly talk by taxpayers that tramps and bums were in league with the officials to put themselves in the way of arrest, so that they themselves might be assured in winter of free lodging and board, the officers of fees payable by taxation, and the jail of a good business. The suspicion may have been uncharitable and unfounded, and the same may be true of the thought that comes all unbidden as the present itemized bills are scrutinized, viz., that the run of jail fare must now be better than in the period when the sheriff himself had to supply it, and also better than it would be if the old system obtained, though, of course, it is not to be forgotten that the scale of prices for everything is far higher than it used to be. Though often discussed and advocated, no intelligent action was taken until 1915 to provide for remunerative employment for jail convicts here. Then a county farm was purchased, and the sheriff reports that in 1916 it was worked by prisoners at a cost of \$674 for fertilizer, seed, tools and extra labor, and in 1917 with an expenditure for like purposes amounting to \$974.66. Its products in the former year were valued at \$906.92, and in the latter at \$2,642.38. But the sheriff does not rate the investment as so desirable because of the profit which it yields as because the employment of the convicts benefits their health and general condition. Now that the traffic in liquors has been prohibited it is thought to be uncertain if there will be enough prisoners to work the property advantageously.

In 1810 the county clerk drew \$12 from the county for services, in 1834 only \$79.76, and \$473.27 in 1849. The clerk of the board of supervisors never had as much as \$40 in any one year, including expenditures for stationery, until 1847, when his salary was fixed at \$60 per annum. It has since been increased from time to time until it is now \$550, making the position at least as highly paid, considering time given and service rendered, as any office in the county with possibly one exception. In 1847 the salary of the county judge was made \$600, and was twice increased during the next fifteen years—first to \$700 and then to \$800. It was next made \$1,000, was doubled in 1873, and recently was advanced to \$3,200, with allowances of \$1,000 for clerk and an equal amount for stenographer. The salary of the district attorney was \$300 in 1853, then \$400, and by a number of increases has become \$1,800.

The cost of the court house alterations and of the erection of the jail in 1852 and 1853 exceeded the estimates, and an additional sum of \$1,032.74 was voted to cover the deficiency.

It appears that until 1825 use of the court house had been permitted to all organizations and to all individuals whenever it was wanted, for almost any purpose, without charge except for cleaning; but in that year the supervisors resolved that occupancy must be paid for at a fair price except in cases where the usage should be for public purposes or by the people of the town of Malone.

In 1847 foreign paupers admitted to the poor house introduced ship fever (a form of typhus), and Matthew A. Whipple, keeper, or some member of his family, contracted the disease. The supervisors voted him forty dollars as reimbursement for the amount paid by him for physician's services.

At this period and for some time later licenses were granted by commissioners of excise who represented the county as a whole, and apparently there were no no-license towns, as every town in the county except Bellmont, Brighton, Duane, Franklin and Harrietstown is listed in the commissioners' reports as having licensed places; and in most of the excepted towns those who wished to engage in the traffic were accustomed to do so without bothering with the formality of taking out licenses. The fee charged for licenses in earliest times was from three to five dollars, but in this period usually ranged from thirty dollars to fifty dollars each.

The report of the superintendent of the poor for 1857 placed the cost of maintaining paupers in the poor house at thirty-seven and a half cents each per week, exclusive of such products of the farm as were consumed. A year or two later this cost was put at forty-two cents, and once it was stated at over a dollar.

A retaining wall in front of the county buildings, made necessary by the grading of the street, was built in 1857.

CIVIL WAR EXPENSES

In 1863 the burden of the war obligations began to be heavy, nearly every town in the county having issued bonds to provide funds for bounties to those who would enlist, and so avert resort to a draft for filling the quota that each town was required to furnish. A part of these bonds became due in that year, and included in the town taxes were items ranging from nine hundred dollars to two thousand dollars

per town on account of such obligations. A special session of the supervisors was held in August, 1864, to provide for county bounties, and it was voted that the county pay three hundred dollars to every man who should enlist or furnish a substitute under the President's call for half a million more men. The usual price asked at this time by those offering themselves as substitutes (many of whom came from Canada expressly to so enlist) was a thousand dollars, which was paid by not a few who were anxious to escape the draft, or were actually drafted. Afterward these were reimbursed by town, county and State to the aggregate of the bounties that the three had offered, so that the net costs to individuals who had procured substitutes was reduced to one or two hundred dollars each. In November, 1864, the county treasurer reported to the supervisors that to that date he had issued bounty bonds to the number of 299, each of the denomination of \$300, with 23 yet to be issued, or a total of \$96,600; and that it would be necessary to include in the tax levy an item of \$35,581 for principal alone that would become due in 1865. At the same session sums to pay town bounty bonds were raised in varying amounts for the several towns — Duane's being the lowest (\$749) and Chateaugay's the highest (\$10,439). In addition, the county had to contribute \$9,788 toward the bounties paid by the State. Principally because of these items, the county budget, which had been \$30,662 in 1863, bounded to \$170,248.67, and, besides, the town taxes were enormous — the bounties paid by these calling for an aggregate of \$85,105 — and the lowest tax rate for any town was \$18 on each \$1,000 of assessment (in Malone), while in most towns it ran from thirty-odd dollars up to fifty or sixty dollars, and for Franklin was ninety-three dollars, or *over nine per cent.*!

Another special session was held in February, 1865, to vote further bounties for enlistments under the President's call of December, 1864 for 300,000 men, and there was authorized an issue of bonds to provide for payment of a bounty of \$600 to every man who should enlist or furnish a substitute, but with provision that no town should on its own account pay a bounty in excess of \$25. At the annual session in the same year there had to be included in the town taxes varying items for town bounties theretofore paid — the lowest of which was \$990 in Constable, and the largest \$10,760 in Malone. The county budget totaled \$71,018, with Malone again having the lowest rate (twenty dollars and a half), and Franklin the highest (ninety-seven dollars and a half)! In this year the town taxes alone were \$108,153, of which

\$94,120 were on account of bounties. In 1866 and 1867 the bounty payments became smaller generally, though in the former year Chateaugay had to raise \$12,140 for that purpose, and Malone \$15,552 in the latter year.

VOTED TO BUILD A NEW POOR HOUSE

At the annual session in 1869 it was voted to build a new poor house, and a committee was appointed to procure plans and estimates of cost, which were to be reported at a special session in January, 1870. At such session bonds to the amount of \$25,000 were authorized to be issued for the work, and Samuel C. Wead and Baker Stevens of Malone and James Jordan of Burke were constituted a committee to supervise the work, with power to engage a competent man to have immediate supervision. Hiram Hoyt of Malone acted in the latter capacity, and Albert A. Rounds of Malone was awarded the contract for constructing the building. A structure of brick and stone was erected on the county farm, two miles west of the village of Malone, at a cost of \$38,628.75.

In 1870 the county system of granting licenses was displaced by putting the matter into the hands of town and village commissioners, and at once the number of towns in which licenses had been granted became fewer. The no-license towns in 1870 were: Bellmont, Brandon, Brighton, Burke, Constable, Dickinson, Duane, Fort Covington and Harrietstown.

SUPERVISORS' SESSIONS MORE PROTRACTED

Nothing that need be particularized appears in the record of the supervisors' proceedings from 1870 to 1878 except that the annual sessions, which until 1874 had never been prolonged beyond a week, had come to continue for nine, ten or eleven days, with the practice of allowing each supervisor pay for two or three extra days because of work done evenings, and the supervisors from Brighton, Duane, Franklin and Harrietstown pay for five extra days because each of them had to be two days longer on the road than those from the other towns; that the last bounty for killing a wolf was paid in 1875; that the county's share of the State tax had been persistently growing greater, having reached its maximum (\$54,024.23) in 1872; and that the cost of maintaining the poor had grown to more than \$14,000 per year.

A company of the national guard having been organized in Malone, its commandant in 1878 filed a demand with the board of supervisors

that an armory be provided for its use. Accordingly the old Baptist church building on Webster street was bought at the price of \$1,200. Afterward \$1,212.75 was spent upon needed alterations, and the following year \$200 additional. The building was made to answer the company's needs until an armory was built by the State, and in 1893 it was sold for \$1,050. It was used also for holding courts while the new court house was being built, and the use of it was voted to the village school district of Malone when the central school building was burned in 1882.

Until 1879 the sessions of the board of supervisors were always held at one of the hotels in the village of Malone — apparently at first without any payment for the accommodation. Later it was customary for several years to pay ten or twelve dollars for the rooms, and eventually the price became one hundred dollars. The sessions were then held for two or three years at the court house, but in 1882 the practice of sitting at a hotel was restored, and continued for a few years.

The loan of \$5,000 in 1851 for altering the court house and erecting a new jail, which debt was to run for only ten years, was paid in 1879 and 1880.

The reports of the commissioners of excise in 1880 showed only Bombay, Constable, Franklin, Malone and Moira as license towns.

A number of attempts to divide the town of Dickinson had been made and failed prior to 1880, but then succeeded. The part set off was to be known as the town of Waverly.

It is noteworthy that in at least one year at about this time the supervisors assumed to draw pay for acting as a board of county canvassers and also as supervisors. Thus if their service covered, say, ten days in both capacities, they allowed themselves pay for eleven days.

A NEW COURT HOUSE

The matter of building a new court house had been proposed a number of times during the ten years preceding 1882, but never commanded much support until that year, when the proposition was carried almost unanimously. A special session of the board was held in January, 1883, to complete arrangements for the work, for which it was agreed to expend \$30,000 and also \$1,800 for the purchase of a strip of land thirty feet wide on the east of the county's lands, the latter of which had more than five times as much frontage in the same vicinity, and had been acquired for \$100. When details came to be determined, it

was seriously proposed that as a matter of economy the jail and clerk's office both be provided for in the new building, but wiser counsels prevailed, and it was determined to locate only the surrogate's and county treasurer's offices in it. Leslie C. Wead of Malone, Benjamin F. Harris of Moira, and James Y. Cameron of Fort Covington were appointed a building committee, and the contract for materials and work was awarded to James Houston of Malone at \$29,500 — which did not include heating apparatus, lighting or furnishing. Mr. Houston claimed before the supervisors the next year that he had lost \$10,000 on the work, and the board allowed him something like \$2,000 in addition to extra allowances that the building committee had granted. Including these extra allowances, and architect's fees, heating, lighting, furniture and compensation of the building committee, the entire cost to the county was not far from \$35,000. Mr. Wead was succeeded on the building committee by Daniel H. Stanton, and the sums paid to the members were: To Mr. Wead and Mr. Harris \$300 each, to Mr. Cameron \$150, and to Mr. Stanton \$100.

A proposition to build a new jail and a new clerk's office the same year was defeated.

For ten years or such a matter the towns Brighton and Harrietstown had been coveting territory included in Brandon, and had appealed to the supervisors several times to set off large tracts therefrom and join the same to the applicants. Brighton never realized on the effort, but in 1883 Harrietstown's appeal was granted in part, a township and a half having been then taken from Brandon.

The office of surrogate's clerk was created at the session of 1883, and the salary fixed at \$400 per year.

In 1885 it was voted to pay the county clerk \$654 a year for his services to the county in lieu of fees therefor — the salary having been fixed at the seemingly odd figures because it represented the average of the clerk's charges and allowances for the few years immediately preceding.

In 1885 the sheriff's bill as allowed was \$5,513.44, and the cost of supporting the poor was \$15,447.20. In the same year fuel for the jail and court house cost \$400, as against \$30 allowed the sheriff forty years before for the same purpose.

NEW JAIL AND CLERK'S OFFICE

Again in this year the proposition to build a new jail and clerk's office was considered, and a committee was appointed to look into the

matter and report in 1886, but the question was allowed to drag without much attention until 1891, when, the county not owing a dollar, it was decided to build. At a special session of the supervisors in 1892 a committee previously appointed reported that a new jail would cost \$18,200 and a new clerk's office from \$12,000 to \$14,000. E. A. Buell of Constable, E. R. Tower of Bangor, Dwight Dickinson of Malone and A. R. Fuller of Duane were named a building committee, and the sum of \$32,000 was appropriated for the work. Orville Moore served as superintendent of construction. The committee's final report placed the cost for both buildings at \$36,966.09, less \$598 received for dirt sold, but plus \$1,600 for furnishings for the clerk's office and \$609.60 allowance to the committee for services.

The State having appropriated \$25,000 for the construction of an armory at Malone, a site was purchased by the county in 1892 at a cost of \$3,800.

OFFICIALS REFUND FEES

The compensation of the county clerk for county services was increased in 1889 to \$800, which five years later that official deemed inadequate and refused to accept; and, therefore, there was a return to the fee system, under which bills for county work ranged for the ensuing eighteen years from \$1,274 to \$2,184 per year; but an examination by a representative of the State comptroller in 1911 disclosed that some part of the charges had been made for services which a strict construction of the statutes required to be rendered gratuitously. Bills for six years preceding were accordingly re-audited, and claims presented by the supervisors for a refund of all unwarranted charges of date within the statute of limitations. As a result, one former clerk repaid \$3,257 to the county, and the then incumbent \$656. There was no suggestion or suspicion on the part of anybody that the unlawful bills reflected any intentional wrong, but only a mistaken assumption of a right to charge and to be recompensed for all actual services. In 1909 the office had netted the clerk \$4,484. In 1911 the supervisors established a salary of \$4,000 a year for the office in lieu of fees, for all of which the clerk was to account to the county, and out of his salary pay his help. But an opinion by the attorney-general held that the supervisors' action did not require the clerk to pay to the county allowances made to him by the State for work in connection with collection of the mortgage tax, nor the percentage that he received in connection with the issuing and reporting of hunting licenses, which two items aggre-

gate perhaps \$500 or \$600 annually, and so make the gross compensation, say, \$4,500 a year, and the net probably about \$3,000. The reports of the clerk since he was placed on a salary basis show earnings of the office paid over to the county treasurer varying in amounts from \$3,317 to \$4,274 a year; but these statements make no account of the charges which would have had to be paid under the old system for services by the clerk for the county, amounting perhaps to \$800 or \$1,000 per annum.

The town of Brandon, from which a township and a half were set off in 1883 to be added to Harriestown, was further partitioned in 1888 to form Santa Clara, and still again in 1896 to add another half township to the latter. Waverly was partitioned in 1890 to erect Altamont.

THE INFLUX OF CHINAMEN

In 1897 additional land adjacent to the county buildings was bought for \$350, and a barn erected thereon for the sheriff, which was remodeled at a cost of \$3,410 in 1902 into a detention house for Chinese prisoners. Chinamen had begun about 1890 to drift across the Canadian border into the county in violation of the exclusion act—sometimes singly or in couples, and occasionally in larger, though still in small, numbers, and were picked up by United States officials and lodged in jail. After a time such arrivals became numerous, overcrowding the jail, and it became necessary to make other provisions for their care. The jail barn, made available for the purpose, was leased by the federal government, and became a detention house. At times there were more than 200 Chinamen in the jail, and 300 or 400 in the detention house. The jail inmates were mainly those who straggled across the international boundary by themselves and also those who, after confinement in the detention house, had been ordered deported. Those in the detention house were arrivals over the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who had been received at the border by federal officials, to be held in custody until their right to be admitted should be adjudicated—the railroad company having contracted with our government to be at the expense of caring for them in the meantime, and if they should be denied admittance to return them to China. For the board of those in jail the United States paid the county three dollars per week each. All had money, and were accustomed to spend it freely in satisfying their wants—those in the jail buying meats and other food when the regular jail fare was not to their liking, and doing their own cooking. Often they received articles of

food direct from China. The actual cost for their board was under a dollar per week per head, so that the county cleared two dollars and more on its contract with the federal government. Its receipts from this source ranged from \$296 to \$4,196 a year; but the business began to fall off after a time, and practically disappeared in 1911. The railroad company doubtless found that with so many deported it was not profitable to continue bringing them here, or perhaps the Chinese themselves concluded that the price they had to pay for coming when most of them were denied a right to remain was more than the trip was worth.

The sessions of the board of supervisors naturally increased in length as the county grew and its business became greater and more complicated, so that whereas formerly the sessions had continued only for one week they extended in 1898 to seventeen days, in 1903 to twenty-three days, and in 1917 to twenty-eight days exclusive of two extra sessions, at a cost of \$4,320.39.

COST OF SUPPORTING THE POOR

In 1904 the expense of relieving the poor and supporting the poor house was \$16,395.67 plus \$500 voted for expenditure by Grand Army posts on account of indigent veterans. For 1917 this expense had increased to \$29,695.10 without counting products of the farm (valued at \$4,003.79) consumed by inmates of the poor house, the increase having been due in part to a larger number of paupers, but more to the higher prices for food, clothing, etc. The superintendent of the poor informs me that the showing for 1918 will be better because of the suppression of the liquor traffic in a number of towns. Many families which formerly have had to have poor relief every winter supported themselves in 1918.

TOWN MEETINGS IN THE FALL

In 1902 the town meetings were held for the first time concurrently with the general election in November, but the next year the supervisors voted unanimously that the arrangement had not worked satisfactorily, and provided for a return to the plan of holding them in the spring. In 1917, however, it was ordered that thereafter they be held at the general election in odd-numbered years, which seems to me a mistaken policy. There is no institution under our form of government that is so educative in regard to public affairs as the old-fashioned town meeting, where all taxpayers can assemble, thresh out their town

problems and business, and determine expenditures after full discussion. At a general election, however, there can be no opportunity for explanations, and the taxpayers must simply accept or reject rather blindly the propositions which a town board may submit. Thus home rule goes practically out of the control of the taxpayers as a body, and almost entirely into the hands of a few town officials.

IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAYS

By 1903 public sentiment on the highway question was becoming aroused, and there was earnest demand for road improvement. In that year the supervisors recommended that the all-money plan of caring for the highways be made mandatory, and that the practice of commuting road taxes by labor be abolished. In addition, a number of towns had previously taken up this question, and had bonded themselves in considerable amounts for the improvement of particular roads and for building bridges. A beginning along right lines having been made, there was no halting it, and two or three years later the supervisors voted, eighteen to one, to apply for the county's full share of road construction under the fifty million dollar State bond issue. In 1906 petition was formally made for improvement by the State of 133 miles of roads in the county, with specification of the roads, so that every town should have its equitable mileage, and with assumption by the towns and the county of the proportionate part of the cost to be borne by each. This interest, late in developing, continued and extended until in 1911 the supervisors determined to bond the county for half a million dollars for the improvement of highways, which now cost \$60,000 a year to maintain—the county providing two-thirds and the State one-third. The county is paying, besides, \$10,000 a year on the debt, and over \$20,000 for interest. Our highway expenditures thus total annually more than the entire county tax of 1910.

BREACHES OF TRUST

From earliest times down to 1897 the duties of each of the county officials had been discharged, if not always with the highest efficiency, at least without default or embezzlement. But upon the death of the then county treasurer in 1898 it was discovered that he was short \$3,542.99 in his accounts, and some years later a successor was found to have appropriated to his own use \$15,051.80 of county moneys, and a superintendent of the poor also went wrong. The shortages of both

were replaced, and the county lost nothing except the moneys which it had to spend in investigation. Both officials were indicted and convicted.

INCREASE IN COUNTY EXPENSES

The items in the County budget for 1910 aggregated \$60,253.03, but appear in the printed record as totaling \$61,183.33 — a discrepancy of \$930.30. The budgets have been increasing almost continuously ever since 1910, and in 1917 amounted to \$227,146.94. The figures for the intermediate years are:

In 1911.....	\$108,158 43
In 1912.....	123,438 68
In 1913.....	145,719 90
In 1914.....	195,897 89
In 1915.....	240,259 20
In 1916.....	189,822 08

The explanation of the very large amount in 1915 is that highway expenses that year were \$18,000 in excess of those for 1917, the State tax also was more, and the purchase of a jail farm cost \$5,300. The budgets for 1910 and 1917 are herewith shown:

	1910	1917
State tax	None	\$24,552 33
State tax for stenographer.....	\$837 79	526 91
Justices, constables and coroners' accounts.....	1,240 55	2,069 34
School commissioners' expenses*.....	600 00	.....
Miscellaneous county accounts.....	9,373 31	2,386 92
County Clerk	1,874 14	700 00
Poor fund.....	14,000 00	28,000 00
Armory fund.....	3,601 25	3,405 69
Court fund†	None	6,000 00
Bills of charitable institutions.....	7,241 11	16,756 22
Bills of reform schools and penal institutions‡.....	.....	1,804 27
Repairs, etc., at poor house.....	600 00	1,400 00
Erroneous assessment	134 28	23 49
Highways	4,266 39	79,252 51
Printing‡ .....	.....	1,256 00
Debentures of the board of supervisors.....	3,287 68	4,000 00
Contingent fund	None	870 72
Investigation of treasurer's and superintendent of the poor's accounts.....	933 03	None
Miscellaneous	667 50	None
Supplies for jail†.....	.....	7,000 00
Repairs, coal, etc., for county buildings†.....	.....	7,863 78
Society Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.....	None	150 00

* The office of school commissioner has been abolished, and the expenses of the district superintendents of schools are now paid by the State.

† Payment of court expenses, and apparently for supplies for the jail and also for fuel, was made in 1910 from surplus moneys in the treasury.

‡ The items for reform schools and penal institutions and for printing were included in miscellaneous county accounts in 1910; the amount of the printing bills in that year was \$2,713.84, and the like item of \$2,256 for 1917 includes only a part of the printing charges for that year.

	1910	1917
Tuberculosis poor fund.....	None	\$1,000 00
Salary and expenses of visiting nurse.....	None	1,300 00
Soldiers and Sailors' relief.....	.....	805 00
Home defense company.....	None	5,596 56
Board of elections, salaries and expenses.....	None	3,444 60
Purchase of land for enlargement of armory.....	None	6,683 11
Salary county judge and surrogate.....	\$2,000 00	3,200 00
Supplies and office expenses of surrogate.....	.....	300 00
Salary of surrogate's stenographer.....	700 00	1,000 00
Salary of surrogate's clerk.....	720 00	1,000 00
Salary of district attorney.....	1,500 00	1,800 00
Office expenses of district attorney.....	.....	126 77
Salary of county treasurer and assistant.....	1,200 00	1,700 00
Supplies and bond for county treasurer.....	.....	725 00
Salary of superintendent of the poor.....	700 00	900 00
Salary of keeper of the poor house.....	500 00	600 00
Salary of matron of the poor house.....	200 00	200 00
Salary of janitor of county buildings.....	600 00	900 00
Salary of sheriff and help §.....	2,806 00	3,606 00
Salary of poor house physician.....	100 00	100 00
Salary and expenses of sealer of weights and measures.....	600 00	850 00
Salary and expenses of probation officer.....	None	791 72
Salary and expenses of farm bureau manager.....	None	2,500 00
	<u>\$60,253 03</u>	<u>\$227,146 94</u>

The board of elections was created in 1911, a revision of the election law having required a transfer from the county clerk to such body of the duties of administering the law and of providing ballots, etc. So far as can be judged, the only additional expense thereby imposed is the difference in salaries, amounting to a few hundred dollars, between the amounts formerly paid and those now allowed.

The farm bureau was established in 1912, and the expense of maintaining it is shared by the federal, State and county governments and by its individual members. The State contributes \$600 yearly, and the United States \$1,200. Membership is voluntary, but must include at least 1,000 in order to make the federal part of the fund available. A manager of the bureau gives all of his time to the work, and aims to be of practical assistance to the farmers in procuring help and seed for them, in testing soils, in advising as to methods to be employed, and in a score or more of other ways. It is believed to be one of the best investments that the county ever made.

In 1917 the State appropriated \$40,000 for an enlargement of the armory in Malone, and the county had to purchase the land on which to build the extension — paying \$6,683.11 for it.

§ This item for 1917 includes \$800 for help and supplies for the jail farm.

CHAPTER III

FRANKLIN COUNTY POLITICALLY

Though the writer does not purpose to venture into the field of general history except as it may seem essential to make understandable the recital of local affairs, it will not, I hope, be thought pedantic if a brief statement be given concerning the conditions and causes that led to the formation, rise and fall of the important political parties that the county has known.

Originally the political groupings of voters in the United States were as Federalists and anti-Federalists; the former the followers of Alexander Hamilton, or at least believers with him in a form of government which should possess in itself sufficient powers and resources to maintain the character and defend the integrity of the nation, and the latter, professing with Thomas Jefferson a fear that centralization of power at Washington might endanger popular liberty, opposed to a strong government and in favor of State sovereignty. The anti-Federalists came to be known in New York about 1790 as Republicans, which designation continued until about 1830, when the name Democratic was adopted, and has since continued. Thus the Democratic party of to-day may trace its lineage almost unbroken from the merging of the Colonies into States to the present, even if as much may not be said concerning its consistent and steadfast adherence to the principles and policies that distinguished it in the beginning. While the Federal party was strong enough in New York to elect a Governor twice prior to 1800, it never afterward was able to command under that title a majority of the votes in any distinctively State contest, though in a number of years it did control the Legislature and Council of Appointment (thus enjoying in such years control of appointment of all county officials), and for a long time made itself a considerable factor in determining general election results by allying itself quietly with one or another of the factions into which the Republicans split. This split was in large measure over the question of the party leadership of DeWitt Clinton as a Republican, Tammany being bitterly inimical to him, which enmity increased and extended to other parts of the State as he came to be suspected of secret leanings to Federalism and of friendliness to the appointment of Federalists to public office. Beginning in 1816,

political conditions and party alignments in New York became very confused, if not actually chaotic, and so continued for a dozen years or more, and the straight Republican of one day was found not infrequently to have gone over to the Clintonians the next, or *vice versa*, without any clearly explained or even conjectured reason. The Federalists as an organization utterly disappeared, and no compact and distinctive party succeeded them until in 1832, when the Whig party was organized and named, though it continued nevertheless for a few years to be called at times National Republican also.

The anti-Masonic party sprang into existence, made its campaigns of venomous bitterness, and disappeared in this same period. It grew out of the kidnapping of William Morgan at Canandaigua in 1826, and his alleged murder a few weeks later near Niagara Falls, because he was about to publish a book revealing the secrets of Masonry. The feeling engendered was intense and widespread. Here in Franklin county those Masons who adhered to the order (and they were good citizens) naturally felt that the men who attacked their organization in general, and in particular fought against the election of any member of it to public office, were making a wholly gratuitous and unjustifiable assault upon them personally, as well as doing injustice to the order itself. Upon the other hand, the anti-Masons complained that the Masons, in their resentment, were retaliating in an unfair manner by attempting social ostracism and by establishing what in these days we should call a boycott of their business. The warfare continued actively for a number of years, and men of the highest character, including clergymen, renounced their affiliation with Masonry, some of them inveighing against it, while others, simply disavowing belief that the order was evil, announced that they abandoned connection with it solely in order to avoid giving offense to others. The charter of the lodge in Malone was lost, though its jewels were preserved, and it was not until 1854 that the lodge was revived and a new charter obtained. Even as late as forty years after the organized political movement had disappeared there remained individuals in Franklin county who would not in any circumstances vote for a Mason for any office, no matter how high his qualifications otherwise might be.

At about the time of the disappearance of the anti-Masonic party, the Abolition party sprang into existence, composed of restless spirits possessing brilliant intellectual powers, unbounded moral and physical courage, and a profound conviction that slavery was a crime against the

moral and divine commandment. Its members were a proscribed and persecuted class, denounced unsparingly by both of the great political parties, condemned even by many of the churches, and subjected to mob demonstrations almost everywhere that they carried their agitation. They were devoted to the utter destruction of slavery by every instrumentality which they could lawfully employ. In Franklin county they apparently never had a party organization, and never polled more than about one hundred votes. The county did have, however, as early as 1835 an anti-slavery society without political character or partisan activity. Its membership was not large, nor did it include more than a few of the more prominent and influential men of the period. Its purpose was solely to oppose slavery by protest and by education of public opinion against it.

Interest attaching to elections in Franklin county in early years was necessarily almost entirely general, with little individual or personal significance in any of the contests, for the reason that until 1822 all county officials were appointed by the Governor and Council and all members of Assembly except two, all State Senators and all members of Congress elected until the year stated were residents of other counties, and practically unknown by the local electorate. Until 1842 general elections were continued from day to day and from place to place, at first through a period of five days, and afterward for three days, the idea being in those times of sparse and widely scattered settlement to take the polls as near as practicable to the voters instead of requiring the electors to travel long distances, or multiplying election districts. There was a property qualification for voters until 1822, and for a long time elections for State officials and members of the Legislature were held in April instead of in the fall.

PARTY ALIGNMENTS

Official records of Franklin county election returns are not procurable in complete form prior to 1822, but such fragmentary reports as I have been able to gather appear to justify the statement that from the date of the county's erection until 1843, a period of thirty-five years, it was almost uniformly anti-Republican, or, to use the less confusing description, anti-Democratic. In 1822, 1823, 1829, 1830, and 1831, however, the Republicans (Democrats) carried the county, while in every other year the Federalists, Clintonian Federalists, anti-Masons or Whigs were in the majority. The majorities were usually

under three hundred, though in 1827 the Clintonians had eight hundred and forty votes in a total vote of eleven hundred and twenty-six.

That the county was Federal in its political proclivities for so many years does not seem strange when it is remembered that the people were so largely of New England stock, where anti-Republican sentiment was strongly predominant. Originally the Federalists had included most of the statesmen of prominence and wealth in New York, and thus the party came in time to be regarded as representative of aristocracy, which of itself naturally tended to alienate the "plain people."

A CAMPAIGN STORY

As bearing upon this point, a campaign story is pertinent. William A. Wheeler had addressed a Whig political meeting at Bombay, where his position as the agent of a non-resident who had large land interests there had given him a close acquaintance with many of the people, and won for him their favorable regard. A few days later Joseph R. Flanders followed him at a Democratic meeting, and, speaking highly of Mr. Wheeler as a man and neighbor, yet proceeded to urge his hearers not to vote for him because, however estimable he might be personally, his habits of life and of thought unfitted him to represent the county sympathetically and understandingly of the wants, needs and convictions of the great body of the people. Mr. Flanders characterized Mr. Wheeler as an aristocrat, whereupon one of the auditors, a settler with whom Mr. Wheeler had dealt considerably and forbearingly, arose, and shouted — "It's a damned lie, sor, for he has drank whiskey with me in my own kitchen out of a tacyup."

AN EXTRAORDINARY CAMPAIGN

An extraordinary campaign for representative in Congress occurred in 1836. The Democratic candidate was Captain James B. Spencer of Fort Covington, and Asa Hascall of Malone the Whig nominee. Mr. Hascall looms as the biggest and most esteemed citizen of the county for many years, with the possible exception of Luther Bradish. Mr. Hascall's character appears to have been reproachless, his standing at the bar very high, his aptitude for public service remarkable, and his popularity and the esteem in which he was held great. In only a single instance out of many does he appear to have failed to carry his town and the county whenever he was a candidate for office. He was District Attorney by appointment by the Governor from 1818 to 1841

and again from 1843 to 1847. He was also a Member of Assembly in 1825, 1826, 1835 and 1839; supervisor of Malone from 1818 to 1835, and from 1840 to 1842, besides having served four terms of four years each as justice of the peace. He was once defeated for the Assembly, and was at least twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress and once for Senator — being beaten, however, not by an adverse vote in Franklin county, but by majorities against him in the other counties comprising the district. Mr. Hascall died January 5, 1852, aged sixty-six years. The *Palladium* said of him that he “was a great and good man,” and that “members of the bar were accustomed to look to him with a feeling bordering on reverence, as a pattern of integrity and worth in their profession. * * * His influence was great and unbounded, and employed to good account.” The remarkable character of the campaign of 1836 consisted in the fact that it was waged by the Whigs not merely as a matter of partisan opposition to Captain Spencer, but also upon the grounds of crime alleged to have been committed by him, a most unusual course in this county. Indeed, I recall only one other instance in the county’s history where a like attack was made openly and venomously against a candidate. By circulars and newspaper publication it was charged against Captain Spencer that he had been a participant in the attempts to defraud the government through undertaking to collect raised and fictitious claims growing out of war losses in 1813, and had also been arrested for passing counterfeit money in Vermont before coming to Franklin county to make his home. The story of these war claims is told in another chapter, but will bear recital of additional details. The man behind them was one David Jones, who resided at Fort Covington, and was a brother-in-law of Captain Spencer. According to a public document comprising a part of the record of Congress in 1817, the government had sent a special agent to Fort Covington in that year to investigate, and that agent reported that Jones had offered him \$10,000 for a few weeks’ work, if he would join in getting the claims allowed. Jones said that he had \$20,000 lying idle, and would buy all the claims for a small sum, increase the amount of each, prove them by fictitious witnesses, and make from \$100,000 to \$150,000 out of the venture. The special agent found in his investigation that many of the claimants who appeared to have made affidavits covering their cases had in fact either not sworn to anything definite beyond the fact that they had received no pay for their losses, or else that they denied having any knowledge of what the affidavits con-

tained. One of these claims was by Benjamin Sanborn, a former resident of Chateaugay, who represented that when the British visited that place in 1814 they seized property of his worth \$180 (a claim for which the United States government was not liable anyway), while his claim as it reached Washington was for \$5,100. It appeared to be attested by affidavit of Captain Spencer to the effect that the latter knew it to be correct and just, and Captain Spencer appeared also to have taken the affidavits of "paper" witnesses to this and other claims (called "paper" witnesses because there were no such persons). Captain Spencer's defense was a denial that he had made the false affidavit or taken affidavits of non-existent men, insisting that these were all forgeries. In regard to the charge of having passed counterfeit money, I have been unable to ascertain what defense was made, but in view of the fact that, after having left Vermont and forfeited his bail there, he voluntarily returned, and does not appear to have had any proceedings pressed against him, it may be conjectured that a satisfactory explanation was forthcoming. It was also charged against Captain Spencer that he had smuggled broadcloth for a cape from Dundee, and that when the garment had been seized he induced his tailor to commit perjury by swearing that the garment had been purchased from him on this side of the line. Captain Spencer was a judge of the court of common pleas, postmaster at Fort Covington, and also a deputy collector of customs. He had borne a good reputation generally in the county, and was regarded as a respectable citizen. While Mr. Hascall carried Franklin county against him by one hundred and fifty-nine, Captain Spencer received about eight hundred majority in St. Lawrence, and was elected.

THE EXCITING CAMPAIGN OF 1840

The campaign of 1840 was the most enthusiastic and exciting ever known up to that year, and was the first characterized by spectacular features. The Van Buren administration, charged with responsibility for the financial panic in 1837, attacked for tyranny and extravagance, and for indulging the most expensive and luxurious living in office, had inflamed the Whigs, and such Democrats as repudiated General Jackson and Van Buren, to the degree that they were profoundly convinced that patriotism even more than partisanship required the election of General Harrison, popularly known as "Tippecanoe." Public feeling was yet further inflamed by the sneer of Democrats to the effect that General Harrison lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider, for

there were millions who themselves had been born in log cabins or still lived in them, and the sneer was interpreted as an insult to honest poverty. Thus the log cabin, the coon and the cider barrel were made the campaign insignia of the Whigs, and, with the military record and appealing personality of General Harrison, served to arouse a feeling on the part of the people generally that was sure to lead to victory. Every voter had his song book and political textbook. One of the songs of especial popularity ran that "Van might from his coolers of silver drink wine, and lounge on his cushioned settee," while Tippecanoe upon his buckeye bench was content with cider; and speakers pictured Van Buren as using gold forks and spoons in a palace. Political meetings were attended by twenty thousand, sixty thousand, and even a hundred thousand people, drawn from a number of States, literally "acres of people assembled," and most of them camping for two or three days at a time in tents or hastily built cabins, though wherever such meetings were held it was the custom of every Whig in the place to fling flags from his windows or the roof, and to "hang the latch-string out," as proclamation that his house was open and free to those in want of lodgings. In many places cabins were erected in public parks or on street corners, to serve as club or committee rooms and rallying points, and always at the door was a cider barrel, and tacked on the wall a coon skin. Every town in Franklin county had its own Tippecanoe Club, and Malone had also a Tippecanoe choir, which, like the modern glee club, rendered campaign songs at home, and occasionally in outlying places as well. Campaign meetings were held in pretty much every school district in the county, and more important rallies in the larger villages and hamlets. At a political dinner given in Plattsburgh a whole hogshead of hard cider stood at the head of the table. So deeply stirred were the Whigs of Franklin county, and so sincerely convinced of the righteousness of their cause, and that theirs was indisputably the party of patriotism, that they seized upon the Fourth of July for a political demonstration, and thus assumed to make celebration of the national holiday distinctively a partisan affair. Processions came to Malone from almost every town in the county, most of them accompanied by bands, and the attendance was estimated at between three and four thousand. The procession from Bellmont and Chateaugay alone was estimated to be a half a mile in length, and that made up from Bangor, Moira, Brandon and Dickinson at over a mile. That from Constable, Bombay, Fort Covington and Westville was

equally large. In each there were log cabins on wagons drawn by either four or six horses gaily caparisoned, and in some were large canoes emblazoned with flags and the names of the party candidates, while the Bangor contingent had a liberty pole sixty-four feet high mounted on a wagon. Within the cabins or on their roofs were live coons. Each division was greeted upon arrival with the booming of cannon. Speeches were made during the day, and a dinner was served on Arsenal Green. The campaign on the part of the Democrats was equally active, but without attempt at spectacular effect.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1844

The campaign of 1844 promised at the making of the nominations to be even more demonstrative than had been that of 1840, for upon that occasion little was to be seen in the shops and stores in Baltimore except Clay portraits, banners, medals, ribbons, streamers and badges, Clay song books, Clay marches and quicksteps, Clay hats, Ashland coats, live coons and foxes. But these were not much in evidence after the campaign really opened, which nevertheless speedily became the most ardent and exciting that the country had ever witnessed. It was distinctively a speaking campaign. The most eminent Whigs and the party's most famous orators undertook tours covering half of the country, and involving weeks of continuous travel and daily or nightly addresses. They worked as hard as the paid stump hacks of later years, who are indifferent to poor accommodations, fatigue and broken voices if only they can earn a dollar. The size and enthusiasm of the meetings were unparalleled. Henry Clay had been for years the leader and the idol of the Whigs, who held him in almost personal affection, but he made the mistake in the heat of the campaign, in the hope of placating sentiment in the South, of so modifying his position on the annexation of Texas as a slave State, that he antagonized the abolitionists and many of the "conscience Whigs" of the North; and, these deserting him and voting for the abolition candidate, he was defeated. "When the result was known," Carl Schurz says in his biography of Clay, "the Whigs broke out in a wail of agony all over the land. 'It was,' says Nathan Sargent, 'as if the first born of every family had been stricken down.' The descriptions we have of the grief manifested are almost incredible. Tears flowed in abundance from the eyes of men and women. In the cities and villages business places were almost deserted for a day or two, the people gathering together in groups to

discuss in low tones what had happened. * * * Many despaired of the republic, sincerely believing that the experiment of popular government had failed forever." The number of abolition votes cast in Franklin county was eighty-six, whereas in 1840 there had not been one.

From 1843 to 1860 political conditions locally were mixed, and election results usually close, with the Democrats more often in the ascendancy than the Whigs. This change from Whig to Democratic supremacy I suppose to have been due, first, to the great influence exercised by Silas Wright throughout this northern section, and, second, to the large influx of foreign immigration. The largest majority or plurality obtained by any party in the county between 1843 and 1854 was two hundred and seventy-five, and in five of these years it was less than one hundred. In 1843 Francis D. Flanders was elected to the Assembly by twenty-nine majority, and was beaten for the same office in 1844 by twenty-six majority. The majority for Silas Wright for Governor the same year was only three. In 1847 the Whigs and Democrats united in nominating Joseph R. Flanders for county judge and William A. Wheeler for the Assembly, and both were elected practically without opposition. In 1849 and in 1850 the Democrats carried the county for their general ticket, but lost it on county offices. In the former year, S. C. F. Thorndike was elected County Clerk by only two majority, and in 1857 Charles Russell had only one majority over Albert Andrus for member of Assembly.

Conditions of this sort are not as conducive to the comfort and content of the active partisan as a knowledge that sure and large majorities may always be counted upon; but who shall say that they are not more wholesome and not calculated to promote a higher grade of public service? Upon the whole, Franklin county's officials have been of a superior order, their average of intelligence, aptitude and integrity having been high, and yet is it not true that where the division of the people into parties is nearly equal, each party is constrained to name its very best men for candidates instead of passing out nominations at times when success is believed to be certain as rewards for mere partisan activity and efficiency, and without much regard for the question of fitness and conscientious devotion to the public welfare?

THE DEMOCRACY DISRUPTED

The Democratic party was disrupted in 1847 by the slavery issue. For a generation it had been dominated by the pro-slavery interests,

with their demand for the right to carry slavery into the Territories whether the inhabitants of these favored it or not, and Democrats who had tired of the South's truculent spirit, together with influential leaders who had private resentments to satisfy, organized a separate movement, and in 1847 nominated a ticket of their own in New York after having failed to control the regular party convention. In the next year Martin Van Buren, who had been elected President in 1836 as the political legatee of Andrew Jackson, became the candidate of the free-soilers for the same office, with John A. Dix for Governor, upon a platform of "no more slave States, and no more slave territory," with the result that the Democratic division gave the election to the Whigs. In Franklin county the Democrats divided almost equally between the regulars and the free-soilers, each polling between nine hundred and one thousand votes.

The leaders of the free-soilers generally were, however, without sincerity or abiding principle in their professions, and thus the organization continued as a separate movement for only two or three years, the controlling participants in it being coaxed or bribed back into the regular ranks by Horatio Seymour, William L. Marcy and others upon terms that assigned them half of the places on the State ticket, and excused them from abjuring their alleged free-soil principles. They thus joined in fighting for the election of pro-slavery men to office, while "saving their face" by insisting that they expected to make the Democracy the great anti-slavery party of New York and the nation. But there was neither success nor evident effort for success in that direction.

This spirit of compromise and of killing the fatted calf for political prodigals angered those Democrats who professed to continue to adhere to the original party faith, and these then engaged in revolt and set up an organization of their own, arguing for a strict construction of the constitution, contending for extreme State sovereignty, and denying that there was any legitimate power vested anywhere to prevent a slave-owner from taking his slaves wherever he chose. There thus developed a strife in the party as fierce as that of a generation later between the Republican "halfbreeds" and "stalwarts" which wasted the party's strength, so that its supremacy was not as unchallenged as otherwise it would have been. These factions were distinguished by a variety of names, Jeffersonians, hardshells or adamantines, free-soilers, softshells, hunkers, barnburners and locofocoes, and they

fought without quarter. Especially interesting is the fact that the brothers, Joseph R. Flanders and Francis D. Flanders, who had been associated as leading Democratic workers and as editors of the *Franklin Gazette*, quarreled over the situation, and the former established and for two years edited a newspaper, called the *Jeffersonian*, to advocate his views and to fight for the cause of his faction. It was an able paper, but apparently it could not persuade a majority of Democrats to follow its arguments and pleadings, as, except in 1848, the softshells always polled from three to four times as many votes in the county as the hards. In December, 1854, having formed a law partnership in New York, Mr. Flanders removed to that city, and the publication of the *Jeffersonian* was discontinued. William B. Earle and Carlos C. Keeler were associated with Mr. Flanders in the ownership of the paper, but had no part in editing it. The publisher was Warren Dow.

THE KNOWNOTHING PARTY

In 1853 the American or Knownothing party, with its platform of "put none but Americans on guard," and political proscription of all citizens of foreign birth, began to be a factor in elections in this section, though in some localities it had appeared as early as 1837. For a time it was a secret organization, each locality having its own separate "lodge," and the members professing ignorance concerning their associates and as to what was done or contemplated by the organization. Hence the appellation "knownothing." In 1854 in Franklin county the Knownothings gave their votes generally to the Whig candidates, but in 1855 the party had become so formidable that it put a county ticket of its own in the field, and elected it by about four hundred plurality. George S. Adams was its candidate for county judge, Albert Hobbs for the Assembly, and Edgar S. Whitney for county clerk. The organization continued in existence for four or five years, showing in 1856 a strength approximating that of the Republican party. In 1857 the Knownothings and the Republicans in Franklin county agreed upon a union local ticket, each party taking an equal number of nominees. But several of the leaders among the Knownothings were dissatisfied with the arrangement, and, refusing to support it, the Democrats won by a narrow majority except on Assembly, which they lost by a single vote to the fusion candidate, a Knownothing. The first man to carry the county as a distinctively Republican candidate, without any other party backing, was William A. Wheeler that same year. He was the

nominee for State Senator, and had fifty plurality in Franklin county. A fusion on a county ticket was effected again in 1858, and this time it was completely successful—the majorities ranging from about 80 to 240, though by reason of the Knownothings and the Republicans having separate State tickets the Democrats obtained a plurality of 520 on Governor. Whereas the Republican and Knownothing vote in the county in 1857 had been practically equal, the former became in 1858 twice as large as the latter—the vote having been for State officers: Republican, 1,621, and Knownothing, 782.

The Knownothings nominated county candidates in 1859, but so hopeless was their cause seen to be that all of them withdrew, and the absorption of the party by the Republicans became practically complete. The result in the county on State officers in that year was divided, the Democrats having two majority on Secretary of State, and the Republicans having registered larger, but still small, majorities for most of the other offices. The entire Republican county ticket was elected by majorities varying between twenty-five and two hundred. Never since then have the Democrats succeeded in electing any man to any county office in Franklin county.

The only enduring consequences of the Knownothing movement were that through sympathy and association with it a large number of men who had theretofore acted uniformly with the Democracy passed under its cover to affiliation with the Republican party; and also it was doubtless because of the prominence of former well known Knownothings as Republican leaders that the Irish vote was bound still more firmly to the Democrats. Most of the Democrats who became Republicans through having first attached themselves to the Knownothings could not possibly have been induced to make the change directly, but found transition by a side route easy and agreeable. Otherwise it is extremely doubtful if Republicanism in Franklin county could so soon have gained ascendancy, or held it so surely and strongly.

POLITICAL RANCOR

The foregoing reference to adherence by Irishmen to the Democratic party makes it pertinent at this point to recall the fact that until about 1884 any Irishman in this section who voted the Republican ticket was deemed by his fellows to have been disloyal to his race and religion, and to merit punishment—so harsh was political intolerance in that period. Among Republicans, though manifested in milder form

generally, a like spirit prevailed. In Number Nine of Malone, peopled almost altogether by Irishmen, there were years when any man of that extraction resident there who was known to be a Republican, or to have supported Republican candidates in a single instance, was not safe as to his person or property. Cases of serious assault and even of burning buildings or of maiming animals for such offending occurred more than once. Conditions have changed marvelously in this regard within the past generation, and the Republican party in this county counts among its staunchest members a considerable percentage of Irishmen without their having incited any particular resentment on the part of other Irishmen because of their political defection. Rather curiously, while the Irish are so generally Democrats, the large preponderance of the French have been Republicans.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

The Republican party had its birth July 4, 1854, at Jackson, Mich., as a conscience movement. The struggle for the extension of slavery that had persisted, now quietly and then furiously, through more than a third of a century, with the slavery interests repudiating solemn compromise and compact over and over again, and invariably carrying their points, had at length inflamed public opinion in the North to the degree that it was ripe for uncompromising and resolute resistance to further aggressions looking to the imposition of slavery wherever slaveholders might choose to carry it into any region anywhere which had not been organized into States. Congress, the President and the courts were all subservient to the truculency of the slave power, which was united and defiant in its claim of constitutional rights and privileges; and withal sincerely convinced that it was contending only for that to which it was entitled, and which was vital to the prosperity of the South. Conviction of necessity and that its demands were within constitutional guaranties were thus set on the one hand against an equal conscientiousness and an abiding devotion to righteousness on the other hand, together with entire persuasion that further encroachment by slavery must not only involve dishonor, but actually imperil the public safety. Soon came the famous or infamous Dred Scott decision by the supreme court, upholding nearly every contention that had been advanced by the slavery interest, and then followed the fierce struggle for determination of whether Kansas should come into the group of States free or slave. Events moved swiftly, passions were kindled to fierceness, and the

struggle culminated in civil war through the refusal of the South in 1860 to accept an election result that had been reached strictly within the forms and requirements of law and the constitution.

The Republican party made its first campaign in Franklin county in 1855, and polled one hundred and seventy-seven votes for the head of its ticket, Preston King, who had formerly been a prominent Democrat, and thus commanded some Democratic support. The candidates for county offices received from eighty-four to one hundred and sixteen votes each. This record of the beginning of the party which has never failed in any year since 1860 to elect its entire county ticket in Franklin county deserves to be preserved, and therefore the vote by towns for King is herewith given: Bangor 24, Bellmont 4, Bombay 12, Brandon 1, Burke 4, Chateaugay 2, Constable 7, Dickinson 16, Duane 3, Fort Covington 21, Franklin 3, Harrietstown 2, Malone 52, Moira 25 and Westville 1.

INTRIGUE AND CORRUPTION

That tricks, intrigue and corruption in politics are not altogether of modern origin and employment becomes evident upon consulting newspaper files of the long ago. Thus the *Plattsburgh Republican* in 1818 charged that the leaders in both parties in Franklin county had bargained the year before with Ebenezer Brownson to support him for the Assembly in 1818 as the price of treachery by him to his party in 1817, and that accordingly three men met here in 1818, as if in convention, and assumed to nominate him. At that time Franklin and Clinton had only one Assemblyman between them, and, the former voting for Mr. Brownson by two to one for his Republican opponent, he was elected as a Clintonian or Federalist, notwithstanding there was a considerable majority against him in Clinton. It is noteworthy in passing that Mr. Brownson was an office-holder to an extent that would not now be tolerated, having been first judge of the court of common pleas from 1809 to 1814, and again from 1823 to 1825; also surrogate from 1816 to 1828 and county clerk from 1821 to 1823, as well as member of Assembly in 1819.

In the *Franklin Telegraph*, Malone's first newspaper, there appeared an item in 1824 that is really refreshing to any one who has wearied of the cry of "Malone ring," for it is evidence that the ring of which so much has been heard, and which some may have believed to be pre-historic, was not always existent, or at least not always dominant. In 1824, it seems from the *Telegraph's* item, the popular complaint was

against "the Fort Covington junta," and it was suggested that the combination so described was generally able to exercise control. But the real significance of the paragraph is that even ninety years ago there was a "machine" in politics and "bosses" and a "ring," as well as at present, and that the fellow who got licked was prone to howl about it.

To determine when the buying of votes began I suspect that we would need go back to a time before the county was erected. Indefinite allusions in the newspapers as early as 1835 indicate very plainly that the practice prevailed even then to some extent, and men still living are able to recall here and there the names of political leaders or large employers of labor in different towns who were reputed to visit Malone always just before an election, and dicker there for the delivery in mass of the votes of all of the men whom they controlled, or claimed to be able to handle. There were allegations, too, that the federal office-holders practically dictated party management and the naming of candidates for office in the county, as well as attended to negotiating with individual voters to give their ballots for a consideration, either cash or the promise of "recognition" or reward by way of some appointment or nomination to be conferred in the future.

The Franklin *Telegraph* in 1838 declared that the Jacksonians had sent one thousand dollars as a campaign fund into the Congressional district of which Franklin county was a part, and that this county received its share of the fund, with ten dollars over paid to Malone by mistake. The amount was certainly generous for that period for such a purpose. If the right records were accessible, I should doubtless be able to show that the Whigs also practiced similar methods.

In 1853, according to both the *Palladium* and the *Jeffersonian*, the saloons in Malone were run openly by the softshell Democrats for several days preceding the election, and whiskey was free in them then, and also on election day, while votes were bought by the same party in large numbers. One worker in an adjoining town was said to have received twenty-five dollars to use in getting out the vote, but applied it instead to purchase his supply of wheat for the winter, and did not even himself vote.

In the same year disgruntled Democrats caused Democratic ballots to be printed on which appeared the names of some of the Whig candidates for county offices, and circulated these with advice to their friends to cast them. At another time the other faction of the Democrats

worked the same game, with the result that the Whigs had them to thank for the election of a part of their local ticket. The ballots used in early times have since come to be known as of the "vest-pocket" order, each party furnishing its own and distributing them itself through its local committees or individual workers. Ordinarily it was a matter of honor with the printer who supplied them to get the names exactly right, and not to suffer any one outside of the office even to have a glimpse of them. This was the rule so that the printer for the opposing party should not be able to counterfeit their appearance, or to reproduce them so "doctored" that the name of a Whig candidate should appear in place of a Democrat, or *vice versa*. It would have been no violation of party ethics for Whigs or Democrats to attempt trickery of the sort indicated against each other, but for a partisan printing office to participate in such a fraud upon its own candidates was deemed disgraceful in the extreme. In Presidential years electoral tickets were sometimes printed with an engraved or lithographed back as a guard against counterfeiting. In the day of "vest-pocket" ballots, too, attempts were commonly made by the workers of one party to steal the votes of the other or to coax them or buy them from the man to whom they had been intrusted for safekeeping until election day. It is within the recollection of the writer that one year all of the Democratic ballots for one of the "south towns" were obtained by Republicans, and Democrats there had to vote the Republican ticket, write their own ballots, or not vote at all.

Nor should mention be omitted that in political practices of the olden time in many localities (chiefly urban, and I think never in Franklin county) was included employment of gangs of fighting bullies to loiter about the polls on election day to challenge decent citizens, force an excuse for assaulting them, and deter them from casting their ballots. But naturally so high-handed and repugnant methods could not long endure in a free people possessing any spark of resolute spirit, and ballot-box stuffing and repeating were substituted as equivalent agents. Ballots printed on so thin paper that it was called onion skin, folded into the regular ballots, would be deposited in the boxes, and when the excess number so introduced were drawn out and destroyed by election officers it was easy to distinguish by the "feel" of the paper between the onion skins and the regulars, so that only the latter were withdrawn, leaving the fraudulent to effect the count. Many an election was thus carried, though never locally. Then, or perhaps simul-

taneously with this particular form of trickery, gangs of repeaters were marshaled in cities to go from poll to poll and vote upon fictitious names that had been placed on the registry books for them, or upon the names of genuine electors. It is gratifying to be able to add that Franklin county never countenanced or employed this practice either. Sometimes, however, inability to comprehend how so large Republican majorities could be gained here legitimately, Democratic newspapers in New York city and elsewhere have charged that considerable numbers of Canadians were brought over the border to vote. There was never even a shadow of warrant for so assuming with regard to general elections, though I regret to be compelled to record that occasionally at hotly contested town meetings in some towns men who were not residents or even citizens have been brought out from the lumber camps and permitted to vote.

Referring again to the unlawful use of money at elections, such use obtained commonly on the part of both Republicans and Democrats for many years, and was winked at, if not actually encouraged and participated in, by men of high character. The buying of votes here was most common in the years from 1876 to 1904, and if the Republicans resorted to it more than the Democrats it was solely because they were the more often supplied with funds, though occasionally the Democrats had the better plenished campaign chest — notably so in 1892. The practice began with the purchase of the votes of ignorant men who had no fixed political convictions, but as it grew voters of means and intelligence, seeing how freely funds were lavished, came to itch for a part, and, though this class would not bargain with Republicans if they were Democrats or *vice versa*, they came to insist upon their own respective parties paying them for “their day’s time,” or for the use of their teams on election day. The price on straight vote buying at ordinary elections was usually a dollar or two each, and at Presidential elections when interest was eager it ran at times to five or even ten dollars apiece. In 1892 the money so spent in Malone, or pocketed by workers who pretended to have spent it, was probably at least five thousand dollars. In 1888 the like expenditure in Chateaugay was in the vicinity of four thousand dollars, and correspondingly large in Bangor and Fort Covington. While this practice still continues, it is much less prevalent, the funds for prosecution of it have become smaller in amount, and those who engage in it operate more timidly and furtively. And now that women have the franchise it is likely to disappear completely.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1860

By 1860 local Republicanism had become strong and the spirit of its adherents confident, resolute and eager. Thus the campaign of that year was one of fiery enthusiasm from its very beginning. Its most distinguishing feature, apart from the deep convictions that animated it, was the Wide-Awake organizations, which were of a semi-military character. The members wore black oilskin caps and capes, and carried pitch torches perhaps two feet long by two inches in diameter, and when special effects were sought each man had a roman candle or two to discharge as he marched, and sympathizers along the route fired rockets and illuminated and decorated their stores, offices and residences. The purpose of the clubs was not merely to afford a spectacle, but even more to enlist the interest of young men, and make them zealous in missionary work during the campaign and in service on election day in getting out the vote, and in assuring order, freedom of action and fair play at the polls. The Democrats affected to see in the clubs a public danger and a plan to intimidate voters, and called their members "nigger skins." Nevertheless in many localities, though not in Franklin county, the Douglas faction of the Democracy organized similarly, but with uniforms of orange instead of black. Chateaugay organized the first Wide-Awake club in the county in June, and Bangor, Fort Covington and Malone followed quickly. The first meeting of the campaign was held at Malone, with intention when it was appointed that it should be simply a town rally at the old King's Hall; but interest and enthusiasm had been so kindled that the people literally took the affair out of the hands of the committees, and proceeded to manage it themselves. Ogdensburg sent announcement that its company of Wide-Awakes would attend, and neighboring towns reported that their delegations and clubs also were coming, so that it was seen that the hall would not begin to hold the foreshadowed crowds. The freight depot was thereupon cleared of its contents and seating arrangements in it improvised; but not even that structure could house the throngs, and the meeting had to be in the open air. Thousands attended, including a hundred Wide-Awakes and a band from Ogdensburg, and the gathering was the largest that had occurred in Malone since 1844. Soon afterward a like meeting at Brushton assembled thousands from all over the county, the number from Malone alone having been between 1,500 and 2,000, and a little later Malone sent a still larger representation to a rally at Ogdensburg. There was of

course organized effort by committees, but upon the whole the campaign almost ran itself, and was ardent in the extreme throughout the summer and autumn. Men did not need to be urged to appear at the polls, nor was much money required for financing the contest aside from that invested in uniforms and torches or paid for bands, hall rent and special railway trains. The irreconcilable remnant of the Know-nothing party fused with the Douglas Democracy on a county ticket, and the Breckinridge Democrats nominated their own candidates for county offices, but could not poll even twenty votes for them, though they cast 1,038 votes for Presidential electors. Extreme Democrats as the Breckinridge men had been, they yet hated the other Democratic faction so bitterly that a number of them afterward aligned themselves with the Republicans. The Republican pluralities ranged between 664 and 842.

A UNION PARTY DURING THE CIVIL WAR

When civil war threatened disruption of the Union the Republicans, though apparently able to command a majority single handed, placed country above party, and invited war Democrats to amalgamation with them in an organization that should be called the Union party, and whose platform should be simply a declaration for the preservation of the Union. As a particular evidence of their sincerity, they proposed to concede to Democrats one-half of the places on the county ticket, including the head, which went to Albert Andrus. A mass convention ratified the selections, and the ticket was given a majority of about 1,350 — Chateaugay having been the only town in the county that was carried by the Democrats. A like arrangement continued throughout the duration of the war, and would probably have obtained in 1866 also except that, Franklin having proposed the nomination of Mr. Andrus for State Senator, and St. Lawrence having refused to accept him, he became the head of a movement to organize an "Andrew Johnson party," with the understanding that the President had promised him control of federal appointments here. The movement was a good deal of a fiasco, and notwithstanding it and the Democracy became practically one locally a majority of about 900 was massed against it — the Republicans having called themselves in the campaign Union Republicans, but with most of the town caucuses having been held as straight Republican. During each of the years of the war the Union party had been dominant, though in 1862, owing to the absence of so many Republicans in the army and because taxes had become onerous

and a draft was impending, it won out by only 75 to 100 majority. The majority in 1864 was 1,002.

The Republican pluralities in the county in Presidential years have been:

Year	Plurality	Year	Plurality
1860*.....	664	1892.....	2,499
1864.....	1,002	1896.....	3,701
1868.....	1,139	1900.....	3,768
1872.....	1,295	1904.....	3,832
1876.....	1,158	1908.....	3,065
1880.....	1,386	1912.....	1,224
1884.....	1,690	1916.....	1,497
1888.....	2,729		

It is improbable that any other county in the State can parallel the foregoing record for Republican steadfastness, with almost continuously increasing pluralities through forty-four years. The exception of 1876 is explained by the fact that, Mr. Wheeler having been the candidate for Vice-President, that master of political arts and organization, Mr. Tilden, directed particular effort to be made in this county to dissuade Democrats from giving him a complimentary vote, to bring every Democrat to the polls, and to secure as large a part of the purchasable electorate as could be won by a generous campaign fund. Still, the Republican vote increased 600 over that of 1872, but the Democratic vote increased by a yet larger figure. Mr. Wheeler's plurality exceeded that given to the Republican candidate for Governor by 75.

The failure to increase the plurality in 1892 over that of 1888 was due to the wave of sentiment that swept the entire country for "a change," and to the fact that the Democratic campaign fund was inordinately large.

No particular reason is assignable for the reduced plurality in 1908 except perhaps that party ardor was not then quite as fervent as it had been, and that the personality of Mr. Taft counted for less than that of Mr. Roosevelt; and the collapse in 1912 was occasioned principally by the great Republican defection to the National Progressive party, which, besides taking away 1,200 or 1,300 votes directly, caused general demoralization. The National Progressive vote in the county was 1,368, of which few were drawn from the Democrats. In 1916

* The Douglas and Breckinridge fusion in 1860 was with agreement that the faction which should poll the larger vote would receive the votes of all the electors for its candidate. The Douglas vote in the county was 1,462 and the Breckinridge vote 1,038, so that 664 was the Republican majority instead of a plurality.

hundreds of Republicans, while still protesting adherence to their party in a general way, voted nevertheless for Mr. Wilson because he had "kept us out of war." It was one of the inexplicable mutations in politics that this condition should obtain to such an extent in Franklin, while other counties on all sides of us gave substantially their customary Republican majorities.

ELEMENTS OF REPUBLICAN STRENGTH

Consideration of the causes which have influenced the people so largely to Republican affiliation here opens an interesting field for conjecture. These causes have seemed to me to be in the main: (1) the nomination, with rare exceptions, of a high class of men, both in respect to ability and character, at least for the more important local offices; (2) the silent appeal, not at all definitely measurable, but surely largely potent, that was carried to the masses by the mere fact that so large a proportion of those eminent in business, in the professions, in the churches, and in furthering worthy public enterprises were outspoken Republicans and active workers for their party; (3) the consistent and unfailing battling of the Republican party against the fads, isms and heresies which developed from time to time (including repudiation, greenbackism, free silver coinage, and assaults upon the courts), while the local Democracy temporized and flirted, and sometimes actually got into bed, with them; (4) freedom from factionism; (5) accession of Irish voters, beginning in 1884, and continuing appreciably for a number of years; (6) the strong conviction, shared even by many Democrats, that the policy of protection comprehended more of benefit to the locality than that of a tariff for revenue only; (7) a distrust, natural on the part of countrymen, of a party dominated by city influences, and especially by Tammany Hall; (8) the gravitation by a certain type of men to the stronger party, and the realization by others that their only hope for political preferment lay in affiliation with the Republicans; and (9) the superior organization which the Republicans created and maintained.

FEATURES OF SOME CAMPAIGNS

It is unnecessary and would be tedious to review campaigns year by year, and it must be enough merely to indicate the special features which characterized some of the Presidential contests, and to refer briefly to a few of the particularly interesting so-called off year elections.

In 1868 marching organizations, called Tanners' Clubs because General Grant had been a tanner, were formed in a number of towns. The members wore uniforms and carried torches. At a parade by these clubs at Chateaugay the procession was stoned, and a number of persons were injured — one of them so seriously that he never recovered. A banner offered by the county committee for the largest gain by any town over its 1867 vote was won by Dickinson. The vote was: Republican, 388; Democratic, 37.

There were Tanners' Clubs again in 1872. At one stage of the campaign the inclination on the part of considerable numbers of Republicans to vote for Mr. Greeley occasioned grave forebodings, but this disturbing condition was offset by Democratic antipathy to the man who, almost more than any other, had hurled epithet and denunciation at that party for a generation, and in mid-October it had become so manifest that Republican success was assured that little further effort was exerted.

In 1876 Hayes and Wheeler Clubs (many of them uniformed and known as Hayes and Wheeler Guards) were organized early throughout the county, and in most towns the roll of members equaled or exceeded the entire Republican vote cast by them in 1872. At the first rally of the campaign in Malone 300 uniformed voters joined in a parade, and for the final meeting there were 900. The evening parade included nearly 1,000 actual voters, and most residences and places of business in the village were a blaze of light. There were no electric lamps in those days, and illuminations were managed by placing innumerable candles in windows, often with grease damage to carpets and other furnishings. The Bangor contingent in the procession were all mounted, and in every hat and from every bridle an American flag waved. The Democrats attempted a counter demonstration, but only about 500 appeared in their procession, many of whom were boys. None of them was uniformed.

In 1880 several of the uniformed clubs were known as Boys in Blue, who were all veterans of the civil war, and numbered 350. There were also other uniformed organizations, known as Garfield and Arthur Guards and as "Company Q" of Malone. The latter was composed of about 150 young business men, each of whom paid for his own equipment, which consisted of white caps and capes and torches. The committee expenditure for uniforms and torches was between \$700 and \$800. In one early parade in Malone there were 700 uniformed torch

bearers, and at the closing rally over 1,000, exclusive of a hundred business and professional men carrying lanterns. The route of march was four miles long, and by actual count more than 250 residences and business places were brilliantly illuminated and lavishly decorated. Free dinners were served at the old rink to 1,500 out-of-town visitors, and in the evening, before the speaking, 2,500 rations were distributed at Concert Hall, afterward the Malone Opera House, in Putnam Block.

Boys in Blue and Blaine and Logan Guards, all uniformed and supplied with torches, were the spectacular feature of the campaign of 1884. In a procession at Malone there were 700 torch-bearers, and so extreme was partisan rancor that the marching men were stoned and rotten-egged. To a meeting at Ogdensburg the county sent 500 uniformed men by special train.

In the campaign of 1888 there was a less employment of spectacular agencies. Fewer of the towns than had been customary had uniformed organizations, and where there were any at all the membership was small except in Chateaugay. In some localities those who participated in parades carried lanterns instead of torches, and the traditional log cabin, which was so marked a feature of the 1840 campaign, again appeared. Chateaugay had one which was a gem of its kind. The campaign was stirring and excellently organized, and it was in this year that the famous Morton Glee Club of Malone made its brilliant reputation. It appeared not only at many rallies throughout Franklin county, but also in other parts of the State generally—having been drafted into service in connection with the meetings which were addressed by the candidate for Governor. It was pronounced everywhere to be the finest glee club in the State.

The campaign of 1888 was the last in which uniformed organizations appeared, though there was one parade in Malone in 1892 of business men carrying lanterns shaped like the "Harrison hat." One of the 1840 methods was revived in this year, and speakers toured the northern towns of the county in a tally-ho coach drawn by four horses. The effect was not altogether satisfactory.

In 1896 the Republicans seized upon the American flag as their distinctive party emblem, and never were the national colors so profusely displayed. Such use of the flag has since been prohibited by law. The mad vagaries of Mr. Bryan excited alarm in business circles, and not a few lifelong Democrats aligned themselves openly with the Republicans, and others voted with them quietly.

The campaigns of 1900, 1904 and 1908 were without marked incidents or characteristics other than the intense interest which animated them.

The first noteworthy off-year contest after the civil war was in 1878, when the Greenback craze fastened upon so many minds. It stood for an unlimited issue of paper money as a legal tender, with the pretense that the mere fiat of government could give to an irredeemable promise to pay an equal stability and purchasing power with that of a currency based upon coin of intrinsic value. It seemed likely at first to sweep a great mass of voters, especially those who were in debt, into its current. Greenback clubs were formed, and there was confident prediction that the new party would carry the county. The Republicans fought the movement strenuously by argument, and the Democrats toyed with it, even making some of its county nominees their own. The Greenbackers polled about 250 votes for their State ticket, and the Republican pluralities ranged between 1,500 and 1,800, which were larger than had ever before been registered.

A deplorable and melancholy event occurred in 1881. Major William D. Brennan was serving his third term in the Assembly, and William A. Wheeler was a candidate for United States Senator. The opposition to the latter was anxious that the nomination should precede the announcement of the Assembly committees, which were to be named by an anti-Wheeler Speaker, and it was assumed that inasmuch as some of the assignments were sure to be disappointing, the effect would be favorable to Mr. Wheeler. It was necessary to secure a given number of signatures to the call for the nominating caucus, and Major Brennan was persuaded to become one of the signers. His justification of himself was that the required number was certain to be obtained without him, and that he would be unnecessarily and unwisely antagonizing the majority by standing out against an early caucus. But it was immediately charged openly at Albany that he had "sold out," and Mr. Wheeler and his friends recognized that if he had ever had any chance for election it had been lost. Then Major Brennan was appointed to the most important Assembly chairmanship, and it was flung at him that the assignment was his reward for having joined in the caucus call. There was correspondence between Major Brennan and Mr. Wheeler on the subject, and the former at once became depressed and morbid. Mr. Wheeler's active interest and somewhat high-handed intervention with delegates to the county convention in 1879 had alone brought about

Major Brennan's first nomination, and the closest and most affectionate relations had long subsisted between the two. Major Brennan talked freely about a "cruel letter" written to him by Mr. Wheeler, which he said had robbed him of ability to sleep and had broken his heart. He induced Frederick D. Kilburn to visit Albany for inquiry into the facts, and then to proceed to Washington to undertake to effect a reconciliation with Mr. Wheeler. The result of Mr. Kilburn's mission was not satisfactory to Major Brennan, whose nervous and depressed condition became worse, compelling a relinquishment of his legislative duties, and in March he committed suicide. Mr. Wheeler's letter to Major Brennan was never exhibited by the latter except possibly to one or two persons, and Mr. Wheeler, while admitting that it was cold and formal, denied that it contained anything "cruel." A copy of it which he showed me bore out that description. No one who knew Major Brennan could possibly believe that he ever intended, or even realized until too late, that in signing the caucus call he would injure Mr. Wheeler's interests, and his action was undoubtedly simply an error of judgment.

A NEW BALLOT LAW

Until 1890 each party had always supplied and distributed its own ballots, and a trusted voter could obtain one in advance and mark it to his liking at home. But in 1890 a law was passed providing for an official ballot, which could be had only at the polls from an election officer, and might not be taken elsewhere for alteration or consideration. These ballots were of as many kinds as there were separate parties, were uniform in appearance, and were each about five by seven inches in size. The use of pasters on them was permissible. The new law compelled an increase in the number of election districts, which, added to the cost of the ballots, and other new requirements, increased the expense of elections greatly. This form of ballot was continued until 1896, and in 1894 there were so many sets of candidates and so many propositions to be voted upon that seventeen separate ballots had to be handed by the election officers to each voter. The so-called blanket ballot first came into use in 1896. On it there were as many distinct columns as there were parties with nominations in the field, and each party had its own column, distinguished by its chosen emblem for the benefit of the illiterate. At the top of each column below the party emblem was a circle. A cross (X) mark in any circle meant a vote for every one of the candidates in such column unless the voter chose also to make

a cross mark opposite the name of particular candidates in another column, in which case he voted what was called a "split" ticket — the mark within the circle giving his vote to everybody in the column except for the offices as to which marks had been made in other columns. Since probably eighty to ninety per cent. of the entire electorate ordinarily vote "straight" party tickets, this form of ballot undoubtedly accommodated the large majority better than any other; but it is the fad of a few that independent or discriminating voting ought to be encouraged, and accordingly the form of ballot was changed in 1914 so that the names of all candidates for any given office are grouped together; and now every elector must make as many separate cross marks as there may be candidates whom he desires to support. Thus a longer time is required by every voter for marking his ballot, and the election officers must spend more time in making the count. With the blanket ballot restored, the election districts need not be as many, nor would it be as difficult to induce capable men to serve as election officers. Is it right that public expense be unnecessarily increased, and four-fifths or more of the people inconvenienced in voting merely to satisfy the notions of a few goody-goodies or theorists? We ought to return to the use of the blanket ballot.

With the exception of the campaign of 1836, when the Democratic nominee for Congress was charged with smuggling, subornation of perjury, perjury on his own part, counterfeiting, and attempting to defraud the United States treasury, the campaign of 1891 has had no parallel in Franklin county politics. Allen S. Matthews of Fort Covington, the Republican candidate for the Assembly, was publicly accused of having burned his storehouse when it was practically empty, and of then having attempted to collect insurance on a considerable quantity of wool claimed to have been in it. The matter was considered in an informal conference of many of the leading Republicans of the county, strong evidence was gathered in disproof of the charge, and the campaign fought out vigorously. Mr. Matthews was elected by 1,368 plurality.

"DANDELIONS" AND "SNOWSHOERS"

There was a bitter and fierce Democratic quarrel in 1893, when the local Cleveland and Hill factions fought each other for party control as "Dandelions" and "Snowshoers"—so designated because the former had wished in 1892 that the delegates to the national convention should be chosen at a late date, and the latter that they be named in

February. In Franklin county most of the men who for a generation had been representative of the best Democratic character, and had kept the party intact and alive through difficulties and discouragements, were with Hill, while the Cleveland forces were mostly of the younger class, ambitious to gain office and party control. The delegates to the county convention in 1893 were nearly equally divided between the two factions, each of which attempted to organize the body in its own interest. Two sets of officers were placed in nomination, and upon a vote each crowd claimed a majority. Two chairmen undertook to preside, and a hot knockout fight resulted, with a number of the delegates participating — both factions having foreseen some such development, and in anticipation of it having included among their delegates men of pugilistic prowess. Finally each set of delegates proceeded to act separately, and each named a ticket. The courts sustained the Hill body as regular, and, deprived of the privilege of having their own candidates on the official ballot, the Cleveland crowd voted generally for both the State and county Republican tickets. The Republican plurality that year, notwithstanding the campaign was one of great apathy, was 2,275. The Cleveland element had a further revenge later, when it was permitted by the President to control the distribution of the federal offices in the county.

Republican pluralities in off years after 1888 were often in excess of 2,000, and once reached 3,000; but also they occasionally dropped to 600 or 800. Never since 1858 have the Democrats elected a single candidate to any county office. The largest Republican vote, 6,700, ever polled in the county was in 1904.

In 1887 an unfortunate Republican schism arose from the peculiar action of the convention in nominating a candidate for school commissioner for the district comprising the western and northern towns of the county. There had been sharp contests in the town caucuses, and it was indisputable that on a clear-cut issue a majority of delegates favorable to the nomination of Almanzo Hutchins of Brandon had been chosen. But either some delegate was bribed or inadvertently voted contrary to what were virtually the instructions of his caucus, and a ballot gave William G. Cushman of Fort Covington a majority. A motion to reconsider was carried, and on a second ballot the delegates all voted in accordance with the intentions of their respective caucuses, and Mr. Hutchins was declared the nominee. Mr. Cushman then entered the field independently, but with the claim that, having received

a majority vote in the convention on the first ballot, he was in fact the regular party nominee, and that the convention had neither the right nor the power to take a second ballot. No campaign in the county ever aroused more interest or developed greater bitterness. Mr. Cushman was elected by a large plurality. In 1893 Mr. Hutchins was again nominated for the office, over Willard Hyde of Bangor, who became an independent candidate without any claim that he had not been fairly defeated in the convention, but urging that his circumstances and his health justified his course. The animosities of 1887 were revived, sympathy for Mr. Hyde was widespread and potent, and Mr. Hutchins was again beaten.

MALONE'S GLEE CLUB

In a number of Presidential campaigns Malone had a Republican glee club of exceptional merit. The voices were superior both in natural quality and cultivation, and the songs, set to catchy and stirring tunes, abounded in clever and witty passages. No feature of a political meeting was more popular or contributed more to its success. In 1888 this organization gained a Statewide reputation, having appeared at the State convention, and having also toured the State with the candidate for Governor. Captain William H. Barney, Dr. Floyd L. Danforth, Lensie L. Sayles and Frank L. Channell were a great quartet, and rendered their party a magnificent service. Incidentally, three of them sung themselves into public office.

CAUCUS SYSTEMS AND PRACTICES

A reference to caucus or primary systems and practices must conclude this chapter. Until 1870 or a little later caucuses in Franklin county seldom or never reflected any well defined popular sentiment or preferences as between aspirants for office. In the years after 1860 the hopelessness of Democratic success at the polls served always to deter men of that political faith from seeking nominations, so that there was never incentive to strife in that party in this regard, and its caucuses were thus always perfunctory and merely a form for preservation of organization. The Republicans appeared in these years to be willing generally that the selection of candidates be made practically by a single individual, Mr. Wheeler, who, communicating his wishes and plans to customs officers, postmasters and close personal friends in the several towns, was sure to have delegates commissioned to county conventions who were altogether disposed to act as he might advise.

The caucuses were seldom attended except by the few who were Mr. Wheeler's agents and by perhaps a handful of others whom these invited to be present, while in Brighton, Duane, Franklin and Harriestown the practice of holding caucuses at all did not prevail until years later. The general course in the towns named, even until about 1880, was that some leading and active Republican would assume of his own initiative and without authority to arrange with three men in each town to go to a convention as delegates on credentials which he himself would prepare. Often such pseudo delegates would vote in the convention as a body, and for the candidates recommended by their leader, who, in turn, was controlled by some one person or small group of persons in Malone. Justice requires that it be added that in the exercise of his autocratic power Mr. Wheeler usually studied to meet popular wishes so far as these were evident, and that his nominees should be men of ability and character, whose party record entitled them to recognition and reward. Otherwise he could hardly have maintained his control. In the old-style convention each town had equal representation and voting power. Soon after 1870 it became the custom for individuals to put themselves forward for office, with direct appeal to the voters for support, but never failing to attempt to enlist the backing of the "machine" also, and the town caucuses often became animated gatherings of considerable numbers, registering their preferences as between rival contenders for their favor either by a vote of instructions to the delegates, or by making choice of men representing a particular candidate over the set who stood for his competitor. In a number of spirited canvasses in the eighties and nineties even more votes than the usual Republican poll at an election were cast in some of the caucuses.

In 1911 a law was enacted which substituted official primary elections for the caucus and convention system, which had been operated at individual and party expense, and with no rules except such as custom or occasionally organization decree had established. The official primary is wholly under official control, with public officers presiding at them, and with ballots and all other supplies and expenses paid for by taxation. The theory of the new scheme was that it would make party "machines" and "bosses" less powerful, and lodge control absolutely with the people. The intention was admirable, but in practice the expected results have not been realized, perhaps because no occasion has arisen since 1911 for a genuinely spontaneous assertion of the popular will; and the party workers have had their way quite as surely and

with as little difficulty as formerly. Not improbably still another reason for the partial failure of the official primary election may be found in the fact that in order to participate in it enrollment has to be made nearly a year in advance, a requirement which in principle resembles personal registration, always operative to make the vote light at an election. Yet further, the mass of enrolled voters are those who are party workers and committee members, and through these the word often passes from "higher up" that the leaders and the organization stand for this or that candidate, who accordingly gets the votes. Doubtless a principal influence toward making the law unpopular is the expense that attaches to it. Until 1918 that expense in Franklin county was over \$2,300 per year, whereas the old caucus and convention plan cost taxpayers nothing, since the candidates for nomination or the party organizations paid all of the bills. An amendment made to the law in 1918 reduces the cost for its annual administration locally by about \$500.

The old system of caucuses and conventions was by no means without its faults, the chief of which were its concession to a town of, say, fifty voters the same representation and voice in determining nominations that were given to one with ten or twenty times that number of electors, and the practice of voting in a convention by secret ballot, which carried opportunity for betrayal by a delegate of his constituency. Require that all caucuses be called upon ample public notice; that the chairman, secretary and tellers be sworn to an honest discharge of their respective duties; and that all voting in a convention be upon roll-call, with each delegate declaring openly his attitude upon any question or candidacy; and the system would have much to commend it. First, experience points to the fact that a wider and more popular interest is awakened under it. Second, it would bring men together from all parts of the county for interchange of views, and for informing each other concerning public sentiment in the different towns. Third, it would promote acquaintance of the leaders of thought with each other, which is assuredly desirable. Fourth, it would provide a method for authoritative declaration of a crystallized public sentiment. And, fifth, it would inspire among convention delegates and spectators alike a quickened and broader interest in public questions and in party policies. Though there is doubtless an element that decries the desirability of the last specified condition, the fact nevertheless abides that our government is through parties, and, therefore, it follows that the stronger

allegiance to a party, based upon intelligence and conscience, the better and more responsive to the popular will an administration is likely to prove.

FRANKLIN COUNTY MEN WHO HAVE HELD PUBLIC OFFICE

Lists of the Franklin county men who have filled the more important local offices, or held higher positions in the State or national civil service, are appended. Where men are classified in years earlier than 1830 as Republican it is to be remembered that the description is practically equivalent to Democratic, which name did not come into use in New York until about 1830.

Vice-President

Year of appointment or election	Name	Politics	Residence
1876.....	William A. Wheeler.....	Republican.....	Malone

Presidential Electors

1828.....	James Campbell.....	Federalist.....	Fort Covington
1832.....	James B. Spencer.....	Democratic.....	Fort Covington
1864.....	Hiram Horton.....	Republican.....	Malone
1868.....	Francis D. Flanders.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1884.....	William F. Creed.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1900.....	William T. O'Neil.....	Republican.....	Waverly
1912.....	Oscar L. Chapin.....	Democratic.....	Malone

Lieutenant-Governor

1838-1840.....	Luther Bradish.....	Whig.....	Moirs
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Mr. Bradish was defeated for Governor in 1842.

State Superintendent of Banks

1896-99-1902-05	Frederick D. Kilburn.....	Republican.....	Malone
1883.....	William F. Creed (deputy)...	Democratic.....	Malone
1908-1911.....	Frederick J. Seaver (deputy)..	Republican.....	Malone

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions

1846.....	Joseph R. Flanders.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1867.....	William A. Wheeler.....	Republican.....	Malone
1867.....	Joel J. Seaver.....	Republican.....	Malone
1893.....	John I. Gilbert.....	Republican.....	Malone
1915.....	Ferris J. Meigs.....	Republican.....	Altamont

Deputy Conservation Commissioner

1917.....	Alexander Macdonald.....	Republican.....	Waverly
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Representatives in Congress

1830.....	William Hogan.....	Democratic.....	Hogansburgh
1836.....	James B. Spencer.....	Democratic.....	Fort Covington
1846.....	Sidney Lawrence.....	Democratic.....	Moirs
1860.....	William A. Wheeler.....	Republican.....	Malone
1868-70-72-74.	William A. Wheeler.....	Republican.....	Malone
1886-88.....	John H. Moffitt.....	Republican.....	Bellmont
1904-06.....	William H. Flack*.....	Republican.....	Malone

* Died in office.

State Senators

Year of appointment or election	Name	Politics	Residence
1822.....	David Erwin.....	Republican.....	Constable
1843.....	Sidney Lawrence.....	Democratic.....	Moirs
1851.....	Henry B. Smith.....	Democratic.....	Chateaugay
1857.....	William A. Wheeler.....	Republican.....	Malone
1863.....	Albert Hobbs.....	Republican.....	Malone
1871-73.....	Wells S. Dickinson.....	Republican.....	Bangor
1883.....	John I. Gilbert.....	Republican.....	Malone
1891.....	Frederick D. Kilburn.....	Republican.....	Malone
1908-10.....	William T. O'Neil*.....	Republican.....	Waverly
1910-12.....	Herbert P. Coats.....	Republican.....	Harriestown
1914-16.....	N. Monroe Marshall.....	Republican.....	Malone

* Died in office.

Members of Assembly

Until 1822 Franklin and Clinton counties comprised one Assembly district, during which time Franklin county furnished the member five times.

Year of appointment or election	Name	Politics	Residence
1809-11.....	Gates Hoyt.....	Republican.....	Chateaugay
1817.....	Gates Hoyt.....	Republican.....	Chateaugay
1818.....	Ebenezer Brownson.....	Federalist.....	Malone
1822.....	William Hogan.....	Republican.....	Hogansburgh
1823.....	George B. R. Gove.....	Clintonian-Federalist.....	Fort Covington
1824-25.....	Asa Hascall.....	Federalist.....	Malone
1826.....	James Campbell.....	Federalist.....	Fort Covington
1827-29.....	Luther Bradish.....	Anti-Masonic.....	Moirs
1830-31.....	James B. Spencer.....	Democratic.....	Fort Covington
1832-33.....	Jabez Parkhurst.....	Whig.....	Fort Covington
1834.....	Asa Hascall.....	Whig.....	Malone
1835-36-37.....	Luther Bradish.....	Whig.....	Moirs
1838.....	Asa Hascall.....	Whig.....	Malone
1839-40.....	John S. Eldredge.....	Whig.....	Hogansburgh
1841.....	Thomas R. Powell.....	Whig.....	Malone
1842.....	Joseph H. Jackson.....	Whig.....	Malone
1843.....	Francis D. Flanders.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1844.....	Hiram Horton.....	Whig.....	Malone
1845.....	Sidney Lawrence.....	Democratic.....	Moirs
1846.....	Joseph R. Flanders.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1847.....	Elos L. Winslow.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1848.....	George B. R. Gove.....	Whig.....	Fort Covington
1849-50.....	William A. Wheeler.....	Whig.....	Malone
1851-52.....	Darius W. Lawrence.....	Democratic.....	Moirs
1853.....	Andrew W. Ferguson.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1854.....	Edward Fitch.....	Whig.....	Malone
1855.....	Albert Hobbs.....	Knownothing.....	Malone
1856.....	George Mott.....	Democratic.....	Bangor
1857.....	Charles Russell.....	Knownothing-Republican.....	Moirs
1858.....	Martin L. Parlin.....	Knownothing-Republican.....	Malone
1859.....	Wells S. Dickinson.....	Republican.....	Bangor
1860.....	William Andrus.....	Republican.....	Malone
1861-63.....	Albert Andrus.....	Union party.....	Malone
1864-66.....	James W. Kimball.....	Republican.....	Fort Covington
1867-68.....	Edmund F. Sargent.....	Republican.....	Bangor
1869-71.....	James H. Pierce.....	Republican.....	Franklin
1872-74.....	John P. Badger.....	Republican.....	Burke
1875-77.....	John I. Gilbert.....	Republican.....	Malone
1878-80.....	William D. Brennan.....	Republican.....	Malone
1880.....	Samuel A. Beman.....	Republican.....	Malone
1881-84.....	William T. O'Neil.....	Republican.....	Waverly
1885-87.....	Floyd J. Hadley.....	Republican.....	Westville
1888-90.....	William C. Stevens.....	Republican.....	Malone
1891-93.....	Allen S. Matthews.....	Republican.....	Fort Covington
1894-98.....	Thomas A. Sears.....	Republican.....	Bombay
1899-1902.....	Halbert D. Stevens.....	Republican.....	Malone
1903-06.....	Charles R. Matthews.....	Republican.....	Bombay
1907-08.....	Harry H. Hawley.....	Republican.....	Malone
1909-14.....	Alexander Macdonald.....	Republican.....	Waverly
1915-17.....	Warren T. Thayer.....	Republican.....	Chateaugay

Luther Bradish was Speaker of the Assembly in 1838, the only Franklin county man who ever held the office. Indeed, this county has

never even had a candidate for the Speakership with the exceptions of Mr. Bradish, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. O'Neil and Mr. Macdonald.

Surrogates

Surrogates were appointive by the Governor and Council, or by the Governor and Senate, until 1847, when the duties of the office in Franklin county were devolved upon the county judge.

Year of appointment or election	Name	Politics	Residence
1808.....	Joshua Nichols.....	Republican.....	Malone
1814.....	Albon Man.....	Federalist.....	Constable
1816.....	Ebenezer Brownson.....	Republican.....	Malone
1823.....	James B. Spencer.....	Republican.....	Fort Covington
1837.....	Sidney Lawrence.....	Democratic.....	Moirs
1843.....	Martin L. Parlin.....	Democratic.....	Malone

County Judges

Courts of common pleas preceded the county court, which was created in 1847. The first judges of the court of common pleas and the county judges have been:

Year of appointment or election	Name	Politics	Residence
1809.....	Ebenezer Brownson.....	Republican.....	Malone
1814.....	George L. Harison.....	Federalist.....	Malone
1815.....	Joshua Nichols.....	Republican.....	Malone
1816.....	Albon Man.....	Federalist.....	Constable
1820.....	Hiram Horton.....	Federalist.....	Malone
1823.....	Ebenezer Brownson.....	Republican.....	Malone
1825.....	Benjamin Clark.....	Republican.....	Malone
1829.....	William Hogan.....	Republican.....	Hogansburgh
1837.....	Roswell Bates.....	Democratic.....	Fort Covington
1843.....	Henry B. Smith.....	Democratic.....	Chateaugay
1847.....	Joseph R. Flanders.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1851.....	John Hutton.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1855.....	George S. Adams.....	Knownothing.....	Malone
1859-63.....	Henry A. Paddock.....	Republican.....	Fort Covington
1867-71.....	Albert Hobbs.....	Republican.....	Malone
1877-83.....	Horace A. Taylor.....	Republican.....	Malone
1889-95-1901..	Samuel A. Beman.....	Republican.....	Malone
1907-13.....	Frederick G. Paddock.....	Republican.....	Malone

District Attorneys

It was not until 1818 that each county had a district attorney, and not until 1847 was the office made elective. Before that district attorneys were appointive by the courts.

Year of appointment or election	Name	Politics	Residence
1818.....	Asa Hascall.....	Federalist.....	Malone
1841.....	Joseph H. Jackson.....	Whig.....	Malone
1843.....	Asa Hascall.....	Whig.....	Malone
1847.....	William A. Wheeler.....	Whig.....	Malone
1850.....	Ashbel B. Parmelee.....	Whig.....	Malone
1853.....	Henry A. Paddock.....	Democratic.....	Fort Covington
1856.....	Walter H. Payne.....	Democratic.....	Fort Covington
1859.....	Albon Man.....	Republican.....	Malone
1862-65.....	Horace A. Taylor.....	Republican.....	Malone
1868-74.....	Samuel A. Beman.....	Republican.....	Malone
1877-80.....	John P. Badger.....	Republican.....	Malone
1883-89.....	Henry G. Kilburn.....	Republican.....	Malone
1892-95.....	Frederick G. Paddock.....	Republican.....	Malone
1898-1904.....	Gordon H. Main.....	Republican.....	Malone
1907-13.....	John W. Genaway.....	Republican.....	Malone
1916.....	Ellsworth C. Lawrence.....	Republican.....	Malone

County Clerks

County clerks were appointive by the Governor and Council until 1822, when they were made elective by the people.

Year of appointment or election	Name	Politics	Residence
1808.....	James S. Allen.....	Republican.....	Chateaugay (Burke)
1809.....	Gates Hoyt.....	Republican.....	Chateaugay
1811.....	Asa Wheeler.....	Republican.....	Malone
1813.....	Gates Hoyt.....	Republican.....	Chateaugay
1815.....	Asa Wheeler.....	Republican.....	Malone
1821.....	Ebenezer Brownson.....	Republican.....	Malone
1822.....	Asa Wheeler.....	Republican.....	Malone
1825.....	George B. R. Gove.....	Clintonian.....	Fort Covington
1828.....	Abel Willson.....	Federalist.....	Malone
1831.....	Samuel S. Clark.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1834-40.....	Uriah D. Meeker.....	Whig.....	Fort Covington
1843.....	Lauriston Amsden.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1846.....	Henry S. Brewster.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1849.....	Samuel C. F. Thorndike.....	Whig.....	Malone
1852.....	Francis D. Flanders.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1855-58.....	Edgar S. Whitney.....	Knownothing.....	Fort Covington
1861.....	Uriah D. Meeker*.....	Republican.....	Malone
1861-64.....	Claudius Hutchins.....	Republican.....	Dickinson
1867-70.....	William W. Paddock.....	Republican.....	Constable
1873-76.....	Almerin W. Merrick.....	Republican.....	Fort Covington
1879-82.....	George W. Dustin.....	Republican.....	Dickinson
1885-88.....	N. Monroe Marshall.....	Republican.....	Bellmont
1891-94.....	Frank S. Channell.....	Republican.....	Malone
1897-1900.....	William H. Flack.....	Republican.....	Waverly
1903-06.....	Harvey J. Dudley.....	Republican.....	Constable
1909-12.....	Harry H. Hawley.....	Republican.....	Malone
1915.....	F. Roy Kirk.....	Republican.....	Malone

*Appointed vice Whitney, deceased.

Sheriffs

Sheriffs were appointive by the Governor and Council until 1822, since when they have been elective. The office was formerly so influential and powerful that it was felt that an incumbent of it could force his re-election indefinitely if he were permitted to hold consecutive terms, and therefore a sheriff has always been ineligible for re-election.

Year of appointment or election	Name	Politics	Residence
1808.....	John Wood.....	Republican.....	Malone
1812.....	Lemuel Chapman.....	Republican.....	Malone
1814.....	Zerubabel Curtis.....	Federalist.....	Malone
1815.....	James Campbell.....	Republican.....	Fort Covington
1818.....	John Wood.....	Clintonian.....	Malone
1822.....	John Mitchell.....	Republican.....	Chateaugay (Burke)
1823.....	John Mitchell.....	Republican.....	Chateaugay (Burke)
1825.....	Reeve Peck.....	Clintonian.....	Malone
1828.....	John Backus.....	Federalist.....	Constable
1830.....	Oren Lawrence.....	Democratic.....	Moirs
1833.....	Aaron Beman.....	Whig.....	Malone
1836.....	Guy Meigs.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1839.....	William Andrus.....	Whig.....	Malone
1842.....	Loyal C. Lathrop.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1845.....	Benjamin W. Clark.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1848.....	Rufus R. Stephens.....	Whig.....	Hogansburgh
1851.....	James C. Drake.....	Democratic.....	Bangor
1854.....	James C. Sawyer.....	Democratic.....	Fort Covington
1857.....	George H. Stevens.....	Democratic.....	Bangor
1860.....	Daniel F. Soper.....	Republican.....	Chateaugay
1863.....	George G. Gurley.....	Republican.....	Chateaugay
1866.....	Robert A. Delong.....	Republican.....	Malone
1869.....	William H. Hyde.....	Republican.....	Bangor
1872.....	Robert A. Delong.....	Republican.....	Malone
1875.....	James A. Stockwell.....	Republican.....	Westville
1878.....	Lyman J. Folsom.....	Republican.....	Malone

Sheriffs — Continued

Year of appointment or election	Name	Politics	Residence
1881.....	James A. Stockwell.....	Republican.....	Malone
1884.....	Lyman J. Folsom.....	Republican.....	Malone
1887.....	George W. Sunderland*	Democratic.....	Malone
1887.....	George W. Dustin.....	Republican.....	Moirs
1890.....	Fred P. Wilson.....	Republican.....	Bangor
1893.....	Edward F. Rowley.....	Republican.....	Westville
1896.....	Edgar A. Whitney.....	Republican.....	Moirs
1899.....	Ernest A. Douglass.....	Republican.....	Chateaugay
1902.....	Frank S. Steenberge.....	Republican.....	Bangor
1905.....	George S. Henry.....	Republican.....	Fort Covington
1908.....	Frank S. Steenberge.....	Republican.....	Bangor
1911.....	Alfred A. Edwards.....	Republican.....	Malone
1914.....	Frank S. Steenberge.....	Republican.....	Bangor
1917.....	Alfred A. Edwards.....	Republican.....	Malone

* Appointed in place of Folsom, deceased

County Treasurers

County treasurers were appointive by boards of supervisors until 1847, when they were made elective by the people. The record shows that under the first practice incumbents usually enjoyed long terms of service.

Year of appointment or election	Name	Politics	Residence
1808.....	Nathan Wood.....	Federalist.....	Malone
1810.....	Hiram Horton, Sr.....	Federalist.....	Malone
1821.....	Jacob Wead.....	Federalist.....	Malone
1837.....	Samuel Clark Wead.....	Whig.....	Malone
1843.....	Samuel S. Clark.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1848.....	Samuel Clark Wead.....	Whig.....	Malone
1851.....	William Wallace King.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1854.....	S. M. Weed.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1857.....	B. S. W. Clark.....	Democratic.....	Malone
1860-63.....	William G. Dickinson.....	Republican.....	Malone
1866-72.....	William D. Brennan.....	Republican.....	Malone
1875-78.....	Daniel H. Stanton.....	Republican.....	Malone
1881-84.....	Frederick D. Kilburn.....	Republican.....	Malone
1887-90.....	Fred O'Neil.....	Republican.....	Duane
1893-96.....	Edwin R. Tower.....	Republican.....	Brandon
1897-1900.....	Thomas Adams.....	Republican.....	Malone
1903-06.....	Orren S. Lawrence.....	Republican.....	Malone
1909.....	Frank L. Carpenter.....	Republican.....	Bellmont
1910-13.....	Berton L. Reynolds*	Republican.....	Brandon
1916.....	James A. Latour.....	Republican.....	Harrietstown

* Appointed vice Carpenter, deceased, and afterward elected.

CHAPTER IV

ALTAMONT

Altamont was formed from Waverly in 1890, and comprises three townships, or 76,168 assessed acres. In 1913 a strip one mile wide by five miles long was added from St. Lawrence county in furtherance of a highway policy for the construction of a road designed to give Tupper Lake an outlet to eastern and central New York points, but which St. Lawrence was unwilling to aid in building. The strip in question has no inhabitants.

The population of Altamont in 1892, at the first enumeration following its erection as a town, was 1,051, which increased in eight years to 3,045, and in the next ensuing five years to 4,843; but, owing to the closing of some of the manufacturing plants and to curtailment of operations by others, it decreased to 4,691 in 1910 and further to 4,480 in 1915, of whom 703 were aliens. The aliens are becoming fewer, however, as over 200 of them filed applications for naturalization during the summer of 1917. The population is now increasing, and it is expected that within a short time the losses above noted will be fully recovered.

Altamont's principal waters are a part of Big Tupper lake, Raquette pond, Big and Little Simons ponds, Lake Madeleine in Litchfield Park (formerly called Jenkins pond), and Raquette river. The latter, having its source in Hamilton county, flows half way across the town from east to west into Big Tupper lake, near the foot of that water, and, continuing as its outlet, courses north and thence west into St. Lawrence county. There is no other considerable stream in the town, nor has any good water power ever been utilized there. Raquette pond is simply an expansion of the river, caused by the reservoir dam, which was erected by Potsdam lumber interests in 1870. These interests had experienced difficulty in making clean runs of their logs down the river, and had been inconvenienced also by low water in operating their mills. They accordingly united in erecting the reservoir at a point known as Setting Pole Rapids, three or four miles west of where Faust now is.

There was no mill in the vicinity, and all of the timbers that went into the structure had to be hand hewed. These were mostly twelve by fourteen inches, and two hundred acres were stripped of all the trees that would square to that size. Including the wings, the dam was 300 feet long, and had ten gates. Its height was ten feet above still water, and 38,000 cubic feet of stone went into it. The result was the flooding of lands for a distance of nearly thirty miles up the river and the lake, varying in width as the high land on either side met the bottoms. At one point on the lake the width was about two miles. Of course all of the fine timber lining the shores was killed, transforming a beautiful section into a dead forest indescribably desolate in appearance. The dam broke in May, 1871, and the flood was thirty-six hours in reaching Potsdam, where it wrought great havoc. The dam was repaired in 1872, but in anger because it was believed to injure the fishing, and also because it was thought that with a recession of the waters meadows could be established along the tract that had been flooded, men from the vicinity of Moody cut away parts of the structure in 1885, and dynamite afterward lowered it still further. The land where Faust is was at one time wholly under water by reason of the existence of the dam, as also was a considerable part of the upper section of the village known as Tupper Lake. As the locality became more settled, a great deal of the dead timber was cut by residents for fuel, and more of it by the lumber companies in order to improve navigation for their steamboats and scows, so that now much of the former repellent aspect has disappeared. Owners of water powers down the river now plan to reconstruct the old dam, though not to its former height, so as to regulate the river's summer flow; and the town of Altamont has appropriated \$3,500 for expenditure in connection with this project for payment of flowage damages. The restoration of the dam is expected to cause a disappearance of sloughs above it and by holding the water at nearly a uniform level greatly better sanitary conditions. Incidentally it should be noted that as early as 1850 the State appropriated ten thousand dollars for the improvement of the upper Raquette for the benefit of Potsdam lumbermen. A part of the fund went into the building of a small dam at Setting Pole Rapids.

In the southern section of Altamont especially, and to a less degree in the northern part, the surface is broken by mountains and ridges, while in the central portion there is considerable marsh land. Before the reservoir was built nearly the entire town had been covered with a

magnificent forest of both hard and soft timber, and this condition still prevails in many localities, most of the area still remaining a wilderness. It is, however, the fact that the big mills have taken heavy tolls from the forests during the past quarter of a century, and that fire has ravaged large areas. There is hardly a year without some destruction by fire, and sometimes the losses so caused are stupendous. In the memorable dry summer of 1903 the tax alone simply for fighting such fires in Altamont was \$3,858.44, and individual concerns claimed to have themselves expended no less than \$14,000 additional in protecting their own tracts. What the actual property losses aggregated no one can say with anything like precision, but unquestionably they were enormous. For illustration, a single owner claimed damages to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, though his recovery was for a much smaller sum.

The "great windfall of 1845" stretches across the central part of the north third of the town, and, until fire followed, the devastation wrought by it visualized what must have been the most terrific storm that ever touched Northern New York. It developed on the Grasse river in St. Lawrence county, and forked at about the Franklin county line, one arm sweeping straight across township nineteen, and the other passing to the north of where Derrick now is. Its path was from a half mile to a mile in width, and it is told that not a single tree was left standing in its track. All were snapped off or uprooted, with a resultant tangle of trunks and limbs and tops that was impenetrable. The hunters of the time had had trails across the tract, and, desiring to continue them, set fire to the slash. Ten years or such a matter afterward, when Cyrus P. Whitney, the surveyor, first saw the locality, on a hunting trip, these fires had made it as bare as a pasture; but it has since become pretty well covered by second-growth timber.

The New York and Ottawa Railroad (originally the Northern Adirondack) enters the town near its northeastern corner, and extends to the heart of Tupper Lake village, a distance of perhaps ten or twelve miles — giving the place a direct outlet to Moira on the Rutland Railroad, and also a through line to the Canadian capital. It reached Tupper Lake in 1889. The Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railway, built in 1892, traverses the central part of the town, its mileage in Altamont being about the same as that of the New York and Ottawa, which it crosses at that part of the village called Faust, nearly two

miles north from the terminus of the latter. Both lines are controlled by the New York Central.

Until two or three years before Altamont was erected as a town it was all uninhabited except for a section in the neighborhood of the village and at a point on Big Tupper lake that is called Moody. A half a century ago, in a presidential year, a few among the voters here would travel to the polls at Dickinson Center in order to exercise the elective franchise — sometimes going by way of Potsdam and Moira, and at others through the woods on foot along a “tote” road that was little better than a trail. Now, though Altamont has three convenient polling places, it is perhaps doubtful if a larger percentage of its seven or eight hundred electors take the trouble to cast their ballots than was the case with the little handful when it was necessary to journey a hundred-odd miles if they went via Potsdam, or thirty-five or forty miles if they tramped through the woods. Still, it is the fact that Altamont is one of the liveliest towns in the county politically, and its party leaders are always zealous and awake.

Still another illustration of the former inaccessibility of the place is that when Mr. Whitney was school commissioner he visited the district but once in six years, and then walked to it through the forest. When Mr. Dewey of Moira was commissioner, some years later, and visited the Tupper Lake school, he made the trip via Saranac Lake. Even as late as 1884 the entire assessed valuation of resident property in the school district, which comprised the entire town, was barely five thousand dollars, while now the school houses are estimated to be worth sixty thousand dollars — the high school building at Tupper Lake, with its furnishings, having alone cost forty thousand dollars.

A man named Michael Cole is said to have been the first settler something like seventy years ago, and ——— Epps probably the second. The latter remained for only about two years, Simeon J. Moody buying his betterments, and continuing to occupy the place until his death, two or three years ago. Other early comers were Ziba Brigham and Reuben R. Stetson with their families, and Theodorus Westcott and William McLaughlin. The latter came to be foreman for the Pomeroyes, who owned lands in the vicinity which they were about to lumber, and whose operations made the Tupper Lake village clearing. Mr. McLaughlin was for many years the only resident within what are now the village limits, a large part of which he owned at one time, and where he died in 1905. George McBride came about 1860, locating about two miles

up the river, near the iron bridge, and was a combination of farmer, guide, fisherman and trapper; and in 1865 Martin M. Moody built the hotel at the point on Big Tupper lake now known as Moody, which he managed until he sold to Pliny Robbins about 1888, when he moved up the lake about a half a mile and built the Waukesha, owned later by Jabez D. Alexander. "Mart's" fund of stories was inexhaustible, and made him one of the best known characters of the wilderness. Fact or even probability entered into few of them, and the more grotesquely imaginative or wildly extravagant he could make them the more characteristic they were. A single one may be quoted: Seeking to impress a visitor with the intensity of the cold which was sometimes experienced, he told of having started one morning for the barn with a pail of boiling water, which froze almost as soon as the door closed behind him. Re-entering the house, he discovered that the water had congealed so quickly that the ice was actually hot!

Other familiar names in the region forty or fifty years ago are Sam. Moriarty, Nelson LaFountain, William E. LaFountain, William Johnson, "Mother" Johnson, "Priest" ———— Clark, and Donald G. McDonald, though "Mother" Johnson was at the falls, perhaps thirty miles distant. Mr. Clark was a local preacher, but of what denomination or whether an ordained minister I do not know. He held religious services in his own house and at the homes of others until the first school house was built, after which the latter served for a meeting house. McDonald is remembered as a vocalist and exhorter. William E. LaFountain came in 1846, and married a daughter of Mr. McLaughlin. He was a school teacher and surveyor until his removal a few years ago to Cass Lake, Minn., where he is engaged in the mercantile business. He was one of the early supervisors of Altamont. Perez M. Freeman settled at Moody about 1878.

Theodorus Westcott and Sarah Cole, daughter of the first settler, were the first couple married in the locality, about 1850. The story runs that a surveyor or timber cruiser, who was a justice of the peace from Potsdam or Canton, chanced to visit the place, whereupon it was determined to take advantage of his presence to have the ceremony performed. In order to avoid any question of jurisdiction, the party repaired to a small island two miles from the Cole homestead, in Grindstone Bay, and in St. Lawrence county, where the twain were made one. The island has been known ever since as "Sally's Rock." Mr. Westcott died in 1853, and William McLaughlin married his widow in 1855.

“Peter’s Rock,” better known and more talked about in the old days, was named for Captain Peter Sabattis (the surname a corruption of St. Baptist). The legend is that Captain Peter once jumped from the rock to the shore, a distance of sixteen feet. Sabattis was an Indian hunter and trapper, is said to have served as a soldier in the war of the revolution, and is reputed to have lived to the age of one hundred and eight years.

It was the advent of the Northern Adirondack Railroad that brought real life to the region. Until that event the only activities were small farming, hunting, trapping and guiding, the entertainment of the rarely occasional sportsman who penetrated here even as early as 1855 or 1860, and logging operations early by the Pomeroyes and by others in the few years immediately antecedent to the railroad. These latter reflected the reaching out by mill owners down the river for a larger supply and a better stand of timber than was left along the lower stretches of the stream, and John Snell, the father of our present Congressman, was the principal contractor and jobber along these lines. The railroad extension from Brandon or Bay Pond was distinctively a lumber project, undertaken by John Hurd, of Santa Clara, to create new business for the road and also to open a new field for his side enterprises, but who in developing the western part of our county involved himself in ruin. Tupper Lake in particular owes its very existence to Mr. Hurd, and is the best monument to his persistence and his faith in the future of the region.

At once upon the completion of the railroad to Tupper Lake, settlers began to arrive in considerable numbers, and founded industries, established stores and opened hotels. The growth was marvelously rapid for a wilderness town, but raw and rough at first. The railroad and the lumber interests imported labor, and the varieties were many, without all being attractive. A single early lot included city toughs, Italians and negroes, who were scrapping even before they had finished their breakfast. Such structures as were erected for the shelter of workers, bosses and mechanics were of the flimsiest and roughest kind, and most of the goods that the stores handled were coarse and cheap, while prices were all that “the traffic would bear.” One concern had as stock practically nothing except goods not salable in an establishment owned by one of the firm in an older community, and included in the lot were hundreds of pairs of heavy pegged boots that had been taken in trade through many years from country makers, and which the merchant

would have been glad to close out at the home store at fifty cents per pair. Here, however, there was a hot scramble for them at from four to six dollars per pair. And pretty much everything else was of a similar grade, and sold in proportion. Whiskey brought twenty-five cents a glass, and beer half a dollar a bottle. A store trade of thousands of dollars a day when camp orders came in to be filled was not uncommon.

Howard H. Hobson came from Vermont, and Moses Potvin erected the first sawmill for him. He remained for only a short time — selling his plant to the A. Sherman Lumber Co. of Potsdam. At this date Potsdam and Norwood establishments had found that to get logs from a point so remote as Tupper Lake was unwarrantably expensive. The “hanging up” of a drive meant, first, that two years’ cuts were on the hands of owners at the same time, thus tying up a large capital; and, second, that a considerable part of a drive was apt never to reach its destination, because of logs lodging along the river banks, or becoming so water soaked that they would not float. Facilities for transportation of lumber having been provided, it seemed to be the better business course to locate the mills close to the source of timber supply. The Hobson mill went up in smoke after a time, but was rebuilt by the Shermans or Sissons, or both, who continued to operate it until 1915, when the structure, but not the machinery, and the surrounding lands were sold to the Oval Wood Dish Company of Traverse City, Mich. The old mill will be demolished, and one of concrete with modern and special equipment will supplant it. The machinery for this plant is to be brought from Michigan, which the company is abandoning because it has exhausted the timber on its holdings there. The company has bought lands outright or the hardwood stumpage on a good deal more than one hundred thousand acres in Altamont and vicinity, which it is claimed will keep it going for half a century; and it will drive the work of building its plant energetically. It began manufacturing in the autumn of 1917, but other mills are yet to be equipped. Its plans call for the erection of eight or ten immense structures along the highway leading from Tupper Lake Junction to Tupper Lake proper, which will help toward closing the vacant territory between the two points, and perhaps eventually, as operatives fix their homes near the mills, fill completely the gap now not built up there. All of the buildings are to be of concrete, and all are to be heated from a central plant. Electricity is to be generated with waste from the mill as a fuel, and it is estimated that besides having an abundance of power for itself the

company will have a considerable surplus to sell to other interests, which it is hoped may be attracted to the locality by the inducement of cheap power. Moreover, the municipally owned electric light works do not pay the cost of operation and upkeep, and the company has contracted with the village to supply current for the latter's plant, which makes the distribution to consumers. One of the Oval Dish Company's buildings will be exclusively for the use of operatives for recreation purposes, and will contain a gymnasium, a hall for games and entertainments, and a kitchen. Here the management expects to serve free coffee to such of the employees as may lunch there. Another structure, for a warehouse, is to be two hundred and forty by four hundred feet on the ground, with two railroad tracks running into it. The roof area of the entire group of buildings will measure about seven acres. Of course the management is not itself giving out figures of the probable amount of its investment, but the talk among outsiders is that it can not fail to reach at least a half a million dollars. Opinions differ widely as to the number of people that these works will add to the population, ranging from five hundred to four thousand—the lower figures being based upon the assumption that a good deal of the help will be recruited from among those who are already residents, and the latter upon belief that the entire force will come from outside, and that other industries will develop in connection. The management states that three hundred and fifty men and about three hundred women and girls will be employed. In a way, the corporate title of the concern is a bit misleading, as its principal output will be hard wood lumber, probably six or seven million feet per year, and its other products will consist exclusively of clothespins and the thin oval dishes used so commonly by butchers and grocers, to be made from those parts of the logs which otherwise would be waste. Chopping bowls and other wooden ware, contrary to what many have understood, are not to be made. Railroad spurs are to be built very soon, running four miles east and an equal distance west from the New York and Ottawa at Derrick, and another line will be run later from Tupper Lake toward Axton and Wawbeek in order to tap the company's timber tract in that direction. The enterprise stands for the largest single industry that Franklin county has ever had the good fortune to have located within its borders, and it has every indication of having ample capital back of it and of being under a management that is to be considerate of its employees and helpful in many respects to the community at large.

The second mill at Tupper Lake, a wonder in its day, was built by John Hurd in 1890, and the expenditure which it necessitated, piled upon his other undertakings and obligations, made a load heavier than he could continue to carry. As a consequence, the mill went into the possession of the Shepard-Morse concern of Boston for a year or two, and then to the Export Lumber Company of New York. Next Patrick A. Ducey ran it for a year, and C. L. & D. J. Becker and W. W. Wheeler also operated it, after which the Norwood Manufacturing Company had it until 1913, when that company was merged into the Santa Clara Lumber Company. The latter has remodeled the mill, and added to it—one of its adjuncts being a large pulp and planing mill. The saw mill is the largest in the State. It cuts only soft timber, its annual product running up to ten million feet. Besides making lumber and pulp, the company turns out and sells large quantities of chips, ready for conversion into pulp by the chemical process, and cuts and ships hemlock bark by the thousands of cords to tanneries. It has another mill, near Faust, which it operated until it acquired the Hurd property, but which is now idle, though not dismantled. While no one assumes to know such to be the expectation of the Santa Clara management, outside opinion is that both local and general market conditions will have to become exceptional, not to say anything about the available timber supply, to start the property into activity again—at least under its present ownership.

In 1898 the Legislature authorized Cornell University to establish a school of forestry, and to acquire thirty thousand acres of timber lands in the Adirondacks for practical experiment and operation. The State paid for the lands, which were in the town of Harriestown, just east of Altamont. The forester in charge of the school planned to cut all hard wood on the tract down to fourteen inches at the butt, and all soft timber down to eight inches, upon the theory that light and air would thus reach the trees left standing, the growth of which would then be more rapid. It was a part of the scheme also to fill in vacant places with young pine. The procedure would to-day be accounted good forestry provided that the territory so treated could be assured immunity from fire ravages. When about six thousand acres had been cut over as thus indicated, a wind upturned or snapped off nearly all of the trees that had not been felled, whereupon the school cleared the lands so that they were practically bare, and then undertook to reforest with seedlings. About two thousand four hundred acres were in fact so

dealt with, and then fire swept in upon the tract, destroying many of the young plants. The practice as outlined was characterized at the time as vandalism, and action by the courts was invoked successfully to suppress the operations, and to recover the lands from the school for the State. Of course the school had to have a purchaser for its cut timber, and found one in the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, which had theretofore operated at Santa Clara and St. Regis Falls, but in 1900 built works at Tupper Lake, and constructed a lumber railroad seven miles in length from the latter place over toward Wawbeek in the town of Harrietstown for hauling logs from the school lands to its mill. Its contract was to pay five dollars per thousand feet for logs delivered at the railroad, which price barely covered the cost to the school of cutting and hauling, so that funds for replanting were insufficient. Operations ceased in 1904, when the courts prohibited further cutting and returned the tract to the State, whereupon the railroad was abandoned, and the rails sold for old iron.

Besides its mill at Tupper Lake for making barrel staves and headings, the cooperage company installed and until 1915 operated a chemical works for the manufacture of charcoal, wood alcohol and acetate of lime from the waste at the stave mill. These works use hard wood only, and are at present operated by the Tupper Lake Chemical Company under lease from the cooperage concern. It buys the waste from the latter, and gives employment to from fifty to seventy-five men. The cooperage company's mill and logging camp hands number one hundred and fifty or more.

C. H. Elliott, formerly at Derrick, has an establishment at Faust for making mangle rolls for laundries. He obtains his material from the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, and does a considerable business.

There is also a railroad machine shop for repair work at Faust or Tupper Lake Junction, and the fact that this point is a division terminal makes it headquarters for a number of railroad operatives, contributing to its prosperity and importance.

In 1896 Charles H. Turner, now of Malone, bought a large tract of timbered land in the northern part of Altamont, and the next summer built a sawmill at the place now called Derrick. His lumbering was on an extensive scale, the mill running both day and night for several years. Something like a hundred families comprised the then population, and the place, if of the mushroom order, partook also of a "boom" character for a time. The mill has been idle now for about ten years,

but still stands, partly decayed, with all of the machinery in it as last used. Most of the inhabitants removed perforce with the discontinuance of operations by Mr. Turner, though twenty to thirty families continued to make the place their home—occupying Mr. Turner's houses without payment of rent, and also having their gardens, pasturage, fuel, etc., free of cost. The stumpage remaining on the tract has been sold to the Oval Wood Dish Company.

After the sawmill ceased to be operated C. H. Elliott, now at Faust, conducted a plant at Derrick for two years for the manufacture of wood mangle rolls, turning out a product of three carloads a week—all of which was shipped abroad. The A. Sherman Lumber Company has recently maintained logging camps in the vicinity. When the Oval Wood Dish Company gets into full swing with its plant at Tupper Lake and with its logging camps, Derrick is expected to recover some of its former life and activity.

Moody is the only point in Altamont other than Derrick, Tupper Lake and Tupper Lake Junction that even approaches the character of a hamlet. It lies near the foot of Big Tupper Lake, on the Raquette river, three miles up from Tupper Lake village, is accessible by small steamers that ply the river and lake, and comprises a settlement of a dozen or fifteen families, a school, a church, a number of summer camps, and two hotels. One of the latter was an early sportsmen's resort, and, as previously noted, Mart. Moody, its proprietor, had an unique reputation as a raconteur of fanciful imaginary experiences with game, capable of qualifying under competitive tests with any of the older guides as a picturesque and entertaining liar. The church here, if not built by Colonel William H. Barbour of New York city, famed as the thread manufacturer and as an apostle of the benefits of the policy of a protective tariff, is at least supported by him. He has a summer camp on the western shore of the lake, in St. Lawrence county.* The church has a regular pastor, but has no denominational affiliations or connections—notwithstanding which, however, it must not be classed with the church officer who, as told by Booker Washington, when seeking to quiet the emotional manifestations of a negro auntie

* Colonel Barbour died suddenly in New York in March, 1917, leaving a fortune of many millions. His camp and park on Tupper Lake embraced about twenty thousand acres, and the buildings cost probably close to two hundred thousand dollars. In April, 1918, the State purchased thirteen thousand one hundred and ninety acres of the Barbour park, or practically all of it except the buildings and the farm. The price paid was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is considerably less than it cost Colonel Barbour.

during a service, retorted to her explanation or excuse that she was "under the power," "Madame, this is no place to get religion." The key to the life at Moody is of course its location as a good sporting center and the business and employment based upon its neighboring summer camps of wealthy visitors.

Altamont includes a number of summer camps and private parks owned by wealthy nonresidents, among which are those of H. M. Levy, the Kildare Club, J. V. Sheppey, Martin Sheppey, Wm. L. Ketcham, William A. Read, Charles Wheeler, B. L. Amerman and Edward H. Litchfield. The Kildare Club is composed of eminent and wealthy Jews, has a fine club house and owns seventeen or eighteen thousand acres of forest in the western part of the town.

The Litchfield park, established in 1893, lies in the southwest corner of Franklin county, and comprised originally nine thousand acres laid out in rectangular form—to which six thousand acres, including Mount Morris, have since been added. It contains three lakes and two ponds. Mr. Litchfield, the owner, formerly a lawyer, but now retired from active pursuits, has been devoted all of his life to nature and the wilderness. His Adirondack attachment dates from 1866, when he began camping out and hunting in the region—continuing the practice for about ten years, when with the disappearance of the wolves and catamounts the woods here seemed to him no longer really wild, and he transferred his activities as a sportsman to the Rocky Mountains, though he had visited Europe even earlier for shooting. In subsequent years he has hunted in Asia and Africa, where he secured many trophies, as the contents of the great hall of the chateau in Litchfield park bear abundant witness. In establishing his park Mr. Litchfield intended to breed wild game under natural conditions, and, after erecting a wire fence eight feet high to inclose the entire tract, stocked it with large numbers of moose, elk, deer, wild bear, beaver, hares, etc., besides pheasants, black-game, capercailzie and other varieties of birds. But unfortunately breaks in the fence caused by falling trees, the severity of the climate and depredations by poachers combined to defeat his plan in considerable degree, and now the moose have entirely disappeared, and the elk and deer largely so. The beaver remain, however, and are doing well. Mr. Litchfield's efforts in this regard deserve commendation, and should be employed by park owners generally in the hope of better success, now that the game laws are more thoroughly enforced and a more salutary sentiment prevails against poaching. The

general practice in the past has been simply to kill, and those who frequent the wilds and love them owe it to the future to do something toward repairing the depletion that destructive energies have wrought. Alluring in itself, the great wilderness has added charm where wild life is abundant.

Besides the features already noted, the work by Mr. Litchfield includes the construction of roads and the erection of buildings on a scale that has not been duplicated, so far as I know, on any property in the Adirondacks. In addition to having built a road to his park gates from Moody (now taken over as a public highway), and joining with his neighbor, Wm. A. Read, in tying the latter's park with his own by a drive three miles in length, he has constructed over fifteen miles of drives through his own grounds. His residential property consists of a chateau, finished in 1903, and built of stone, steel and concrete, on the shore of Lake Madeleine (formerly known as Jenkins Pond, but renamed for Mrs. Litchfield). This water is irregular in shape, and its winding shores and islands, all densely wooded and unscarred by fire, make it one of the handsomest lakes in the Adirondacks. The floors of the chateau are of tile and marble, and the entire structure, including the roof, is as nearly fireproof as it was practicable to make it. Wherever wood trim had to be used it is merely a sheathing over steel beams or massive masonry, the least thickness of wall being three feet, and the greatest nearly six feet. The finish is in mahogany except in two or three rooms, and the furniture the same, much of it being inlaid or beautifully carved. The living rooms are many, and both in winter and summer are occupied frequently by guests. The chateau is of the French medieval type of architecture, and is as imposing as an old-world castle. It has two great towers, each three stories in height, and the land front is 146 feet long, with an arcade extending along about one-half of the building, which is two stories in height. On the lake side there are three terraces stepping down to the water edge. Besides the living rooms, there are a library two stories high in one of the towers, containing 4,000 volumes of English, French and Italian literature; a great hall 30 feet wide by 30 feet high and 65 feet long, hung along the walls with the heads of 160 wild animals, all of them sporting trophies of Mr. Litchfield or his son, from all quarters of the world. They include lions, rhinoceros, a giraffe, and, indeed, almost every species of game or predacious animal except leopards, tigers, elephants and buffalo. A number of grizzly bear skins

serve as rugs. Two suits of ancient armor stand at the entrance. At one end of this hall is a great fireplace with an antique black-marble mantel of the time of Henry II fifteen feet high with a six-feet opening, which was brought from France, and over which is superb filigree work in gilt. There are in other rooms a large number of antique fireplaces, all brought from old chateaux or castles in England or France, and the collection of which extended over a period of several years preceding the erection of the building. All of the corridors are decorated with deer or stag horns, mostly foreign. There is also an art gallery containing many fine paintings, some of which are by old masters. The chateau is lighted throughout by electricity and heated by steam, and has every convenience to make it not merely a comfortable but a luxurious home, either for summer or winter occupancy. There are a boat-house, garage and stable, each of stone, corresponding in type of architecture to that of the chateau. Three quarries were developed within the park in order to obtain the necessary varieties and colorings of stone to give harmonious and impressive effect to the chateau walls.

Tupper Lake village is divided into two parts, viz., Tupper Lake and Faust, which is the post-office designation, or Tupper Lake Junction in the railroad nomenclature. The corporation's boundaries extend more than two miles from north to south, and, of course, include a good deal of vacant land between the two sections of the village. Though the census of 1915 shows a population of 3,910 in the village, a critical examination of the enumerators' original returns discloses that one of them includes as residents within the corporation several hundred persons whose homes are in fact outside of the village boundaries. Thus the figures overstate the actual population by nearly a half. It is estimated that perhaps a third of the village inhabitants are at the point called Faust, and the remainder in the section known as Tupper Lake. The altitude here is 1,540 feet above sea level, but, as is the habit in most Adirondack villages, the residents are wont to call it more. The village derived its name from the lake, which is three miles distant, and which was named in compliment to ——— Tupper, the surveyor, who, with Mr. Mitchell, established the outlines of the Macomb purchase a little earlier than 1800, and who almost perished of starvation in making his exit from the wilderness.

Tupper Lake is distinctively a business and manufacturing point, and has expended little or no effort to attract visitors or residents in search of health, though its natural advantages as a sanatorium would

appear not to differ appreciably from those of Saranac Lake. But sentiment is rather averse to investing the place with the character of a center for tuberculous people, though in 1910 Rebecca LaFountain, Lena S. McLane and Dr. Chas. Ryttenberg incorporated the Tupper Lake Sanatorium, capitalized at \$25,000, erected a building for the care of patients, and for a time had a business that indicated that with due effort and attention an institution of considerable proportions might have been developed. Two physicians were employed, but upon the death of one of them and the removal of the other from the town the enterprise was abandoned.

As indicated earlier in this chapter, the settlement of Tupper Lake upon the extension of the railroad there in 1889 and in the years immediately following consisted in larger part of rude and ignorant classes; common laborers who were attracted by assurance of steady employment at good wages, and an attendant sprinkling of men who saw in the then prevailing conditions opportunity for profitable merchandising and other commercial undertakings. The buildings originally erected corresponded with the general character of the population, and the place was a typical frontier hamlet, little restrained by law and caring less for the comforts, luxuries and refinements of maturer communities — all of which has changed vastly within fifteen or eighteen years. Still, the people are more mixed than in any other village in the county, and include many differing elements and many racial extractions — the native American, the Irish and the French predominating, with perhaps a five per cent. representation of Jews.

The real modernization of Tupper Lake began with, or, rather, followed closely, the great fire of July 30, 1899, when property estimated to have a value of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars or more was destroyed, and practically the entire business section of the upper village left in ruins. One hundred and sixty-nine buildings, two-thirds of which were dwellings, were wiped out; and so severe was the loss that momentarily there was talk of abandoning the site utterly, and concentrating all that it had been at Faust. But that counsel of paralysis and despair commanded no serious consideration after recovery from the first shock of the calamity, and almost at once a spirit of pluck and enterprise asserted itself, which in due course made the place far more substantial, more attractive and larger and thriftier than could have been thought possible in its younger life — winning for it on the part of its people the proud characterization of

the "Tiptop town of the Adirondacks," which signifies their confident belief that it is destined to become the most prosperous and the most populous municipality in Franklin county. While some of the conditions may be taken as warranting that expectation, those who hold it and hope to see it realized must yet not overlook the fact that disappointment is certain to be experienced if those who are exploiting the natural resources of the region continue to disregard the necessity for reforestation. Unless this policy be instituted and practiced, the place can not fail eventually to go to decay and practical abandonment.

The installation of a gravity water-works system was undertaken in 1899 as an individual enterprise, a company for the work having been incorporated by home business men, who afterward sold to the late Colonel Barbour. The source of supply is a spring pond up on the hills three or four miles distant, at an elevation of over two hundred feet—thus affording a pressure adequate for fire protection. Its present capital is \$50,000, and of an authorized issue of \$150,000 trust mortgage bonds \$87,500 are outstanding. The mains of the system radiate through all parts of the upper village, as well as through the streets of Faust, and leave no occasion for maintaining fire apparatus other than hose and carts. The fire department, therefore, consists of three hose companies of thirty members each, and local opinion deems these organizations admirable and efficient.

A municipal electric lighting plant, with steam power, was built in 1903 at a cost of \$16,500, to which extensions and further equipment have added about \$9,000. It gives a twenty-four hours' service at rates which are claimed to be as low as those of any other place in the State, and considerably lower than most. (They are less than two-thirds of those prevalent in Malone.) All payments for the retirement of bonds and for interest charges have been made thus far from the proceeds of a direct village tax instead of from earnings, but, on the other hand, there has been no tax for street lighting. When the plant was run with waste from the mills for fuel it is said that the revenue was sufficient to cover current expenses, but when coal had to be used almost exclusively there was an annual deficit. The annual cost of operation and upkeep is about \$14,500.

The village employs one uniformed paid policeman, and spends altogether for police service about \$3,000 a year.

Other village expenses include about \$6,000 for street work and an equal amount for bond and interest payments. The total expenses run to about \$35,500 per annum.

Always excepting William McLaughlin's residence, at which he was long accustomed to entertain the sportsmen who occasionally found their way in early times to the locality, the first hotel at Tupper Lake, in 1890, was the Altamont, built by J. H. and Thomas L. Weir, unless possibly John Hurd's American House, with Nelson Parks as manager, may have preceded it, and unless also the boarding house of Joseph Demars, erected in 1889 near the Hurd mill, be classed as an inn. The latter was in fact the first place opened in the locality for the accommodation of the public, though mostly it served workmen employed on the railroad, in the lumber camps and in the mills. Kenneth Kinnear also had an early hotel. Since these pioneer days hotels, so-called, have multiplied surprisingly, and the liquor tax records of the county treasurer make their number in 1917 no less than eighteen, though not more than three or four of them do a genuinely commercial business. The others are in fact boarding houses, claiming to be hotels only in order that they may as such exercise the privilege of selling liquor. There were in 1917 eleven other places in the town — saloons, stores, etc.— which held liquor tax receipts, making the whole number one to every one hundred and thirty-odd of the population.

The village has three school houses, one of which is in the section called Faust. The high school building cost, including furnishings, not far from \$40,000, and six teachers are employed in it. Work of an academic grade is done here. In the entire town, which is all combined in a single school district, there are seven public school buildings, with twenty-nine teachers.

Tupper Lake has also a parochial school, supported by the Church of St. Alphonsus, at which between four hundred and five hundred pupils are enrolled. The teachers in it number nine, and are Sisters of the order of the Holy Ghost, exiled a few years ago from France. The building is a substantial two-story brick structure, adjacent to the church, and was erected in 1903 under the pastorate of Rev. Father Constantineau.

The banking facilities have been adequate and satisfactory for over ten years past, but prior to the organization of the present institution gave trouble and caused hardship. The firm of A. C. Wilcox & Co., private bankers of New York city, had one of their numerous branch offices at Tupper Lake when they suspended in May, 1905. They were under no governmental supervision, and had no reliability or responsibility beyond that afforded by their personal resources —

which proved not to be large. The amount of deposits held by this branch when the break came was about twelve thousand dollars, a considerable proportion of which represented the savings of poor and hard-working men and women, and in some cases the little all of depositors who were carrying their small accumulations in the branch for safe keeping until they should be large enough to make a payment on a home. Six months later men of the village who commanded public confidence took steps to organize a real bank, paid in \$25,000 of actual money as capital, obtained a charter under the national banking act, and in June, 1906, opened for business an institution which has been of substantial benefit and helpfulness to the business interests of the town and of profit to the stockholders. The first board of directors was composed of the following: Ira B. Hosley, Dr. J. A. Thissell, James L. Jacobs, Wm. J. Dievendorf, P. H. McCarthy, U. S. Scott, Barnett Propp, B. Seigel and Henry H. Day. The bank began business with Mr. Scott as president and Frank D. Barry of Malone as cashier—the latter giving place after a few months to Charles E. Knox, who has held the position continuously to the present time, and to whose services the bank is indebted in no small measure for its pronounced success. Mr. Jacobs is the present president, and until his entrance into the army Clarence S. Potvin was the assistant cashier. The capital has not been increased, but a surplus of nearly \$25,000 has been built up, deposits have grown to a total of nearly a half million, and total assets exceed \$600,000. In 1913 one of the handsomest small banking houses in Northern New York was erected at a central point, and is carried in resources at a value of \$18,174. New names in the directorate, due to the death or retirement for other causes of Messrs. Hosley, Dievendorf, Scott, Thissell, Propp and Day are Albert S. Hosley, Mr. Knox, D. J. Hayes, R. J. Hosley, L. C. Maid, Ralph Hastings, J. Howard Brown and Leon P. Demars.

The Church of St. Alphonsus (Roman Catholic), incorporated in 1890, was the first to be formed in Altamont. The parish originally included Faust. Rev. D. J. Halde was the first pastor, himself building a log cabin for a parsonage, but occupied that relation for only a short time, as he died from exposure and arduous work. He was succeeded by Rev. Michael W. Holland, who served for ten years, and under whose ministration the church edifice was erected in 1891. It was enlarged in 1903, and is capacious and attractive. It represents a cost of about thirty-five thousand dollars. The society is by far the

strongest and largest religious body in Altamont, and counts nearly five hundred families in its membership.

In 1904 Rev. Father Constantineau, the then rector, ceded the territory known as Faust in favor of a new and separate parish, and Rev. Father Alexander A. Klauder founded under such cession the Church of the Holy Name, drew the plans and began the erection of a church edifice, which was seven years in reaching completion, and, including the furnishings, stands for an expenditure of about thirty thousand dollars. Before the building of the church was undertaken services were held in Firemen's Hall. The society has a membership of two hundred families. Father Klauder remained pastor for five years, when differences between him and some of the members led to his displacement. It is not my province to enter at all into the particulars or even to touch upon the merits of this local quarrel, or the breach to which it led between Father Klauder and the higher dignitaries of the Church, and it must suffice to state that the feeling became exceedingly bitter, that Father Klauder was forcibly prevented by his former parishioners from even entering the church to attend a service conducted by his successor, that during his absence his household effects were thrown from the rectory into the street, and that subsequently the trouble broadened and was intensified by other factors until Father Klauder was committed to a hospital as insane, and has since been unfrocked. In turn he has sued the bishop and vicar-general for personal damages, and in a publication issued by him at irregular intervals the bitterest of attacks are directed against these dignitaries and a number of priests in the diocese. Father Klauder has had no ministerial assignment for several years past, and now resides in Malone.

Services in accordance with the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church as first held at Tupper Lake consisted of lay readings by John Hurd in a room over the office of the Northern Adirondack Railroad. Mr. Hurd ran Sunday excursion trains from Santa Clara to Tupper Lake during this formative period. A few years later a missionary was stationed at Tupper Lake for a time. The church edifice was erected in 1899 through the efforts of Rev. John N. Marvin, diocesan missionary, and cost about a thousand dollars. The society has thirty-five members. A few years ago a fine rectory was given by a gentleman as a memorial to his son, who had died at Tupper Lake.*

* In the winter of 1917 the rectory with all of its contents was burned. The rector, Mr. Boyd, was alone in it at the time, and escaped, though severely burned.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Altamont was incorporated January 20, 1896, though divine worship by members of this denomination had been maintained from 1891. A church building was erected a little later, and was destroyed in the big fire in 1899. It was replaced almost at once at a cost of about five thousand dollars, the new structure being of brick and architecturally attractive. The church has seventy-five members.

The Presbyterian Church of Tupper Lake, N. Y., had its beginning in the summer of 1900, when services were held in the school house at Faust by a Mr. Ferguson, then by Rev. Joseph McNeil of Piercefield, and next by John Nevin, a Princeton theological student. The church building is the same that was formerly at Brandon, and was brought from there to Faust in 1901 and re-erected at a cost of about four hundred dollars. It was not until December 10, 1905, that incorporation was effected, the Adirondack Mission contributing meantime to the support of the undertaking. Rev. Aaron W. Maddox, since famed as the lumberjack missionary, served the society as stated supply from November, 1901, to April, 1911, and then as pastor for two years and a half.

The only synagogue in the county is at Tupper Lake. It was built in 1906 by Congregation Anshey Beth Joseph, and was afterward conveyed to Congregation Beth Joseph. Prior to the date stated services according to the Jewish ritual had been held at private residences. The Congregation Beth Joseph is served by B. Brennglass, rabbi, who acts also as teacher of the school which the organization supports, and whose sessions are held in the basement of the synagogue. There are twenty-eight families and a few single men attached to Congregation Beth Joseph.

A Roman Catholic church or mission was formed at Derrick about 1900, and was served for six or seven years regularly by Zeno De Carey, Joseph Hervieux and J. E. Berard; but with the suspension of the Turner lumbering operations the population became so scant that discontinuance of regular services followed, and there has since been no resident rector. Father Berard, now at Lake Clear, continues to visit the place once in a month or two, however.

Altamont Lodge No. 609, I. O. O. F., was organized September 9, 1891, and has thirty-seven members.

St. John Baptist Society, formed in 1893, is a strong and flourishing organization, owns its own lodge room, and has about one hundred and fifty members.

Mt. Arab Lodge No. 847, F. and A. M., was organized June 1, 1904, and has one hundred and six members. It owns its lodge room.

On Sunday evening, February 24, 1889, four men were playing cards at the house of William McLaughlin in Tupper Lake, when one of them, Ziba Westcott, son of one of the earliest settlers and stepson of McLaughlin, accused one of the others — John Smith, son-in-law of McLaughlin — of having cheated. Westcott was slight, sightless in one eye, and Smith a physical giant with muscles like tempered steel, the most powerful man in the locality, and said to have been of vicious disposition. There had been previous bad blood between the two, and Smith was said to have threatened to "get" Westcott. Instantly following the accusation, Smith struck Westcott a smashing blow over the eye, cutting a gash from which the blood flowed into the good eye, blinding him completely. Westcott drew a knife, and in the striking and parrying which followed Smith's throat was cut to the windpipe, and he expired within a few minutes. Westcott was indicted for manslaughter in the first degree. His defense was that, having been blinded by blood, he used the knife only to stand Smith off, and did not even know that he had cut him until after the affair was over, and he was told of its fatal issue. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Westcott became insane about fifteen years later, and is now an inmate of the State hospital at Point Airy.

Erastus L. Sabin, familiarly known as "Rat"—a former resident of St. Regis Falls, but at the time a liveryman at Tupper Lake—was found dead back of the Hurd sawmill in the morning of September 28, 1898, shot through the head and through the breast, and with the head badly battered and crushed. Before the district attorney and the sheriff could reach Tupper Lake, the case had been bungled by local inquiry, and notwithstanding expert detective service was employed no sufficient grounds could be established to justify an arrest. The story as told at the time was that a stranger had called at the livery during the evening of September 26th and arranged for the delivery of a rig to him at a later hour at the place where Sabin's body was found; but that representation was not credited by the district attorney or by the sheriff, who were convinced in their own minds of quite other conditions and circumstances. General belief was that there was a woman in the case, and that it was her paramour who, finding Sabin with the woman, committed the murder. But whoever the murderer may have been, he escaped detection, and the mystery of the crime was never solved.

March 21, 1913, Joseph McWade, a New York Central special officer or detective and also a special deputy sheriff, saw two men riding "blind" under the baggage car as a train was pulling out of Faust. Upon his indicating that he had seen them the men jumped from the car and started to run in opposite directions. McWade shot one of them (Arthur Lerrin) fatally, and wounded the other. He was indicted for manslaughter in the first degree—the charge being that without design to kill he had nevertheless unjustifiably and inexcusably caused death. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, with recommendation to the court for clemency. McWade was fined five hundred dollars.

At Faust on January 2, 1915, John Morrison shot Ezra Alpert in the breast, inflicting a wound which resulted in death the same day. Alpert was an employee in the hotel where Morrison, a meat cutter, was boarding, and had refused to sell liquor to the latter, who was already under the influence of drink. In the frenzy of intoxication Morrison went to his room for his gun, and committed the crime. The men had been ordinarily on quite friendly terms. Morrison was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at Dannemora.

Other tragedies in Altamont include the burning of the boarding house of Julius King on Christmas morning, 1902, when one of the boarders and Mrs. McGovern (King's daughter) and her four children perished in the flames, and also the burning of Antoine Caron's house in 1906. Two children were burned to death in the latter fire.

CHAPTER V

BANGOR

Bangor was organized from Dickinson June 15, 1812. It originally included all of the old town of Brandon, but now consists of a single township, which is said to have been named by the Macomb purchasers from a town in Wales. It is regarded as one of the best farming towns in the county, though in parts the soil is too light to be very productive. The Duncher, Sand hill or Taylor brook traverses the town from its southeast corner to the western border, a small stream (the Little Salmon river) takes its course through the western part, and it is watered also by a number of brooks. The surface is generally level.

The census of 1820 gave the population as 370, which increased to 1,076 in 1830, and to 2,520 in 1860, from which date until 1910 it decreased slowly to 1,946. By the enumeration of 1915 it is 2,179. The proportion of citizens to aliens is larger than in any other town in the county, the latter numbering only six. A few years ago Bangor had about the liveliest and most thorough Republican political organization in the county, and to the zeal of its leaders in looking for voters is perhaps attributable the fact that nearly all aliens were naturalized. The people of the town generally have always been of a sturdy and intelligent type, with a considerable percentage of men alive to business opportunity and insistent upon public order and individual decency, though it is not meant thereby to say that good men were not at times inclined to a bit of wildness. In point of morality the community ranked from the first among the best.

The first settler within the bounds of Bangor as it now exists was Benjamin Seeley in 1806, who was followed the same year by Joseph Plumb. Both came from Moira, to which they had emigrated from Vermont two or three years previously. Mr. Seeley located about a mile east of North Bangor Corners. Later in the same year James and Jehiel Barnum located, and were followed in 1807 by Chester Tullar, Robert Wilson, Joel Griffin and others. Probably in no other town in Franklin county has the original stock so taken root, multiplied and survived in its descendants. Run over the names of the pioneers and

of the others who became their associates within the next quarter of a century, and note how familiar most of them are in the present generation, and how numerous are those now resident in the town who bear them: Joseph Plumb, Joshua, Gardner, Luther and Henry Dickinson, Coddington and Levi Conger, Jonathan Bowen, Barnabas, Jehiel and James Barnum, Ezra French, Levi and Sylvester Potter, Isaac and James Bigelow, William G. White, Caleb Bates, Reuben and Simeon Davis, James and George Adams, Richard, Lucius and Henry King, Jesse Smith, Russell Lee, Harvey and David Doty, Samuel Brigham, Hiram Frank, Gabriel and Alanson Cornish, John and Horace Knapp (the former the father of Wells of Malone), Elisha Keeler, Jennison Dyke, Warren Tower, Jonathan, Nehemiah and Benjamin N. Lawrence, Heman Harwood, Abel Wilcox, John W. Crooks, Danforth Patterson, Andrew Spaulding, George W., Daniel and Hiram Taylor, Samuel and Anderson Wilson, and Noah Moody, the last named having removed in a short time to Malone. In the fathers and their sons the list measures pretty accurately and fully the sinew, enterprise and character that distinguished Bangor during the first half century of its existence, and, though many others of ability and usefulness of later arrival have earned the right to be included as considerable factors in the business and civic life of the community, descendants of most of those named are among the foremost men of the town to-day — respected and prominent. Nearly all of the early settlers came from Vermont.

On the tombstone of one of these pioneers at North Bangor is this inscription: "Gabriel Cornish died March 27th, 1841, in the 83d year of his age. He served during the entire war of the revolution, took part at the battles of Saratoga and Monmouth, was an eyewitness of the execution of Andre and of the surrender of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, and wintered with Washington at Valley Forge."

Though later comers, the Dustins have a lineage of remarkable interest. A considerable number reside in Bangor, Moira and Westville, the immediate descendants of Gilman, Jonathan and Charles, who settled in the last named town some sixty or seventy years ago. Among the descendants in Bangor are Mrs. O. S. Rhoades and Mrs. Fred Chapin. In 1697 an Indian attack was made upon Haverhill, Mass., and Hannah Dustin, sick in bed with a child only a week old, and her nurse were made captives. The child was brained as an encumbrance on the flight, and the women were taken into New Hampshire. Arrived at their lodges, the Indians apprehended no pursuit, nor any attempt

by the women to escape, so that no guard was kept, nor were the captives bound. One night Mrs. Dustin and the nurse, with a lad who had been previously captured, possessed themselves of their captors' tomahawks, and slew ten of the Indians as they slept, even taking the scalps of their victims for proof at home of their exploit. The Massachusetts House of Representatives voted to each of the three a money recognition, and monuments have been erected to Mrs. Dustin at Haverhill and at the site of the Indian camp. The Bangor, Moira and Westville Dustins are direct descendants of Hannah Dustin.

No one locality in the town seems to have been especially preferred for settlement by the first comers, and the central and southern parts, at the points which are now known as Bangor, North Bangor and West Bangor, grew in almost equal pace, though the last named was at one time more populous than either of the others, and is now third in such respect. There are also small settlements known as Cooks Corners and Baconville.

The town has no really good water powers, and manufacturing enterprises other than starch making have never been important. The census of 1825 listed the town as having one iron works, but the establishment would not now be so described, as in reality it was little more than a blacksmith shop, which was owned and operated by Joshua Dickinson. Its principal product was axes hammered out by hand, though Mr. Dickinson is quoted as having stated that for a year or two, nearly a century ago, when hunting wolves for the bounties was so prevalent, he did little except to make wolf traps. Nearly all of the output of axes found sale in the towns of Bangor and Brandon and in the edge of Malone, the pioneers in these localities having depended almost wholly upon Mr. Dickinson for these implements, which, with the forests to be cleared before agriculture could be possible, were a first and indispensable necessity.

Joshua Dickinson built also and for many years operated a grist mill, a linseed oil mill, a starch mill, kept a store, and ran the hotel which had been kept earlier by William G. White. The grist mill and the oil mill (the former originally a stone structure) he sold in 1844 one-third to Thomas F. Mulholland and two-thirds to Hiram Taylor—the latter subsequently acquiring the Mulholland interest. The oil mill was simple and crude. It consisted of two great stones cut in circular form, with a diameter of perhaps seven or eight feet and a thickness of perhaps two feet, hung upon a shaft and revolving upon a stone bed. The

mill was operated by horse power. The flax seed was placed on the bed, and the stones, edge on, ground it to a flour or meal, which was then heated in a revolving cylinder, and afterward subjected to great pressure in an iron press in order to force out the oil. The cakes of oil meal were sold to farmers for feed for stock. The mill was run even after production of flax in quantities had ceased in the locality, and seed had to be hauled from Montreal. Mulholland & Adams operated it in 1863. When the stone grist mill was burned it was rebuilt of wood, and Mr. Taylor ran it until he died in 1861. It was then bought and worked for years by Edmund F. Sargent, and since him by James H. Sargent, Charles J. Adams, H. K. Rider and Newton Lawrence, Fred Dickinson, A. S. Knapp, Fred Lawrence, and now by Colton & Ward.

A carding or cloth dressing mill, built by Caleb Bates and Reuben Davis prior to 1826, was acquired by Mr. Taylor in 1832, and carried on by him for a long time. Apparently he prospered in all of his undertakings, and mention must not be omitted that he bequeathed three thousand dollars to the trustees of Franklin Academy as a perpetual fund, the income to be awarded by them annually to three worthy, indigent students of the institution—two boys and one girl. The fund remains intact, and has served for more than half a century to aid students who otherwise must have foregone a higher education. The benefaction is one of the finest, with admirable results, that any resident of our county ever created, and it would be fortunate if Mr. Taylor's example in this regard were followed by others.

A tannery, built of stone by Abel Wilcox, who started out as a shoemaker, still stands, having been converted into a tenement house. As a tannery it outlived its usefulness a good many years ago. There was also at one time a distillery, which I think was located at a point on the brook above the Keeler wheelwright shop. It is said to have made whiskey from potatoes. It was built by Danforth or L. B. Patterson, probably by the latter, but did business for only a few years. Of course there were asheries, too.

The Dickinson hotel was a large double house on the north side of the turnpike, just west of its intersection with the cross road from North Bangor. It still stands, and is a private residence. Before Mr. Dickinson's occupancy it was owned by Henry Vail, and kept by William G. White. Besides the Dickinson house, which was less a general hotel than an inn to accommodate stage travel, Colonel Luther Taylor had

a tavern on the north side of the turnpike, near the brook. A part of the building is still there.

The next hotel at Bangor after these was that of Hial Bentley in the building which Edmund F. Sargent purchased in 1867, and made over into a home. The building was erected in 1851. After Mr. Bentley, Parrit B. ("Put") Wolf was landlord until he entered the army as a captain in the 98th regiment in 1861, when Joshua Pillings took the management, and was followed by Abe Staves until Mr. Sargent bought the property. Then Henry Bentley and Dana C. Adams converted into a hotel the stone building on the corner which had been Danforth Patterson's store and residence. They added an annex for a dance hall, and ran the establishment until about 1878, when Jarvis Austin succeeded them. Next Steve Fosburg had it for a time, and was followed by James Fish. Then William H. Pearson (since a suicide) and A. H. McKimm came in for a few years, and afterward Mr. Fosburg was there again until the building burned in July, 1917. It is not expected to be rebuilt.

Among the early merchants at Bangor were William G. White, Gardner Green, Barnes & Brown, Danforth Patterson, Joshua Dickinson, L. B. Patterson, G. L. Sargent (afterward a farmer and political war horse in Brandon), James C. Drake and William M. Leonard. Dwight Dickinson and Clark A. Patterson, Clark J. Dickinson and Thomas F. Mulholland, Allen Hinman, Hial Bentley, Nelson C. Lawrence and Roswell H. Farr, were also in trade here for a time. While some of these did not long remain, and even their names have been forgotten, others continued in business for considerable periods and left an enduring impress. Danforth Patterson was the father of Clark A., who in his younger years was a live wire in the town, and later a stirring figure in Chateaugay, where bad associations got him into trouble. Mr. Drake became sheriff of the county, and lived thereafter in Malone. Joshua Dickinson's sons, William G. and Wells S., entered into partnership with him in 1846, and later Wells was associated with him in other enterprises also. William moved to Malone, was for several years a leading merchant there, and became county treasurer. A few years after the civil war he moved to Topeka, Kansas, and thence to National City, Cal. Wells was for a generation the most popular and influential man in Bangor, of unbounded energy and marvelous political and business activity. He served in the Assembly before the civil war, and in the State Senate from 1871 to 1875. He was a delegate to

Republican national conventions a number of times, and in his later years was in general charge of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's land, transportation and legislative interests. At one time he was one of the proprietors of a bank at Red Wing, Minn., was almost always deep in big speculative undertakings, was a manufacturer of starch on an extensive scale, and, next to William A. Wheeler, was the Republican leader or "boss" in Franklin county. Dwight and Clark, younger sons of Joshua, removed to Malone, and became wholesale produce dealers. The former was supervisor of Malone a number of terms. Mr. Leonard sold his store in 1850, and removed to Rouses Point—returning in 1864 (having in the meantime engaged in farming and in trade in Malone), and, again entering upon the mercantile business, admitted his son, Marcellus A., to a partnership in 1867. This arrangement continued until 1878, when Marcellus bought the store of Dickinson & Lawrence, and in 1884 his son, William C., and Willard B. Royce became partners with him. Mr. Leonard retired in 1897, and now resides in Malone. He has given me a few items from his father's and his own books during the years prior to and just subsequent to the civil war. Crackers were sold at one time by count instead of by weight, butter was fourteen cents per pound, and brown sugar ten cents. After the war kerosene sold at eighty cents a gallon, flour at sixteen dollars a barrel, tea at a dollar and thirty-five cents per pound, and coffee sugar at eighteen cents. Considerably later kerosene sold as low as six and a half cents a gallon.

Other merchants at Bangor have included Fayette W. Lawrence, Charles Whitney, and Edwin E. Dickinson, now of New York city.

A fire at the hamlet June 22, 1899, destroyed the Leonard block (occupied by D. W. Grannis as a hardware store), N. W. Lawrence's store, Hinman & Marvin's drug store, A. S. Knapp's meat market, and several dwelling houses, with losses aggregating \$20,000.

July 2, 1917, a fire originating in an outbuilding extended quickly to the Fosburgh hotel and also to A. W. Ford's farm implement store and warehouse, both of which were destroyed. Willard B. Royce's general store and Mrs. Royce's millinery store, with their dwelling apartments overhead, and Fred Wilson's blacksmith shop were also burned. The total loss was estimated at nearly \$30,000. Business conditions are such that there is no expectation that the Royce store or the hotel, a large stone building, will be replaced.

Bangor was one of the first towns in the county to engage in the

manufacture of potato starch, the first mill having been erected about 1846 or 1847. There have been eight such mills in the town — four at Bangor, three at West Bangor, and one at North Bangor, near the railroad station. Not one is now running. The four at Bangor were all on the Sand Hill or Taylor Brook, and were built respectively by Joshua Dickinson and Isaac Wilson, Charles Adams, George Adams and Abel Wilcox. Changes in ownership during the activity of the mills were many — Wells S. Dickinson, Danforth Patterson, E. F. Sargent, Dexter P. Marvin, Fred F. Brown, D. W. Lawrence, Hannibal Wilcox and possibly others having been at one time or another either part or sole proprietors of some one or more of them. One of the mills at West Bangor was owned by J. V. Bowles, another by William L. and Horace A. Taylor, and the third by Davidson & Guernsey, which was burned. That at North Bangor was built and run by Wells S. Dickinson and "Jack" Doty. While these factories often paid as high as twenty-five or thirty cents per bushel for potatoes, and forty cents one year, the usual price was less. Often in the early years they contracted with farmers in the spring at twelve and a half cents per bushel, and some of the sellers used to claim that even at that low figure their potato crops had paid for their farms. The Taylor factory at West Bangor has been converted into a saw mill, while a part of the Bowles mill at the same place has become a barn, and another part is used as a place of worship by members of the Holiness Movement.

Charles J. Adams and Harry Stancliff erected a mill at Bangor about 1870 or 1871 for making extract from hemlock bark for tanning purposes. The extract was barreled and shipped to tanners in localities where the supply of bark had been exhausted. A saw mill was connected with it. The building was burned in 1874, and was not replaced, though in 1886 Mr. Adams erected and equipped a planing mill, which was later torn down.

James Jones had at one time a saw mill on the Sand Hill Brook, below the hamlet. It was run afterward by Hosea Burr, and was torn down about twenty years ago. A half mile or so farther west Charles Spaulding had a saw mill, which was run after him by Eli, James and John Spaulding, but has not been in existence for fifty years or more.

The hamlet of Bangor is lighted electrically by the Malone Light and Power Company, and has a gravity system of water works, provided by private enterprise. Besides its little group of residences, it now contains a Congregational and a Methodist Episcopal church, the

grist mill, a creamery, L. W. Keeler & Sons' wheelwright shop, Fred Wilson's blacksmith shop, H. H. Bowles's paint shop, A. W. Ford's harness and agricultural implements salesrooms, Alonzo Avery's meat market, and stores by William M. Hinman and Bradford Brothers.

At West Bangor (known once as Pottersville) the first saw mill is said to have been built at a very early day by Joseph Ross, Sr., and Samuel Silsbee also built one, about forty rods above the grist mill. No trace of the Silsbee mill remains. The Ross mill passed to the ownership of William Ross, who added a coffin and cabinet factory, and then to J. V. R. ("Rans") Bowles, who engaged also in making starch barrels extensively. This mill, now razed, was subsequently owned by Peter Boardway, who has removed the machinery to the old Taylor starch factory, farther down the stream. Niah Wood built a log grist mill at West Bangor, which he sold in 1819 to Levi Potter, who rebuilt it as a frame structure. It was run for many years by Mr. Potter, and since him by Charles H. Bartlett, Davidson & Guernsey, Lyman Oliver, James Squires, Albert Larue, George Ayres, Myron Barber, and now by Scott G. Crooks. It has been owned for some years by John P. Kellas, of Malone, who has built a concrete dam and improved the property generally.

Statement concerning the West Bangor starch factories appears on a preceding page.

Levi Potter kept a hotel here, near the grist mill, and Daniel P. Moore had a primitive tavern on a side road in the vicinity.

Nash Dyke operated a triphammer works near by, for which he obtained the iron in Duane, and in 1864, when cotton was so high in price, William L. Taylor bought the works and converted it into a flax mill. Besides buying flax from such farmers as could be persuaded to engage in its cultivation, he leased considerable tracts of land at fifteen dollars per acre, and raised large quantities on his own account. The flax was treated only to the point that prepared it for spinning, when it was shipped elsewhere to undergo that process and be woven into linen. The enterprise was continued for about three years.

William L. and Horace A. Taylor, Orson L. Reynolds, Charles J. Adams and Harry Stanchiff (the latter from Massachusetts) joined in 1868 in building at West Bangor a mill to make tanning extract from hemlock bark. The business was at first largely experimental, and did not prove remunerative. A cord of bark would make twenty gallons of extract, which commanded a price of twenty cents a gallon.

Eventually the business was put upon a paying basis, but a process was then invented for pressing the used bark into bricks salable in cities for fuel, so that tanneries remote from the forests could better afford to buy bark than the extract, and the industry had to be abandoned. The mill at West Bangor burned in 1870, when all of the partners except Mr. Adams and Mr. Stancliff withdrew, and these rebuilt at Bangor. The latter mill having also burned, it was not rebuilt. The loss by the two fires was between forty and fifty thousand dollars.

Among the early mercantile ventures at West Bangor was the "Protective Union Store," in the ownership and management of which James Bigelow was prominent. The building, owned by Mr. Bigelow, was burned in 1856. Joseph Ross also had a store early, which was run later by Milo Hinman, Sumner Sweet and Josiah Crooks. Other merchants have been Dana Adams, Gustine Adams, William L. and George W. Taylor, S. D. Lawrence, Dr. Ira A. Darling, Nelson C. Lawrence and John O'Connell. At present the only stores are those of B. K. Fish and George Haley.

About fifteen years ago the late George R. Taylor, born in the town and residing there for most of his life, prepared a history of Bangor (largely genealogical), in which it is stated that a Mr. Gallup, from whom the Gallup road was named, built a saw mill near his home, about a mile north of the turnpike. If this be true, the mill must have disappeared before 1840, as William Ross then built one at this point, which was owned in 1859 by Stephen Gates, and in 1870 by Elijah N. Wilson. It ceased to be operated in 1879, when Mr. Wilson removed to California. In the same vicinity Isaac Adams used to have a chair factory.

The southwest quarter of Bangor was owned at an early day by Asahel Bacon of New Haven, Conn., and after his death a large part of the tract was purchased in 1842 by his grandson, Charles C. Whittelsey, then of Roxbury, Conn., and subsequently one of the foremost business men in Malone. A grist mill and saw mill were erected, though by whom is not ascertainable with certainty, but as Charles, a son of Asahel, looked after his father's interests here prior to Mr. Whittelsey's ownership, it is believed that, acting for the father, he was the builder. Mr. Whittelsey sold the mills and a part of the land to Charles Bacon in 1851, and the latter sold in 1863 to Wells S. Dickinson and Edwin L. Meigs. The property next passed in 1870 to Robert Dunlop. There are no mills there now, they having burned in 1883, and at its busiest

the settlement comprised only the mills, a shoe shop and a few houses. The locality still goes by the name of Baconville, and the cross highway leading to it as the Bacon road.

A half mile or so west, on the same stream, there used to be a saw mill owned by Levi Orton, and afterward by E. and F. Orton, which I think was built by John L. Rowley.

A mile and a half west of West Bangor the "Half-Way House" (so called because it was approximately midway between Plattsburgh and Ogdensburg) was kept in stage-coach times by James Lawrence, and then by Leonard Fish. It was a commodious structure, painted red, on the north side of the turnpike, and was famous for a long time for its fine table of good home cookery and also as a favorite resort for large and jolly dancing parties. The house was burned in 1883. Still another stage-coach tavern in the same vicinity, dating from about 1836 or 1837, was that kept by Willard Jepherson or Jefferson, a mile west from Fish's.

North Bangor was incorporated as a village in 1914, and then had a population of 307. It has electric lights, the current for which is transmitted from Malone. It lies near the north and south center of the town, but only about a mile from the Malone town line. The Rutland railroad runs through Bangor from east to west about a half a mile north of this village, which it has doubtless been as helpful in building up as any other one factor. When the road was built all of the immediate country lying to the north of the line was a dense forest, and George H. Stevens sold from it a thousand cords of wood, delivered at the station, at five shillings ($63\frac{1}{2}$ c.) per cord. It cost him a quarter of a dollar per cord for the chopping, and the same price for hauling, so that his return for stumpage was barely a shilling per cord, though something should be added to his meagre profit account by reason of the fact that the chopping and hauling were paid for in merchandise from his store.

Nearly sixty years ago, when Baker Stevens was postmaster and North Bergen mail used to come to North Bangor and *vice versa*, Mr. Stevens suggested a change in the name of the office in the hope of curing such confusion. Having only recently returned from California, where there is a town called Amador, he proposed that name for the North Bangor office, and the department approved. But when Elijah A. Hyde became postmaster a few years later the name North Bangor was resumed.

North Bangor's only manufacturing industries are the condensary and creamery combined and Fred M. Johnson's feed mill, which was built by Wm. H. Plumb for a shingle mill, and changed by George Taylor into a feed mill.

The place merits particular mention as the center from which fruit raising throughout the county was largely developed by the enthusiasm and efforts of Elijah A. Hyde, who demonstrated that certain varieties of choice apples, pears and grapes could be grown here successfully, and who induced the planting of thousands of trees and vines. William H. Plumb now has an orchard here of three thousand five hundred thrifty apple and pear trees, the largest in the county, and producing fine fruit.

Particulars of early life at North Bangor are even more difficult to gather at this day than similar data for Bangor and West Bangor. Benjamin Seeley, locating a mile east of the "Corners," evidently remained for only a short time, inasmuch as in 1814 he had become a resident of Malone, and in that year deeded to the supervisors of the county the land on which the county buildings are now established. While in Bangor he is said to have opened his house for the accommodation of settlers and of those journeying to points farther west. Joseph Plumb passed the remaining days of his life there, dying in 1837. He also carried on a sort of hotel business upon much the same lines as Mr. Seeley had done, and built and operated both a distillery and a tannery. He became the agent for the sale of the Bangor lands of McCormick, O. A. Brodie and Bacon, and was succeeded in this capacity by his son William. The latter and one of the Barnums became mighty hunters, and added appreciably to their usual earnings by killing wolves and panthers for the bounties. The Plumb farm aggregated eight hundred or a thousand acres, and what remains of it is now divided between William H. and Howard Plumb.

The stage route from Plattsburgh to Ogdensburg had been at first through Bangor and West Bangor, which fact led to a development in these places before North Bangor began to find itself. But when the route was changed to the north road, business other than farming began to be prosecuted.

The first person professing to keep a real hotel at North Bangor was Timothy Barnes, and the house, small and insignificant, stood on the north side of the highway on the first lot west of the Corners. George H. Stevens kept it after the death of Mr. Barnes. The next landlord

was Abel Harvey, who in 1842 or 1843 built the hotel which stood for fifty-odd years on the corner where Hotel Eldred now is, and ran it for a good many years. Later landlords at this stand have been many, and include Thomas Barney, Jonas and William H. Barney, Daniel Guernsey, George Doty, Silas Cornish, S. C. Horrigan, Orson Carpenter, C. L. Hazen, Orrin Harris, Clark Coffrin, William B. Steenberge, Hiram Doty, E. R. Baxter, Billy Orr, Wash. Smith, Judson Geer, F. D. Rich, D. McGiveny and Steve Fosburg. During the latter's tenancy in 1896 or 1897 the building burned, after which the site was bought by Charles T. Eldred, and in 1899 a three-story structure erected, the landlords in which have been Mr. Eldred, Fred Eldred, E. A. Rich, Ernest Macomber, Alfred F. Brockway and Cecil I. Whitcomb. Mr. Whitcomb is the present proprietor.

Stores at North Bangor appear not to have been many, nor to date to very early times. The earliest merchant so far as now ascertainable was George H. Stevens, whose store was next east of the Corners. J. D. ("Den.") Fisk was there at about the same time, and these were followed by Baker, Henry and Clinton Stevens and Solon Reynolds. The Stevens brothers, except Henry, afterward became residents of Malone, George H. coming here as sheriff. Mr. Fisk removed eventually to New York, and prospered there. The Stevens experience proved that though Bangor lacked in large manufactories it was an exceptionally good trading point, because of the general excellence of its lands and the superior quality of its citizenry. Baker Stevens, who was a merchant here from 1855 to 1865, doing a credit business, told me that in the entire ten years he lost less than two hundred dollars in bad accounts. Other merchants have been John L. Rowley, Mathias Stanley, P. J. Stickle, William H. Hyde in partnership with Mr. Reynolds, Elijah A. Hyde and ——— Ransom, Harrison Lee, James S. Lytle and Sons, W. H. Plumb, William B. Steenberge, Charles T. Eldred, Leon Chapin and Herbert Burr. The Patrons of Industry also had a store for four or five years prior to 1903. The present merchants are Fred W. McKenzie and Alfred Brockway, Orville S. Rhoades, L. E. Farrington and Robert Todd, and Fred M. Johnson, dealer in flour, feed and agricultural implements. There are also a meat market, kept by Fred Murphy, John B. Mallette's blacksmith shop, Herbert Griffin's marble works, and W. A. McLennan's undertaking rooms. The Masons have a hall of their own here, the lower floor of which is rented to the town for a town hall.

A dry saw mill (so called because the brook was small and the power

insufficient) was built a mile and a half west of the Corners on the main road, by Benjamin Walker, probably eighty or ninety years ago. It was a small affair and disappeared in the early forties.

Cooks Corners, partly in Fort Covington, lies along the northern border. In the part which is in Bangor there are perhaps a dozen dwelling houses and one store, kept by Joseph Taillon. Earlier proprietors were George Washburne, Samuel Southworth, Samuel Vidger and Joe Labarge.

In this neighborhood during the night of October 15, 1881, when there was a fierce wind, a house owned by James Riley and occupied by him and John McCarthy and family, caught fire, and before the inmates, numbering twelve persons, were awakened they were hemmed in by the flames. Mr. Riley and his brother, Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy, Mr. McCarthy's father and three of the children managed to fight their way out, though not without serious hurts, but four of the McCarthy boys in one of the chambers were burned to death.

Another Cooks Corners incident of a different character created a good deal of excitement and speculation in 1887. Michael McCaffrey, a resident of good character and of generally accepted veracity, claimed to have had repeated dreams, in which a British officer appeared to him, stating that he had been killed by the Indians, and directing McCaffrey to dig at a pine stump on the premises for treasure buried by the officer between flat stones. McCaffrey represented that after a time he obeyed, and that, precisely as had been predicted, he found the stones, and between them a certificate of indebtedness for four thousand pounds, which purported to have been issued by the Bank of England, and to be payable by it on demand with interest. Rev. Frank N. Jewett, a native of the vicinity and at the time a professor in the State normal school at Fredonia, examined into the matter as thoroughly as possible, and satisfied himself that the find had been made as McCaffrey stated and that the certificate was valid and genuine. Mr. Jewett placed the matter for McCaffrey in the hands of New York city attorneys for collection, but nothing has ever been realized on it. Faith in the truthfulness of McCaffrey's story still prevails among his neighbors. Mr. Jewett himself visited London, and had an interview with the bank officials, who gave as excuse for not honoring the certificate that time had made the writing so faint as to make identification impossible.

Including the condensary at North Bangor, there are two creameries in the town, and formerly there were five others, besides the one on the

north road, which was really a Bangor enterprise, though located just across the town line in Malone. It was built in 1870 by Lytle Bros., and was the first in the county.

A creamery in the southeastern part of the town, originally a co-operative concern, but owned later by Isaac Carpenter, then by Gaius A. Lane, and finally by Fred Lawrence, was torn down a few years ago. Still another, built by Joe Labarge at Cooks Corners in 1888, was afterward run by O. Harrington and used as a skimming station for the condensary. It was torn down six or eight years ago. The creamery at Bangor, owned by Frank L. Allen of Springfield, Mass., and closed down at least temporarily in 1917, was originally a cheese factory, built and operated for a few years on the co-operative plan. It burned, and in 1877 was rebuilt by Alexander S. Knapp, and operated by him, and then by W. B. Burr. Besides making butter when it was operated by Mr. Allen it turned out a large product of cottage cheese in a crude form, which was shipped to New England cities to be seasoned and finished for market. It is now operated by another party as a cheese factory. The creamery at West Bangor, formerly owned by G. L. Donaldson, and then by Barber & Fish, passed to the control of non-resident interests, and made fancy Italian cheese in 1917. The operators failed with several thousand dollars owing to farmers, and the plant is now idle. When it was run by Barber & Fish as a creamery it made caseine as a by-product. Caseine is used as a "binder" for cheap paints, as a "filler" for wood and heavy fabrics, for buttons and billiard balls, and for sizing paper, to which it gives a smooth finish. There are two creameries between North Bangor and Brushton; one owned by George and Charles Walker, and the other by Frank Aldrich. The Walker creamery closed in 1917.

How the present product of butter in Bangor, and indeed in the county as a whole, compares with the output of a few years ago is not determinable accurately except by a comprehensive investigation which I have not found it feasible to undertake; but the general consensus of what must be regarded as authoritative opinion is that it is very much smaller. Twenty-five years ago there were nearly thirty thousand milch cows in the county, and to-day the number is only about a thousand larger. But in almost every town the number of creameries has diminished, and the receipts of milk at most of those which are still in operation have fallen off generally. In addition, the business of shipping milk and cream to New York and other cities is altogether new within

the past eight or ten years, and the quantity so withdrawn from butter making is very great. The butter product of Bangor in creameries in 1904 was reported to the State department of agriculture as having been 711,000 pounds, which was nearly fifty per cent. more than Malone's, and double the quantity made in any other of the towns of the county. With only a single creamery now in operation, it is doubted if the butter product of the town can be more than an eighth of what it once was. However, the average butter-fat yield of the cows now kept is probably at least a quarter more than it was a few years ago, due to the process that is systematically going on of weeding out from the herds the poorer animals. Cow-testing associations are doing a great work in this regard, and more and more farmers ought to join them. Along that line lies the way to make dairying more profitable, and progressiveness should characterize farming operations as well as other enterprises. Just how much this may mean to a farmer is seen in the result reported from one series of tests, wherein the ten best cows showed four times the production of the ten poorest, all in herds from which the poorest cows had already been eliminated. The farmer who hopes to realize results will not remain blind to the importance of having such tests made, nor hesitate in acting upon them.

The condensary at North Bangor was built in 1904, and is owned by O. Harrington of that place and Tait Brothers of Springfield, Mass. Three gallons of milk are required to make one of condensed. The full milk is used in a part of the product, while in making other brands, used principally in confectionery, a part of the cream is first taken out. Both the sweetened and the unsweetened are made. The former is shipped in barrels, and the latter, which is used in making ice-cream, goes to market in forty-gallon cans. The condensary also ships plain cream at times, and occasionally makes butter. All shipped cream is pasteurized, which not only removes the impurities, but gives it better keeping qualities.

Perhaps the most notable distinction that attaches to Bangor is that the invention of one of its citizens, Benjamin F. Jewett, revolutionized the business of dairying. Until 1870 each farm had made its own butter, the milk being set in small pans, the care of which entailed unspeakable drudgery, with results not at all satisfactory. Mr. Jewett had pondered speculatively and theoretically from boyhood the general idea underlying his new pan, and after he began actual experiment was four years in perfecting his invention. His principal aim was to

produce a pan which would prevent the premature souring and thickening of the milk in hot weather, and keep the milk sweet long enough for the cream to rise. This was to be accomplished by having cold water constantly under the milk. The pan as put upon the market had a double bottom, the outer skin divided into compartments or channels which opened into each other at alternate ends, in order to assure thorough circulation of the water. There were incidental features to make it easy to draw off the milk after skimming, for rinsing, etc. The first of these pans used in a co-operative creamery was installed in a factory by Lytle Brothers in Malone, near North Bangor, and soon afterward Lucius R. Townsend and William H. Hyde began their manufacture in large quantities at Malone. The results of their use were to lighten labor on the farm, to increase largely the average quantity of butter realized from a given quantity of milk, to make a better product, and to command a better price for it. In the ensuing five years more than twenty creameries were built in Franklin county, and the Jewett pan installed in them. In the period from 1870 to 1900 the number of dairy cows in the county increased from about seventeen thousand to nearly thirty thousand. Improved pans having come into use and separators having followed, the Jewett pan is no longer made, but it accomplished a magnificent work, and every dairyman and dairyman's wife and daughters owe much to it for the labor that they have been saved, and for the larger earnings that their cows have made.

The story of Bangor's town houses is obscure and curious. A town meeting in 1830 voted to build, appropriated the poor moneys in the hands of the overseers for the purpose, and created a committee composed of residents of other towns to select a site. Such committee recommended that the house be located on a lot near the Powell Wilson place, but the people on the north and south roads were disposed then as now, each to magnify their own claims and to gain advantage over the other. Consequently the town repudiated the committee's finding, and after holding three other town meetings for consideration of the question decided to have two houses — one on the north and one on the south road, with the use thereof to be free to all religious societies in proportion to the amount that each should contribute to the building funds. Individuals contributed their labor to the work of erection, and thus each felt that he had an individual share in ownership of them. The house on the south road, at West Bangor, is of stone, and in its face is set a tablet with the inscription, "Town House, erected in

1835." The other is now the so-called union church at North Bangor, which was remodeled in 1873 at a cost of \$5,000. Strangely enough, there is no record in the County Clerk's office vesting title to the latter lot in the town, nor any showing relinquishment of rights by the town in either lot to the churches now in possession with actual or assumed ownership. There is, however, record of the conveyance of the town house site at West Bangor by Asahel Bacon in 1829 for twelve dollars and a half, and also by C. C. Whittelsey to the Union Church Society in 1860, and a quitclaim of same by William L. Taylor and Henry Storm in 1887, but none showing title to the town house at North Bangor in any church. Few of the younger generation have been aware until recently that the town had ever had any town house at all, though older men are able to recall uncertainly that forty or fifty years ago the taxpayers concluded that the upkeep of the halls was greater than the cost of renting would be, and so voted to relinquish their interest in them. It would be proper business for both town and churches to straighten out the matter of record if practicable.

North Bangor Lodge No. 556, F. and A. M., dates from 1865, and has over one hundred members. It owns its lodge building, which is at North Bangor, and a part of which the town occupies for its records and for a polling place.

Bangor organized a Grand Army Post in 1883, with over a hundred members. It was named in honor of William Dutton, one of the colonels of the 98th regiment. The number of veterans in the town having become small, the organization was permitted to lapse in 1891.

Bangor Grange, No. 967, was organized in 1898, has about two hundred and fifty members, and owns the building in which its hall is located — renting the ground floor for commercial uses.

Rev. James Erwin, born in Fort Covington in 1813, and a preacher at the age of sixteen years, says in his "Reminiscences of a Circuit Rider," that "Barzilia Willey, James Covell, Jonathan Newman, William Case, Isaac Puffer and others carried the gospel through the valleys of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties from the year 1800," and, therefore, unless there are actual records, it would be presumptuous to assert positively that any known religious meeting in any Franklin county town was the first held therein, for the Methodists especially, and the Presbyterians only in less degree, were given to invasion of every locality as soon as it had inhabitants in any appreciable number. It is probable that the latter were first in the field in Bangor. The

early records of the church of this denomination were lost by fire a few years ago, but William M. Hinman, the then clerk, remembers distinctly that they recited that the church was organized in a barn in 1809, which other authority says was owned by Constant Southworth, near Cooks Corners, and that preaching had been had the year before by Rev. Alexander Proudfoot of Salem, Washington county, who was active in that period in establishing United Presbyterian churches in Northern New York, though the actual organization in Bangor was by Rev. Jacob Hart of Constable and Rev. Ashbel Parmelee of Malone. Actual incorporation was effected February 9, 1833, as the "First Congregational Church of Bangor," though the society's own records give the date of organization as June 8, 1826. The seeming contradiction in dates is explained by some members of the society by attributing to 1826 the action which changed the church from Presbyterian to Congregational instead of its having reference to the original organization. A church edifice was erected at South Bangor in 1842, meetings in that part of the town having been held previously in barns or in the school house. At North Bangor and at West Bangor the society has had the use of one or the other of the two town houses since about 1835, and of late years practically the exclusive use of the one at the former place. The church enrolled in 1827 with the Presbytery of Champlain as a Presbyterian church, but for a long time now has been incorporated as Congregational with the St. Lawrence and Black River Association. It has a parsonage at Bangor, built in 1883, and services are held every Sunday at that place and at North Bangor, and on every alternate Sunday in the union church at West Bangor—a single pastor serving all three stations.

The Christian sect is said by Hough to have been organized in 1818 by Elder Uriah Smith and James Spooner. For a long time it was the strongest religious body in that section, if not in the town as a whole. At West Bangor it included until sixty years ago nearly every inhabitant. February 10, 1860, the Christians joined with the Methodists, Universalists, Presbyterians and Baptists in forming the "Union Society of West Bangor," each denomination having one trustee, and each to "have the privilege of occupying the meeting house in proportion as they have paid in building or shall pay in repairing the same." Though there appear to have been individuals of both the Universalist and Baptist faiths in the vicinity of West Bangor, neither of these denominations ever had a distinctive organization there except as perhaps they

may have effected informal associations incidental to joining in the Union Church movement. Nor, I think, did either ever have a settled pastor, but were served irregularly and infrequently by clergy of their respective denominations from Malone. The members of the Christian organization have died out very largely, or have been absorbed by the Adventists — the society holding no services now and having had no settled pastor since about 1868.

While the first Methodist Episcopal church in Bangor was not incorporated until 1851, and the South Bangor church of that denomination not until 1860, they nevertheless date considerably earlier, for the conference records show that a regular ministerial appointment to the town was made by that body as early as 1835, and that such appointments have continued unbrokenly every year since; and undoubtedly Methodist services were held here long before by circuit riders, as in 1837 the charge was reported to the conference as having one hundred and sixty-five members. The society has two church edifices besides its share in the one at West Bangor. Its house of worship at North Bangor was built in 1903, and a curiously misleading inscription appears on its cornerstone, the implication of which is that the entire edifice was a gift by the persons whose names are graven on the stone, whereas they gave the stone only. Prior to the erection of this church the old town hall had been used alternately with the Congregationalists. The church at Bangor was built in 1856, meetings there having been held previously in the school house. Services are held each Sunday both at North Bangor and at Bangor, and on alternate Sundays at West Bangor. There is one pastor for the three places. The membership at West Bangor is eighteen, at Bangor forty-four, and at North Bangor one hundred and fifty-nine. The parsonage is at North Bangor. An unfortunate and acrimonious schism in the church occurred thirty years ago, growing out of the adherence of a part of the members to Rev. C. N. Capron, who was tried by the conference in 1883 while he was pastor here, the charges against him having been falsehood, fraud and drinking, and the judgment by conference having been that he be suspended. Nevertheless he and his friends continued to hold possession of at least one of the church edifices and the parsonage until an order was issued out of the supreme court restraining Mr. Capron from further occupancy. The suit was settled later by the Capron faction surrendering the property, and the breach was long ago healed.

The French Presbyterian church did not long endure. In 1859

Henry Morrell of Ogdensburg, but previously of Bangor, where he had served as the church's minister, deeded a lot and the meeting house thereon, situate on the Taylor road, to Jacob Jefferson Johnson (a negro), Peter Labell and Francis Gravell as trustees of the society in question. The premises were sold to the late Judge Paddock in 1864, and by him in the same year to the First Seventh Day Adventist Church, of which Horace W. Lawrence was the leader. This latter sect had had followers in the town for twenty years or more, Millerism having had a considerable vogue there when the second coming of Christ was so implicitly expected in 1843. The Adventist church organization is still maintained.

According to the county clerk's records Joshua Dickinson deeded a plot of ground in 1851 to Anderson Wilson, Richard King and Thomson Graves as trustees of the First Episcopal Church of Bangor, but as no such organization is remembered by old residents as ever having had an existence, and as at the time stated the gentlemen named were trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bangor, it is altogether probable that the record is erroneous, the word "Methodist" having been inadvertently omitted either in the original or in its transcription. Moreover, the lot deeded was occupied for a time by the Methodists for a parsonage.

St. Mark's Church at West Bangor was a mission of St. Mark's of Malone, and was the outgrowth of a feeble movement by the few Episcopalians of the place for an organized existence. These had held services occasionally in the stone town house or union church until crowded out of its use by the stronger denominations, and then in a hall over Dr. Darling's store. A church edifice was built in 1876, and for several years the Episcopalian rectors at Malone officiated in it irregularly. The organization no longer exists.

Saint Augustine's Church, Bangor (Roman Catholic), was incorporated in 1887, and has a church building at North Bangor, erected in 1890 on the cross road, south of the corners, and afterward moved to its present location on the highway leading to Malone. It has a membership of over one hundred families.

The St. Mark's church building was sold in 1902 by the heirs of Dr. Darling to St. Edward's Church (Roman Catholic), which continues to occupy it. It includes ninety-two families, and is served by the rector of Saint Augustine's Church at North Bangor.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of the Bangor and Burke circuit

(now named the First Wesleyan Church and Society) is at Cook's Corners, and was organized in 1850 through the efforts of Rev. Joseph Grinnell. The circuit originally included not only the towns named, but also Sand Street in Westville, Fort Covington Center, South Bombay, Wolf Swamp, Keach's school house in Moira, Egypt, Canaan, the Riley district in Bangor and Coal Hill in Westville; and a single pastor served them all until about 1871. The church building at Cook's Corners was erected in 1871, and is just over the town line in Fort Covington. Before the church was built services were held in the school house. The Cook's Corners Society is almost, or quite, the only surviving Wesleyan organization of the considerable number that at one time existed in the county.

Spiritualism gained a considerable hold fifty-odd years ago in the North Bangor section, and at least two persons there obsessed by it became insane.

George Mott, an upright and respected farmer, had the distinction of being the last Democrat to represent Franklin county in the Assembly, having been elected by 258 plurality in a triangular contest in 1856 over Rev. Andrew M. Millar (Rep.) of Chateaugay and Charles Russell (Knownothing) of Bombay. A son of Mr. Mott (D. Warren) was a student at Franklin Academy forty-odd years ago, studied medicine, was admitted a practitioner, and removed to California, where he has had a large measure of success, both professionally and politically. Dr. Mott represents his district in the California Senate.

CHAPTER VI

BELLMONT

The town of Bellmont was erected from Chateaugay March 25, 1833, and then included all of the territory now comprising the town of Franklin. In 1838 its boundaries were extended by annexation of a strip a mile wide extending across the north end of the town, which was detached from Chateaugay. The town was named for William Bell, of the city of New York, who had been an employee of William Constable in the latter's shipping enterprises, and afterward was himself a merchant. At about the close of the eighteenth century Mr. Bell had acquired, with others, title to practically all of the lands in the northern part of the town, Mr. Bell's portion comprising about eight thousand acres, and twenty-odd years later he was accustomed to spend his summers on the property. He must have been a man of considerable means for that day, because by his will there were specific legacies of money amounting to nearly twenty thousand dollars, while the residue of the estate, other than realty, was bequeathed to a relative who supposedly would be richly remembered. Mr. Bell died in 1841.

The town was of slow development, and even yet is mostly wilderness, though largely denuded. Generally the soil is neither rich nor deep, and its surface, rocky and mountainous, does not lend itself to profitable agriculture. Even the lumbering and other industrial enterprises that have been prosecuted did not tend particularly to populate the town permanently, nor to enrich it. Miles upon miles of its forest area were destroyed for conversion into charcoal, and though, first and last, it has had many sawmills, most of them were small, and much of the timber cut within its borders went to mills elsewhere for manufacture. Neither have its many waters been utilized extensively, as in other localities, for summer resort business, except that Lower Chateaugay Lake has not been altogether neglected, and except also that in the western part of the town in comparatively recent years Indian Lake and Mountain View have had many camps built upon their shores. Mountain View (formerly known as State Dam, a dam having been built upon the river there by the State in 1855 or 1856) was once one of the most prolific trout waters in the Adirondacks, and Indian Lake

(Round Pond) was a famous hunting resort. One of the old guides used to tell that he once counted twenty-seven carcasses of deer piled at a single point on its shores, stripped of their hides, and the meat left to rot. Mountain View and Indian Lake are in close proximity, and together have perhaps a hundred cottages. In addition, there are at the former place an all-the-year-around population of forty to fifty, with a school house, a Roman Catholic church, a Protestant church, two hotels, two stores, and a number of boarding houses. An unofficial enumeration of the people in cottages and camps, including permanent residents, on one day in July, 1915, listed eight hundred and ten. Lower Chateaugay Lake, a fine sheet of water, and easily reached from Chateaugay, formerly had two small hotels, and now has one, the Banner House, formerly conducted by J. S. Kirby and now by F. H. Adams, which attracts a considerable number of guests, and has a deserved popularity. A few cottages have been built there recently. But Ragged Lake, Ingraham Pond and other waters in the town have only one or two summer camps each. Ragged Lake formerly had a small hotel, kept by J. W. Pond. The Banner House was formerly the Bellows House, which originally was a mere shack. Jonathan Bellows located in Constable more than a hundred years ago, and laid out a trapper's line from there to Chateaugay Lake. In place of the shack which he first occupied at the latter point he built a comfortable house, which his son, Lewis, subsequently enlarged and conducted as a hotel for a good many years. Guests from Montreal began to visit the place in appreciable numbers in 1837 or 1838, and after the railroad from Rouses Point to Ogdensburg was built the business increased notably. The locality was then known colloquially as the "Shateggee Woods," and, except for the Saranacs, was about the only Adirondack point that outsiders sought in Franklin county. The Bellows property was sold in 1891, renovated and enlarged, and has since been known as the Banner House. A son of Lewis Bellows (Millard F.) still lives in Bellmont, and a daughter is Mrs. N. Monroe Marshall of Malone.

So far as I know, Bellmont is the only town in Franklin county for which the Legislature made special provision to induce settlement. In 1822 an act was passed which provided for granting one lot in township number ten, Old Military Tract (now in Franklin), to each and every person who within five years should clear and fence fifteen acres of such lot, erect thereon a habitable dwelling, and be there settled with his family; and also three lots to each and every person who within

four years should erect and put in operation one good and sufficient grist mill within said township, and one lot to each and every person who should erect and put in operation one good and sufficient sawmill.

Among the early settlers in the eastern part of the town were Samuel C. Drew, Enoch and Paul Merrill, John Sanborn, John B. and Joseph H. Jackson, Jacob and John Otis, Jonathan Bellows, John D. Miles, Joseph, Jonathan and Noah Estabrooks and Roswell A. Weed — all locating at or near the site of the present hamlet of Chateaugay Lake. Mr. Drew was probably the first of these, in 1816, though Mr. Sanborn claimed to have preceded him, and sought to have the town called Sanborntown on this account. Some of Mr. Drew's descendants are now located in New York city, where they have made a business of moving large buildings, and have accumulated handsome fortunes. Mr. Drew came from New Hampshire, as also did several others of those named, including the Merrills. W. H. J. Drew, who became the close friend of Mr. Bell, was the first white male child born in the town. He was at one time school commissioner, and his grave is on the old homestead on the west side of Chateaugay Lake. The Merrills, or their descendants, conducted a small hotel at the foot of Lower Chateaugay Lake, and were famous fishermen with nets, and but for their operations and the use of dynamite afterward by miners at Lyon Mountain the waters thereabout would undoubtedly contain a more abundant supply of trout and whitefish. Of these latter, which are one of the finest of panfish, Mr. Merrill used to bring wagon loads to Malone something over forty years ago, and mixed with them a considerable proportion of lake trout. Mr. Merrill himself was honestly persuaded that net fishing really bettered the supply of trout, as it removed from the lake the large fish which prey upon the small fry and eat the spawn.

Gates Hoit, of Chateaugay, representing nonresident landowners, built the first sawmill in the town in 1822 or earlier, and it was soon afterward sold to John B. Jackson (afterward wood agent for the O. & L. C. R. R. for many years), who, a little later, himself built a grist mill nearby, the stones for which were cut from native boulders by John D. Miles. Mr. Miles was one of the most estimable citizens that Bellmont ever had. He acquired an interest in the Jackson mills. A grandson still resides in the town. Mr. Weed took over the Jackson and Miles mills and acquired other properties in considerable amounts, opening a hotel and enlarging the mills. A considerable part of the product of the sawmill was hauled forty miles to Champlain for Meigs

& Wead of Malone. Mr. Weed was prominent in all of the town's affairs until 1854, when he sold the mills to a Mr. Hughes of Vergennes, Vt., and removed to Plattsburgh. He was the father of Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburgh, who joined with others almost half a century afterward to establish at the place of his birth the greatest industry that the town ever possessed, if not the largest ever operated in the county. Another son was William B. Weed, who was a cavalry captain under Kilpatrick in the civil war, and then went to Australia, where he is supposed to have been murdered. Mr. Hughes did an extensive business for a time, but failed, when the mill was acquired by Erastus Meade and George W. Palmer, of Plattsburgh. Mr. Palmer withdrawing after a year or two, Samuel F. Vilas took over his interest, and in 1869 or 1870 Gilbert L. Havens leased the mill and ran it for a year or two. Joseph Clark built and operated a sawmill in the same vicinity in 1848.

Even earlier than 1810 William Bailey, then residing at Chateaugay, dug iron ore near Chateaugay Lake until the deposit was exhausted, and manufactured it at High Falls on the Chateaugay river. In 1826 Jonathan Stearns, of Malone, leased and worked mineral lands in the same vicinity until the supply failed, and about 1875 Lewis H. Bellows and Edgar Keeler, of Chateaugay, located and worked an iron mine near the Bellows House, drawing the ore to Irona. This mine was subsequently worked by other parties also, and two separators were built in the vicinity for handling the ore.

The first store at Chateaugay Lake was built by John B. Jackson and Dr. Hiram Paddock, of Chateaugay, the business of which was managed by Elias Beman, of Chateaugay, who operated an ashery also. Other early merchants here were Charles Backus and Nahum Whipple, the latter of Malone. In 1869 Meade & Vilas erected a large store building, and conducted a mercantile business in connection with their lumbering operations.

Settlement at Brainardsville, a mile down the river, was later, and in a paper read by Mr. O. F. Chase before the Historical Society a few years ago it was stated that even as late as 1843 bear, lynx, wolves and panthers were abundant in the neighborhood. The first sawmill here was built by a man named Chamberlain, and was sold to Abel H. Miller, then of Malone; then to Fisk & Van Allen of Albany, for whom James Coates looked after the operating; then, in 1854, to Lawrence Brainard of St. Albans, Vt., who enlarged it, and also built a grist

mill and a number of houses. Gilbert L. Havens was his resident manager, and in 1861 bought the properties and operated them extensively until he failed a dozen years later, when he removed to Colorado. He was a hustling, affable gentleman, and loomed large in the politics of the town. Upon his failure Mr. Brainard came again into possession, and resumed operations. In 1882, the mills having been destroyed, the sites and water powers were sold to John Hoy, who built and operated a grist mill, afterward adding to it a sawmill. The latter is still operated by the Hoy family, but on a smaller scale than of old. In 1850 Alanson Roberts of Chateaugay built an ashery, and employed a man named Crompt to run it. The place thus came to be called Cromptville, but five years later, when the first post-office was established and called Brainardsville, the hamlet assumed that name also. Smith Payne was the first postmaster. At about this time Edwin Smith built and ran a starch factory here, which was afterward run by William S. Douglas of Chateaugay, and then by others until within a few years. There was also a sawmill on the brook, built by George Miller.

Brainardsville's first school was located to the east of the present hamlet, on the farm of John Kenison, now owned by Robert Arnold, a half mile from the Clinton county line. Miss Eliza Merrill, daughter of Paul, was its first teacher, and Miss Olive Miles (afterward Mrs. Wm. P. Cantwell of Malone) the second. But the population began to center farther west, and this school was abandoned. A new school house was built at Brainardsville in 1854. S. F. Storrs, who was reputed to have taught school for sixty terms, was one of the first teachers there.

Early merchants were Lawrence Brainard, Matt. J. Reynolds, G. L. Havens, Oliver Young and O. F. Chase & Co. J. S. Kirby succeeded Mr. Reynolds, and was himself succeeded by Bennett & English. Jacob Taubenheimer and F. M. Hoy were also once in trade at this point.

Brainardsville consists at present of a small group of dwelling houses, a store or two, a sawmill, a creamery, a wheelwright shop, owned by W. W. Lamberton, that does considerable business, and a Methodist church. It has a gravity system of water works, established by private enterprise in 1904, which has as takers nearly all of the inhabitants.

Other early settlers, mostly in the north central part of the town, were: John and Alva Orcutt, John Richey, James Barry, George Winkley, Smith Bunker, Marcus, Elijah and Charles E. Heading, Earl Howe, James Smith, Joseph, John and William Williamson. The last named was accidentally shot and killed by a child in a hotel in Malone in 1825. Mr. Howe died in 1884, and he used to tell that at the time

he located, about 1830, there were only four or five residences, hardly more than huts, between Malone and Chateaugay Lake, and that it was a twenty hours' trip to Malone and return. Alva Orcutt and sons, William C. and Harry P., operated a starch factory (which had been built by Meigs & Wead of Malone) and a sawmill near their farm, five miles from Malone village, and Mr. Barry, who remained in the town only a short time, removed to Malone, and located on the South Bangor road. He was the father of Mrs. F. D. Kilburn and Mrs. Thomas Cantwell of Malone. Mr. Winkley became probably the most important farmer in Bellmont, and was a pioneer breeder in this county of fine-blooded cattle and Norman horses. The Headings were extensive farmers, sturdy men, and leaders in town affairs. Sherman J. Heading, son of Elijah, still lives in Bellmont, and is one of its foremost citizens. Bunker Hill, which one who has climbed it does not readily forget, was named after Smith Bunker, whose farm was located on it. Descendants of Mr. Thurber, Mr. Smith and the Williamsons are yet living in the town, and are factors in its affairs. A mile or so above the Orcutt mills on Trout river Charles Ring and John Monk built a sawmill, which they sold in 1854 to Samuel Voorhis from Elmira, and which was run later by Shepard & Jackson of Malone, O. W. Moody and David F. Field, Wallace H. Jones and Henry Bassett, John Phipps, and finally by Buel L. Foote; and a mile still farther up the stream Daniel Buell had a mill—afterward owned by Elisha Hare, then by Miles N. Dawson and Orville Moore of Malone, and still later by Scott G. Boyce, who moved it a mile or two west and south, where it still stands. The Wayne Lumber Co. of New York city bought it a few months ago, and is now operating it, getting out lumber for use in building aeroplanes. Gilman Goodwin, who had made a fortune in New York city as a mover of buildings, came into the town in the sixties, and built and for several years operated a comparatively small mill on Little Trout river, about a mile east of the town house, where at a considerably earlier day Samuel, and then Benoni, Webb had had a mill. Mr. Goodwin rebuilt at a cost said to have amounted to sixty thousand dollars, but the enterprise did not pay, and he returned to New York city. The machinery in the mill sold for five thousand dollars in 1882, and was removed to Gouverneur. John B. Hart built a mill at about the same time with Goodwin for John B. Roscoe of New York, for whom he operated it for several years. Later the property went into the hands of Judge Henry A. Paddock of Malone and Mr. Hart, but it never paid. An older mill,

known as the Lewis Tucker mill, had been run at about the point where Mr. Hart located. The Goodwin and Hart establishments were both steam mills, and each proprietor ran a store in connection with his lumbering operations. Charles D. Rood also had a mill forty years ago or more on Little Trout river, near the Burke line, which was unprofitable. John Hoy of Brainardsville built a sawmill north of the town house, and was fatally injured by the bursting of a flywheel while operating it in 1887.

The frequency with which failure was written across early lumbering enterprises is striking and pitiful. The operators had an abundance of the best timber of this region almost at the doors of their mills, they were unsparing of themselves in respect to hours and arduousness of labor, and the wages that they had to pay were low. Nevertheless it was only the exceptions who made money. Lumber commanded but a low price, the hauls to shipping points were long and over poor roads, and in many cases the equipments of mills gave only a small product. Thus the forests were wasted, and disappointment and hardship were the principal return that the owners realized.

The following have been merchants in a small way at Bellmont Center or vicinity: John Ryan, Edward Graves, Harvey Harrington, Earl Howe, Ben. Webb, Frank W. Winkley, Abe Reynolds, Thomas Rounds, Edward White and Thomas Reynolds.

Except for possibly two or three farmers, the first settlers in the extreme western part of the town were Charles Ring and John Monk, who came from Tompkins county about 1852 to engage in lumbering. They erected two mills on the Ingraham stream, and operated them for a number of years. A dozen years later both were wrecks. For twenty or thirty years Ringville (now known as Owls Head) had little growth, but has since become a busy and thriving hamlet, with a railway station, shops, stores and a Methodist Episcopal church. Until within a year or two Scott G. Boyce had a large sawmill and planing mill here for several years. The latter was burned, and the former dismantled and removed. Mr. Boyce formerly had a sawmill east of Owls Head also, in the vicinity of Ingraham Pond, which mill was built by Cornelius and Cass Wilson. Forty years ago, in order to vote, the residents of the section had to drive by way of Malone to Bellmont Center, nearly eighteen miles; and it was almost impossible even in a stirring campaign to induce more than a dozen or fifteen to undertake the trip when free transportation was furnished and payment made for their so-called

“day’s work.” This part of the town has since been made into a separate election district, and polls from a hundred to a hundred and forty votes.

Standish lies on the Clinton county border, and mostly in Clinton county. There are a furnace and coal kilns there, some parts of which are in Bellmont. To the west of Standish are the Middle Kilns, and still farther west, near Wolf Pond (about seven miles south of Mountain View), are other kilns. Twenty-odd years ago there were at these three points a fluctuating scattered population of perhaps two or three hundred, but, with the decrease of industrial activity there, it has diminished considerably.

A sawmill was built a number of years ago a mile and a half south of Mountain View by Edwin R. Bryant, of Syracuse. Its principal product seems to have been lawsuits and judgments. The mill was burned, and rebuilt by Felix Cardinal. It was continued in operation under different ownerships until 1915, when it was dismantled and removed farther south.

The largest sawmills ever operated in Bellmont were those of Gilman Goodwin, John P. Hart, Gilbert L. Havens and Scott G. Boyce, none of which is now running or in existence.

Pope, Williams & Company began operations at the hamlet of Chateaugay Lake in 1874, to erect the largest and best catalan forge in the world. Its supply of ore was to be obtained from the Lyon Mountain mine in Clinton county, about eleven miles distant, and its charcoal from the adjacent forests. Gardiner Pope was the resident manager for the first few years, and was succeeded by John H. Moffitt, now of Plattsburgh, who while in Congress gave place to Lansing Donaldson, now of Malone. Senator N. Monroe Marshall was also connected with the enterprise, in the store, until he was elected county clerk. In 1877 the works and property were transferred to the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company, in which LeGrand B. Cannon, of New York, and Hon. Andrew Williams and Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburgh, were heavily interested. The Bellmont department of the company had a sawmill at the forge, the old Roswell Weed property rebuilt, in which the lumber for its forge buildings, shops, houses for its operatives, etc., and for planking six miles of highway to the railroad at Chateaugay, was sawed. The company maintained a steamboat on the lake for towing its barges laden with ore, charcoal and wood to the forge and kilns; its store did a business of a hundred thousand dollars or more

per year; it built scores of dwellings for its employees; thirty thousand solid cords of four-foot wood were burned annually in the kilns at the forge and at Standish; a million bushels of charcoal were used in a year; and it had on its payrolls continuously two or three hundred men in this county, besides the choppers and teamsters who worked under contract. In times of greatest activity it turned out annually five thousand tons of blooms and billets, than which there was none of higher grade in the world. Except in periods of business depression, and until other methods were discovered and utilized by which iron suitable for conversion into steel could be produced at a lower cost, the orders for its output outran the capacity of the forge. At one time this iron commanded ninety dollars per ton, while now I think that not a pound is produced anywhere by the catalan process, and the iron that answers as a substitute for it has sold as low as about thirteen dollars a ton. The cost of production varied of course as wages were high or low and as improvements were instituted from time to time, but could never be brought under thirty-eight dollars per ton. The cost of operating was over a hundred thousand dollars a year. Two tons of ore made one ton of iron, and the former cost six dollars a ton. The business was abandoned in 1893.

At first thought it seems strange that this vast industry apparently added little to Bellmont's population, but it is to be remembered that as it developed the mills of Goodwin, Hart and Havens were about closing, and thus what was gained in one direction was in part offset by losses in others.

The Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railway enters Bellmont from Malone at Chasm Falls, near the northwest corner of the town, and, bearing southeasterly for about twelve miles, passes into Franklin near Plumadore Pond. The Chateaugay Railway enters at Standish, on the eastern border, and runs southwestwardly seven or eight miles to Wolf Pond, where the two lines are almost in contact. The former has stations in Bellmont at Owls Head and Mountain View, and the latter at Middle Kilns and Wolf Pond. The Chateaugay Railway was built through Bellmont in 1886, and the Adirondack and St. Lawrence in 1892.

Two murders have been committed in Bellmont. In November, 1852, Ira Sherwin, of Malone, shot and killed Justin Bell, a well-to-do farmer of Brasher, in the latter's hunting or trapping camp near Owls Head. Sherwin himself reported the death of Bell, admitting that he

shot him, but claiming that it was an accident. He was known to have been under the influence of liquor the night of the murder, and inconsistencies in his story and contradiction of it in some particulars by established facts cast suspicion upon him. The evidence on the trial was almost wholly circumstantial, but so convincing that a verdict of guilty was found. One bit of testimony was especially interesting, and told strongly for the prosecution. A bank in Montreal formerly indicated the denominations of its bills by Roman numerals, and it was sought to show that a two-dollar note found in Sherwin's possession had been Bell's. An illiterate witness who had seen Bell's money testified that one note that he had seen Bell have was "an eleven dollar bill." No cross-questioning could shake him on that point, and when the two (II) dollar bill taken from Sherwin was produced he unhesitatingly identified it as at least exactly like the one that Bell had had. Sherwin was sentenced to be hung, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

The other murder occurred in August, 1877, in the extreme north-western part of the town, and was perpetrated by an Italian tramp who called himself Joe Woods, but whose real name is believed to have been Joseph Sullivan, and his criminal record bad. The victim was Steven Barber, a respectable farmer of small means, who lived alone with his wife. Woods had stopped at the house for dinner the day before, and had sold articles of clothing to Mr. Barber, who in counting out the money in payment showed about thirty dollars still remaining in his possession. Woods gained entrance to the house in the night, shot and killed Mr. Barber in bed, and also twice shot Mrs. Barber. He was apprehended a day or two later in Clinton county, and brought to Malone, where, upon his arrival, a crowd quickly gathered, and chased him to the jail, with cries of "Lynch him," though no real attempt was made to take him from the officers. Woods was tried and convicted in December of the same year, and was executed in the jail yard at Malone in February, 1878. Mrs. Barber's wounds were severe, one bullet having penetrated an eye, and yet she positively identified Woods as the murderer, claiming to have recognized him in the moonlight. Considering the character of her wounds, the identification was remarkable. Her evidence was certainly a marvel of clearness and certitude.

In 1855 the Legislature appropriated five thousand dollars for clearing and improving the rafting channel of Salmon river and its tributaries and for the construction of piers, booms and dams, and in 1857

voted a further equal amount for completing the work. Wm. King, Buel H. Man and Aaron Beman were named in the act to expend the first appropriation, and Ebenezer Man, Hiram Horton and B. S. W. Clark to expend the second. A part of the money was applied to the building of the dam at Mountain View, and in consequence the locality was long known as "State Dam." When I first visited it, in 1863, the place was desolate enough. The sole building was a tumble-down barn, and the stream above the dam showed mainly only standing trunks of trees, half-sunken logs and a waste of roots and limbs. The act appropriating the money carried permission to overflow State lands, and such flooding had killed the timber on the banks of the originally narrow channel. In 1893 a further appropriation of two thousand dollars was obtained for the removal of this refuse, and the locality is greatly improved in appearance. The first act of appropriation provided that the State lands adjacent to Salmon river should be sold only in parcels of six hundred and forty acres at public auction, and for not less than thirty cents an acre! Try to buy a building or camp site there now, and note the advance in values.

The hamlet of Chateaugay Lake, once a hive of activity and of abounding prosperity, is now almost deserted. The great forge buildings and the sawmill have rotted down, many of the cottages built for the operatives have been demolished or removed, while others stand in a dilapidated condition, unoccupied, and the store that once was thronged with customers is at present the place of worship of the local organization of the Holiness Movement. There is no industrial establishment in operation, nor any business at all except one small grocery store. The early teachers of Chateaugay Lake's school included Mrs. Paul Merrill, D. D. D. Dewey, Samuel and Theodore Beman, Misses Martha Williamson, Harriet Hoit and Jane and Olive Miles, Darius Merrill and Myron T. Whitney.

The history of church organizations in Bellmont may be briefly told. Religious services were held at Chateaugay Lake as early as 1824 by Rev. Ashbel Parmelee of Malone and Elder Ephraim Smith. Mr. Chase told in a paper contributed to the Historical Society a few years ago that the former once officiated in Mr. Drew's house to a congregation of only eight, but that these included every (adult?) inhabitant of the town.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Chateaugay Lake was incorporated June 5, 1889, at a meeting held "at the accustomed place of wor-

ship," with Nathan Thurber, J. W. Merrill and Henry N. Cootey as trustees. For fourteen years previously, however, Methodist services had been held regularly in the school house hall by the pastor of the church at Brainardsville, and occasional services from a more remote time. Chateaugay Lake never had a church building until 1916, when one was erected by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. The site, on the lake road about half way between the hamlet and the Banner House, was given by Dr. E. E. Thurber. What the purpose was I do not know, but notwithstanding the incorporation in 1889, a further incorporation under the same title was had October 17, 1914.

St. Agnes Church of Chateaugay Lake (Roman Catholic) was incorporated in 1875, and for several years thereafter services were held more or less regularly in the school house hall by the priest in charge at Chateaugay. Before such incorporation mass had been said infrequently in private houses here, while latterly Catholic services have been at Brainardsville once a month, the priest at Chateaugay officiating. The society has no church building.

The first Congregational Society of Bellmont, at Bellmont Center, was incorporated in 1849 with John Richey, Joseph Williamson and Thomas McKenny as trustees, but no history of the life and activities of the organization is now traceable. Doubtless it was only a missionary charge, served probably by clergymen from Malone and Burke, and possibly sometimes from Chateaugay, and after a time was suffered to die. In 1868 the Presbyterian-Congregational Society of Bellmont was incorporated, and enrolled with the presbytery of Champlain in 1871. It had completed a church edifice in 1870. Rev. Andrew M. Millar served as pastor from 1867 to 1896. In later years services between pastorates were conducted by the Malone clergymen and by students from Magill College, Montreal. Prior to the erection of the church building services had been held first in the school house and then at the town house.

The history of Methodism in Bellmont before 1853 is meagre. We have authentic information that the town was in the Chateaugay circuit, but nothing fixing the neighborhood or neighborhoods where the early meetings were held. Rev. James Erwin, stationed at Chateaugay, was certainly in Bellmont in 1835, and it is only a reasonable presumption that his predecessor in the circuit had been there before him, and that his successors visited the town every year afterward until the conference appointed a resident clergyman to the charge in 1854. This appointee

apparently preached both at Brainardsville and at Belmont Center, and perhaps occasionally at Chateaugay Lake also. At Brainardsville services were held in the school house until the erection of the church edifice in 1866, and for sixteen years prior to 1870 there were pastors resident either here or at Belmont Center. But in 1870 Brainardsville was a part of the Chateaugay charge, and so remained until 1885. Since this latter date it has been united with Chateaugay Lake and Belmont Center, the three comprising one independent charge with a single pastor. Considerable improvements in the church building were made in 1915.

At Belmont Center a class was formed in 1853 or earlier, and until 1888 or 1889, when a church building was provided, services were held at first in private houses or in the school house, and then in the town hall. During the period of fifteen years when Brainardsville was joined with Chateaugay, the Belmont Center organization was served ministerially by Benjamin F. Brown, a local preacher, who was commonly called "Priest" Brown, who died in 1868, and then by pastors located at Burke. Since 1885 it has been again united with Brainardsville. For several years no services were held in the winter season, because the church lacked provision for heating it, but this defect has now been corrected, and the church is open throughout the year. The church building was erected in 1888 on a site donated by Sherman J. Heading.

A Methodist Episcopal church was built at Owls Head in 1898. The organization is a part of the Chasm Falls charge, the clergyman of which officiates at Owls Head. Prior to the establishment of this church occasional Methodist services had been held in homes in the vicinity.

St. Elizabeth's at Mountain View was organized and a church building erected in 1907 through the efforts of Rev. Father Valois of St. Helen's at Chasm Falls, of which charge it is a mission. It is attended usually by the rector of that church, though not infrequently supplied by priests who are guests at one of the hotels.

The first Union Protestant Church of Mountain View was incorporated May 29, 1915, with C. C. Morgan, J. W. Pond and S. R. Payne as trustees. The church building is an attractive structure. The organization does not contemplate employment of a regular pastor, the church being, as its title indicates, open to all Protestant denominations, and services will probably be held in it by clergymen from vicinity parishes and by such as may spend their vacations at Mountain View.

CHAPTER VII

BOMBAY

The town of Bombay, comprising township Number One of Macomb's purchase and all of the St. Regis reservation on the American side of the boundary, was erected from Fort Covington by an act of the Legislature passed March 30, 1833, to be effective on the first of May following. Its name was chosen by Michael Hogan in compliment to Mrs. Hogan, who was a native of Bombay, India. Mr. Hogan himself was a merchant in New York city, and so continued for a number of years after his first investment in lands in Bombay (then a part of Constable) in 1807, when he purchased 10,168 acres from Alexander Macomb for \$15,250. In 1809 he bought 9,949 acres additional from John McVickar for \$19,899.80, which gave him all of the township originally called Macomb. A few years later he conveyed this entire tract to John Oliver, of Baltimore, Maryland, afterward repurchased it, mortgaged it to Oliver for \$42,000, and the year following again conveyed it to Oliver, for whose estate and heirs William Hogan (son of Michael) acted as agent in the sale of Bombay lands for many years. Asa Hascall and William A. Wheeler were subsequently agents for the Olivers. In all of the instruments recorded in Franklin county to which Michael Hogan was a party his residence is given as New York city, and in an act passed by the Legislature in 1824 as Waterford. So far as I am able to ascertain, he never resided at Bombay for any length of time, though it is altogether probable that he visited the place occasionally, and for a time kept in touch with matters there, as Hough refers to building operations which he caused to be undertaken in 1811 and 1818. The first of these was the erection of a mill (probably a saw mill) in the eastern part of the town, and the second a grist mill at Hogansburgh. In 1817 Mr. Hogan leased from the Indians one hundred and forty-four acres of land and water at the point where the hamlet of Hogansburgh now is, agreeing to establish and maintain a ferry there and to pay an annual rental of three hundred and five dollars therefor. The term of the lease was for ten years, with the privilege of perpetual renewals. A couple of years later this lease was assigned to William Hogan for three thousand dollars, and the land itself was ceded in

1824 by the Indians to the State of New York for one dollar and an annuity in perpetuity of three hundred and five dollars. The younger Mr. Hogan then acquired the fee from the State.

The earliest recorded deed given to or by William Hogan is dated 1821, and his residence is stated therein to be Fort Covington. Until 1836 all subsequent deeds in which he appears as grantor or grantee state his residence as Fort Covington or Hogansburgh, and after that as New York city. Mr. Hogan was born in 1792, lived in South Africa in his youth, studied the Dutch language there, and upon his return to this country entered Columbia College, New York, was graduated from it, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He served both the towns of Fort Covington and Bombay as supervisor, was elected to the Assembly in 1822, became one of the judges of the court of common pleas for Franklin county in 1829, and was elected to Congress in 1830. As a candidate for re-election in 1832 he was defeated. In 1850 he was appointed a clerk in the department of State at Washington, and held the position until 1866 or later. He died in Washington in 1875. In his younger years he was an intense partisan of the Andrew Jackson school of Democrats. The *Franklin Telegraph* said of him during his Congressional canvass that his bearing was "offensively aristocratic," that he was a free-trader, and that in sentiment he was a Southerner. But in a letter of the week following to the *Telegraph* Mr. Hogan declared himself a protectionist, and in a letter to the *Malone Palladium* in 1861, written from Washington, avowed himself vigorously a Union man, and declared it to be the duty of all good citizens to stand strongly against secession.

Michael Hogan was born in Ireland in 1765. Hough's history says that he was for several years consul general of the United States at Valparaiso, Chile, and that he "was distinguished throughout various reverses of fortune by his enterprise, intelligence and probity, as well as by his hospitable and liberal disposition, and the urbanity of his manners." He died in Washington, D. C., in 1833. A further reference to him appears in the first chapter.

It was doubtless due to the nativity of the Hogans, father and son, that Irish settlers began to swarm into Bombay about the year 1825, generally coming by steamship to Montreal directly from Ireland, and thence overland or up the St. Lawrence. Mr. Hogan the younger is said to have received these with great kindness, and to have located them upon what was then regarded as the very best lands in the town,

which location came to be known as the "Irish ridge." These lands to-day are very far from the best in Bombay, but in early times the bottoms and intervals were too wet to be worked, and thus the uplands alone were available for farming. These settlers, as Mr. Reed says in his story of "Life on the Border," were apparently delighted to have an "illigant Irishman" for their boss, notwithstanding they found him invariably an exacting creditor and master, though not unjust.

A few months ago an application was made to the court somewhere by a man named Hogan to have his name changed, and the incident brought out the statement that all Hogans are the descendants of Irish kings, and that in ancient times they had a fortified residence at Arderomy and another at Ballylusky. Assuming this to be true, the statement of the *Telegraph* regarding Mr. Hogan's aristocratic bearing may readily be believed to have been correctly descriptive. No descendant of the Bombay Hogans is known to be living, and the only evidences of the family remaining in Bombay are the buildings which they erected and a skeleton of a coach which was in its day an elegant equipage, richly upholstered, fitted with lamps, and painted and gilded to be fit for royalty itself. It was imported from England, used for a time in New York, and finally sent to Hogansburgh for storage. It was of great weight, and required four horses to haul it even on fairly good roads. On such roads as the county then possessed it could hardly be used at all. Though moth-eaten, dismantled and a wreck, it is still preserved at Hogansburgh, and a few years ago it was not uncommon to bring it out on a Fourth of July, and drive it up and down the street. The dwelling house built by William Hogan in Hogansburgh still stands, and is in a remarkably good state of preservation.

There remains in Bombay scarcely one even of the group of men who were of the generation next after the earliest settlers, and records of their time or data concerning them seem not to have been kept. The first white settler in the town, one Hadley, a hunter, is said to have located in 1803, and to have been followed by Samuel Sanborn and family in 1805: but immigration did not begin in any volume until about 1822, and was at first largely from Vermont and New Hampshire. Ten or twelve years later nearly all of the original settlers had removed to Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, selling out to other arrivals, mostly from Vermont, and at about this time a good many Irishmen also came.

Among the first merchants in the eastern section of the town, at

Bombay Corners, were James Luther and Jesse A. Clark, the former having established a store there in 1824, and the latter having followed in 1826. Early hotel keepers were John Diggins and William P. Moseley, and later Mortimer Russell. Benjamin Reynolds came from Vermont in 1824, and his son Jacob G. followed in 1831. The latter, after engaging in farming for several years, became the principal merchant and business man at the Corners, and one of the moneyed men of the town. William McRoberts settled in 1821, taught school for one term, and with his brother, James, built a tannery south of the Corners in 1823. He afterwards engaged in farming. Joseph Elliott, Jr., located in 1819, Amasa and Rufus Townsend, farmers, about 1825, Moses B. Elliott in 1826, John McCabe in 1831, Pearson Rolfe in 1832, Jonathan Wiggins and George H. Russell in 1833, Charles Russell in 1835 or earlier, Elvin K. Smith, a physician, in 1835, Alanson Donaldson in 1837, Preserved Ware in 1839, and Mortimer Russell in 1844. Benjamin Rolfe was a resident as early as 1825, and was the third or possibly the fourth school teacher in the town — having been preceded by Jacob Travis, who taught in a log barn a mile west of the Corners, in which at least a cord of wood was burned daily to keep the pupils from freezing; also by Wilson Randall, and probably by William McRoberts. Either Randall or Rolfe was the first to preside in a real school house, which was finished in 1824 or 1825, near the Corners. A considerable number of the boys and girls in attendance were men and women grown. Sylvester Parr was pedagogue a couple of years after Rolfe, and later became a Baptist minister. Then, in 1828, came Amos Emerson, a superior type, and also an ardent believer in the virtue and efficacy of the blue beech.

There is little to be told of life in the town in its early days, the story differing in no essential particulars from that of any other frontier settlement of the period. Forests were converted into fruitful fields by dint of hard labor, privation prevailed and was endured as a matter of course and without especial realization of hardship, schools were provided as soon as might be, religious services supplied a little later, with the hotels and their bars keeping up a regular devil's side show or chapel (rather worse here than in most similar communities), and men and women lived and loved and died as is the law of the universe.

The first religious movement in the vicinity of the Corners was Congregational, a minister having been engaged at a salary of four hundred dollars a year, but he remained only a twelvemonth, after

which the organization went to pieces, and has never been revived. Rev. Nathaniel Colver, then stationed at Fort Covington, seized upon the opportunity presented by abandonment of the field by the Congregationalists, and was quickly successful in developing an interest in the Baptist faith and in winning converts. He was a man of aggressive energy and force, but in 1827, though formerly himself a Mason, became an open assailant of the order, lecturing and inveighing bitterly against it, and thus antagonized and alienated a number of his leading parishioners. That breach and scandalous conduct on the part of two or three prominent members of the Church discredited the society and led to its disruption. Mr. Colver had no successor of his denomination in Bombay, and so died the effort to found and maintain a Baptist Church there. But Methodism was becoming a power in the world, and its zealous and tireless circuit riders were already disputing even this little field with Mr. Colver before the latter's ministrations failed, and were holding services alternately with him on Sundays in the school house. This denomination is the only one that succeeded in maintaining itself in the eastern part of the town from early times to the present. Its first pastor or preacher was Luther Lee, in 1828, who was then stationed at Malone, and of whom the story runs that at the age of eighteen he was without education, but that, marrying a woman of superior mind and acquirements, was taught by her to read, and influenced to study. Mr. Lee served in Bombay once a month for a year. He afterward became an eloquent divine and a fiery anti-slavery crusader. Who were his immediate successors the records fail to show, but in 1832 "The Bombay Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church" was incorporated, and was associated with churches at South Bombay, Helena and Brasher, a single pastor serving all of these points. From 1877 to 1901 it was joined with Fort Covington. The first church edifice was erected in 1836 or 1837, and was rebuilt and enlarged in 1867. A fine parsonage was built recently.

There is also a Methodist Church at South Bombay, which has been an out appointment of Bombay since 1904. The church edifice here was erected in 1891, though services by clergy of this denomination had been held more or less regularly in the school house from a very early time.

Notwithstanding the number of Roman Catholics in the eastern part of the town had not been inconsiderable from early times, their privilege of worship according to the rites of their faith until recent years,

except as mass was said irregularly and infrequently in the hotel or at a private residence, was enjoyed only by journeying to Fort Covington or Hogansburgh. About 1905, however, services began to be held at Bombay with some approach to regularity by priests from Fort Covington, and were so continued until 1912, when the Church ceased to be a mission, and was given a resident rector, the Rev. James E. Duffy, who continued in charge until 1918, when he became a chaplain in the army. A church building was erected in 1905, and is clear of debt. A rectory was built in 1913. The parish is small.

The Roman Catholic Church at Hogansburgh was founded in 1827, soon after a visit to the place by Bishop Dubois of New York, of which diocese it was then a part. The bishop's counsel to the people of his faith there was given at a meeting held in a barn, and proceedings for building a church edifice and for incorporation of a church society followed in due course. Incorporation was had by residents of Bombay, Brasher and Fort Covington, November 7, 1834, as the "Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick at Hogansburgh," and the first trustees, besides the bishop of the diocese and two men from Brasher, were David O'Neil and James Murphy of Bombay and Patrick Feely and Lantry Adams of Hogansburgh. The meeting for incorporating was held at Mr. Feeley's house, and the certificate recites that, a chapel being then in course of construction, steps were taken at the meeting to assure its early completion. Between 1827 and 1833 or 1834 services were held only irregularly, and were conducted by priests from neighboring localities, but mainly by Rev. Father Marcoux, the rector of the Roman Catholic Church for the Indians at St. Regis. In 1829 or 1830 Bishop Dubois again visited the parishes in his see in Franklin county, journeying by sledge drawn by dogs, and still again in 1835, when he was accompanied by Rev. Father Hughes, who afterward became archbishop. Upon his return to New York from one or the other of these later visits, probably the first of them, he assigned Rev. John McNulty to the Hogansburgh charge. Some authorities place the beginning of this rectorship in 1833, and others in 1836. Hogansburgh was the mother church of the Romish faith in Franklin county, and it included as parts of its parish Massena, Fort Covington, Brasher, Brushton, Trout River, Constable, Malone, Chateaugay and Cherubusco. Father McNulty was a man of fine presence and broad attainments, and an indefatigable worker. The church edifice at Hogansburgh, which he found unfinished, was completed during his rectorship, and the work of organizing

churches throughout the district was prosecuted with great energy. A scandalous charge was brought against him by one of his parishioners in Malone (claimed by him and his friends to have been a conspiracy between disaffected Catholics and Protestants); the case went to the courts, with a verdict against the priest, who was incarcerated in the jail at Malone. He escaped and fled to Canada, where he continued to reside until his death. While in service at Hogansburgh Father McNulty conducted a spirited discussion with Rev. Ashbel Parmelee of Malone concerning Romanism, the letters being published in the *Malone Palladium*. Great ability and learning were displayed by both of the controversialists. After the departure of Father McNulty the church at Hogansburgh was without a settled rector until 1843, the people having been attended in the interval by the priest at St. Regis and by Father Moore of Huntingdon, Que. Since then it has had rectors of its own continuously. The original church edifice was of stone, and served the needs of the parish until 1876, when a new structure was erected, which was burned in 1905. A year later it was replaced by a handsome brick edifice, finely finished within, and costing about fifty thousand dollars. The original church building was given over in 1878 to the uses of a convent school until 1880. From 1880 to August, 1915, when its roof and interior were burned, it was used as a parochial hall. Rev. Father Michael J. Brown, a Malone boy, who was a student at Franklin Academy fifty years ago, became the rector of St. Patrick's in 1879, and so continued until his death in 1917. In his interesting book, "History of the Diocese of Ogdensburg," Rev. John Talbot Smith says of the people of this parish that they are "unaffected by the indifference and scepticism of the Champlain and Black river portions of the diocese, simple in their customs and style of living, and comfortably situated. Their children are growing up like their fathers, and the future of the parish spiritually and financially is well assured." The parish contains about two hundred families. In 1849 all of its then several charges except Massena, Brasher, Fort Covington and Constable were set off from it, becoming independent parishes, or included in the then newly created district of Malone. The exceptions noted are now independent also.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was established as an Indian mission in 1847, two Indians having visited the church at Brasher and entreated such action. Sectarian rancor was more prevalent then than now, as well as more virulent, and there was apprehension that the attempt to introduce Protestantism among the Indians might involve personal

danger to the participants. Therefore, three or four wagon loads of the parishioners of the Brasher pastor, Rev. Ebenezer Arnold, accompanied him as a sort of protective guard to his first meeting, which was held in the home of one of the Indians. However, though the movement was antagonized by the priest at St. Regis, and caution voiced to the Indians against attending the services, there was no violence offered, nor were the services even disturbed to any serious degree. The first meeting was attended by a couple of dozen Indians, and such interest was awakened that a few months later a band of them attended a camp meeting at Canton, where they professed conversion. In the autumn of 1848 a house was leased as a place for worship, and the next year solicitation for funds for building a church and buying land for a cemetery was prosecuted throughout Northern New York. Bishop Janes also collected a few hundred dollars elsewhere. Land could not be had on the reservation itself, and therefore a site was bought next adjoining. A church building was erected and dedicated in 1849, the bell for which was provided through Bishop Janes, who also caused a parsonage to be erected and furnished. Only devotion and a willingness to endure privation and isolation could induce clergymen to accept assignment to this charge, and continue their labors in it under difficulties and with results which, on the surface at least, carry no great degree of encouragement. The church counts as adherents about three hundred Indians, of whom something like sixty are members. For twenty years, from 1866 to 1886, Thomas LaFort, an Indian, was pastor of the church, the records of which note that his ministry was disorganizing and his influence hurtful to the cause.

As early as 1834 William Hogan provided for occasional services of the Episcopal Church at Hogansburgh, and erected a house there for worship. The structure was large enough for a much more populous community, and was never finished. It is now owned by Mr. Fulton, and used as a barn. In 1850 Eleazer Williams, either a son of an Indian or of the King of France, returned to St. Regis from his mission work in Wisconsin and from lobbying at Washington, and established an Episcopal mission at Hogansburgh. He had been there as a teacher and missionary in 1831, 1834 and 1836 also. Such services as he held were conducted usually in the homes of the few adherents of this faith, and rarely in the structure that Mr. Hogan had erected. From 1858, when Mr. Williams died, there was no Episcopal Church organization in the place until twelve or fifteen years later, when it was revived

by Rev. J. C. Stewart, rector of St. Mark's, Malone. A neat church building was erected, largely through the liberality of the late Alfred Fulton, and services have since been held there more or less regularly — usually by divinity students from Montreal.

Something like forty years ago, after an exasperating and financially disastrous attempt to establish and maintain an educational institution at Malone, the Sisters of Mercy founded a day and boarding school at Hogansburgh, occupying initially the old St. Patrick's Church building. Then, in 1880, the work having prospered, the Sisters purchased a tract of fifteen acres near the St. Regis river, and erected a three-story building, with basement, of their own. It is substantial, capacious, and attractive in appearance, and located in very pleasant grounds. Sister Frances McGarr was then the Mother Superior of the local chapter, and it speaks eloquently for her zeal and devotion that with her own hands she dipped in a preservative solution every brick that went into the structure. For years the institution was maintained as a parochial school, with a large attendance of white children and a few Indians. Something like fifteen years ago Sister Stanislaus McGarr persuaded Miss Katherine Drexel to visit Hogansburgh, and succeeded in interesting her in the school and its field for work among the St. Regis Indians. The institution was thereupon converted into the "Indian Girls' Industrial School," and cares for and educates fifty Indian girls. It is paid five thousand dollars per year therefor out of the income from the Drexel fund. Miss Drexel is the daughter of a Philadelphia banker, and inherited a fortune of millions of dollars. Reared in luxury, accomplished, a favorite in society, she nevertheless in 1889 renounced worldly pleasures and fortune, became a novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy, and devoted her inheritance to Christian and philanthropic work — a large part of it to the education of negroes and Indians. She is now the Mother Superior of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament. The school at Hogansburgh is supervised and conducted by six or seven Sisters, four of whom apply themselves to teaching. The girls in attendance are trained in household duties and domestic economy, so that when they return to their homes, and eventually become housewives themselves, they are equipped to do their work far better than could possibly be the case but for Sister Drexel's benefaction and the conscientious efforts of the Sisters who administer it.

Most of the pioneers — merchants, millers, farmers and teachers — were men of energy, enterprise and rugged character, and nearly every

one named had a noteworthy part in the town's development and in administering its affairs. At least six of them served as supervisor, and two (Charles Russell and John S. Eldredge) as Member of Assembly also. A son of Charles Russell (Horace A.) became an eminent lawyer and acquired wealth in New York city, was assistant district attorney there for a number of years, and afterward a judge of the superior court and judge advocate on Governor Cornell's staff. Charles Russell and George Russell, the latter of whom removed to Malone, became merchants at the Corners, conducting what was known as the "union store," which was in its time the principal mercantile establishment there.

Another son of Bombay who has made a success in life is Daniel B. Murphy; born in the Cold Spring neighborhood in 1848, and educated in the district school, Fort Covington Academy (where he was a classmate of Hon. F. D. Kilburn and Charles A. Burke), and the Potsdam Normal. After teaching for three years in St. Lawrence county, he became principal of the Dunkirk high school in 1870, and in 1873 of the Brothers' Academy in Rochester. Two years later he associated himself with the wholesale and retail department store of Burke, FitzSimons & Hone in Rochester, acquired a financial interest in the business in 1886, and was admitted four years later to full membership in the concern, which is one of the largest in Western New York. Mr. Murphy has never sought political preferment, but, on the contrary, has declined nomination for one of the highest city offices and for member of Congress at a time when election would have been certain. He has been for nineteen years one of the board of managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics; a delegate annually for ten years past to the Mohonk Peace Conference; a prominent member of important business associations of national scope, the volume of business of one of them running into hundreds of millions of dollars; and standing so well at home as to be intrusted with consequential fiduciary assignments. In 1907 he was State president of the conference of charities and corrections, which includes all correctional institutions and all public and private hospitals.

Another Bombay man who has emphatically "made good" is John Daly, a grandson of one of the Irish pioneers of 1826. Mr. Daly was appointed on the New York city police force in 1886 as a patrolman — a not particularly agreeable rank — but, possessing ambition and the impulses and manners of a gentleman, Mr. Daly determined early to win promotion. In five years he had become a sergeant; in another five a lieutenant, and in 1903 a captain, with assignment to a gambling dis-

trict. The usual course at that time in such a precinct was to levy blackmail on such resorts, and undoubtedly Captain Daly had opportunity to become rich through graft; but he had already won designation as "honest John," and showed here that the characterization was deserved. In six months he effectually suppressed the dens. The reputation thus made gave him still more important assignments, and in 1909 he was promoted to an inspectorship. In 1918 he became chief inspector.

Though not a native of Bombay, nor even having been connected with it in any way except as a teacher of the Cold Spring district school during one winter, and afterward as an occasional visitor, Patrick Gavin Duffy is so associated in the local public mind with the town that reference to him seems to belong here. He was born in Ireland in 1835, and came to New York at the age of twelve years. There he found employment in a livery stable for a year or two, when he went into the country to make his home with an uncle who was a priest, in order that he might receive the rudiments of an education while earning his keep as a chore boy. The priest, Rev. Father Thomas Callan, was soon transferred to missionary work in Northern New York, and was located for a time at Malone. The lad Duffy accompanied him, became a student at Franklin Academy, and taught school in Bombay. He returned to New York, and became a teacher in the schools there — afterward studying law and winning admission to the bar in 1874. Even while teaching he manifested an interest and displayed such activity in politics that by the time he had become an attorney he had attracted the attention and gained the friendship of a number of Tammany leaders, and in 1875 he received appointment as a police justice — continuing in the office for nearly twenty years. Upon his retirement it was estimated that no less than a hundred and seventy thousand prisoners had been arraigned before him. He was known always as "the Little Judge," and his quaint humor and individualistic methods made him known the world over. Often he would disregard the particular accusation preferred against a prisoner, and pronounce sentence for "impertinence" or for some other incident arising during the hearing or trial — as, for instance, when he sent a man to the penitentiary for having falsely given his name as John Kelly, who was particularly revered by Judge Duffy. As one of his obituary notices put it, he "coupled sentences with sound advice delivered in a Solomonesque way," and "dispensed justice as no one before or since has done." It was also said of him that there was "never a hint that he was venal, politically or personally biased, or other than decorous in private life."

In the field of politics he was almost a genius. He perfected a marvelously efficient organization in the ward of which he was the leader, and his ambition and aim were to carry it for the Democracy year after year by an almost unanimous vote. It is told that at some elections the whole number of votes cast against his candidates in the entire ward did not number more than three or four. Mr. Duffy was a fluent and eloquent speaker, and his wit, geniality and kindness of heart made him a multitude of friends. He died in 1895.

There have been four separate surveys of the township — by Church, Gill, Dawson and McDonald — and not improbably each numbered the lots differently, so that it is impossible to determine locations by deed descriptions with certainty; nor are there elderly residents who are familiar with the story of early industries. Thus the facts as to these must be in a measure somewhat conjectural. Daniel W. Church, surveyor, erected the first mill for Mr. Hogan in 1811 on the Little Salmon river near the center of the town, and it seems not improbable that it was the same, or at least on the same site, of the one subsequently owned and at various dates operated by Mortimer Russell, Jacob G. Reynolds, Charles and Orange Phelps, Thomas Donaldson, Daniel McCarthy, Ernest G. Reynolds, and Thomas A. Sears and W. B. Babcock. In 1849 it was known as Sylvester's mills, and a newspaper item of that date chronicled that Reed Niles, the elder, was killed there by the falling of a timber for a bridge that he was helping to build. There was also a comparatively early saw mill at Dog Hollow, owned by Amasa Townsend, which was built over into a flax mill by Alvin Russell, and converted later into a creamery. William McRoberts had a tannery more than ninety years ago on Little Salmon river about a half mile south of Bombay Corners, which was owned subsequently by Jacob G. Reynolds, and then by James Blood, and again by Mr. Reynolds. It was torn down about 1888 by Dr. H. S. Rockwood, and the material in it used to build a barn. There are a grist mill and a saw mill at South Bombay, the latter very old. The original grist mill was carried off by a flood, and its successor has been rebuilt or remodeled a number of times. Both of these mills were built originally, I think, by William W. Townsend, or possibly by George F. Burgess, and are now owned and operated by George Russell, as they had been by his father before him. Something like half a mile north from the Russell properties Jonathan Wiggins had a saw mill fifty-odd years ago, which a freshet destroyed, and which was not rebuilt. Mr. Wiggins and James Dougherty at one time burned lime in the southern part of Bombay, and their output

supplied all of the county south of their kilns and west of Malone. While no one recalls having even heard that there was ever an iron forge in the town, the deed of the Russell saw mill lot by Townsend to Burgess carries the privilege of maintaining a dam across the river at or near the site of the old forge, and, again, a deed from the Olivers to Elisha Barney of Swanton, Vt., in 1827, is for two acres of land and water at this same point, known as the "forge lot." The record in the county clerk's office shows that the Olivers wiped Barney out by foreclosure in 1830. Though no discoverable record or local tradition tells more, the present owner of the premises, Mr. Russell, has found ore there which was plainly mined elsewhere. Only a mile to the west there is a deposit of bog ore, now owned by Ernest G. Reynolds, which is known to have been a source of supply for the Skinner works at Brasher, and the existence of which may easily be taken as the reason for the Barney venture at South Bombay, which must have been of brief duration. A starch mill was built on the Little Salmon a mile southeast of Bombay Corners by James Parr, and also one on Little Deer river, east of South Bombay, by Wilcox & Adams of Bangor. The former passed to the ownership of Oren Jenkins, and Hazen K. Cross had an interest in it at one time. The other was sold to Newton Lawrence, and by him to James H. Sargent. It was torn down when the manufacture of potato starch became unprofitable. In this same vicinity there was still another saw mill, built by John Moore, and operated by him, and then by his son, Thomas, until it was carried off by a freshet.

South Bombay formerly had a hotel, which was the old homestead of Rufus Berry, built over by his son, Homer T., about 1869, and conducted by him for a time. It was leased later to Reed Niles, the younger, and was then kept by O. W. Berry. It has now been changed into a private residence again.

In 1877 the town was visited by a plague of grasshoppers. The pastures were stripped almost as bare as a floor; orchards were stripped of their leaves; corn was almost altogether destroyed, and the harvest of oats and barley was not more than a quarter of what the fields had earlier promised. The damage was estimated at not less than fifty thousand dollars.

In the western part of the town, comprising the Hogansburgh district (formerly known as St. Regis Mills, and still earlier as Gray's Mills) Rev. Father Anthony Gordon, who came from Caughnawaga to St. Regis with a band of Indians about 1760, is supposed to have erected a saw mill as early as 1762, and to have shipped rafts of lumber and

timber thence to Montreal. This mill is said to have burned in 1807, and replaced five or six years later by two Frenchmen. The place was Gray's Mills when Michael Hogan leased lands there from Gray, who, made a captive in youth in Washington county, had grown up with the tribe, and became one of its most intelligent and influential leaders. The grist mill was built by Michael Hogan in 1818, and still stands. It and the saw mill are now owned and operated in a small way by Maurice W. Lantry. Early merchants in Hogansburgh were John Clendenning in 1819, John S. Eldredge and Elisha Belding in 1825, Isaac Seymour and Sylvester Gilbert in 1826 or 1827, Gurdon S. Mills in 1824 (whose son bore the same name) and Alfred Fulton about 1830. Mr. Eldredge was a Member of Assembly in 1840 and 1841, removed to California in 1849, and died there in 1854. Mr. Mills and Mr. Fulton each accumulated a handsome property, lived useful lives, and died respected and lamented. They were as good citizens as any town ever had, though perhaps not as pushing and enterprising as a busier environment might have made them. A later comer, in 1854, who belonged in the same class with these, was Samuel Barlow, who died in California a few years ago. Other early settlers at Hogansburgh were Benjamin O. Harrington, in 1828, who built a tannery there; Lemuel K. Warren, landlord in 1831, and John Connolly the same year; Alpha Burget in 1832; and Amherst K. Williams, a man of parts and prominent, in 1833. Philip Walsh had a saw mill at one time on the west side of the river. A son of Alfred Fulton is still in trade at Hogansburgh, and another son (Louis) is a successful lawyer in New York city. Bombay is no more populous to-day than it was three-quarters of a century ago, notwithstanding a considerable part of its area is as fine farming land as there is in the county. (In 1835 it had 1,357 inhabitants, and now has but 1,377). At the former date it was the fourth town in the county, only Chateaugay, Fort Covington and Malone being larger. In its western part the St. Regis reservation stands a bar to extension of farming or other enterprises, the original splendid forests of pine and other timber have disappeared before the axe or fire, and the town has never enjoyed satisfactory transportation facilities. At one time small steamboats ascended the St. Regis river from the St. Lawrence to Hogansburgh, but the channel now lacks sufficient depth for even such navigation. Nor is there hardly a rowboat owned in the place. True, there is a branch of the Grand Trunk Railway through the town, but it affords access to American markets only by way of the west, the line

running into Canada six or eight miles to the east, and there is no competition.

The town has three small hamlets—Bombay, Hogansburgh and South Bombay. Bombay has a population of possibly five hundred. It has six stores, two churches, a town hall, a school employing five teachers, a railway station, the manufacturing establishment of Shields Bros., a feed and grist mill, and a moving picture hall and theatre. The Bombay Grange, which owns its building and has a considerable membership, is the only public organization in the place, except those of a religious character. Shields Bros. have built up an extensive business in the manufacture of moccasins, play suits of Indian, cowboy and cow-girl costumes, and baseball, military and boy scout uniforms. They make also burned leather and burned wood goods, and deal largely in Indian-made baskets of splint and sweet grass. They employ about fifty hands in the factory itself, and nearly as many more in the sales-rooms and in outside work, and a large corps of selling agents represent them in far places.

Hogansburgh claims a population of about three hundred, and has practically no business enterprises other than mercantile, though formerly it had a large toy and basket factory, operated by Dwyer and Lantry. The St. Regis river cuts the hamlet in two, and the parts are about as separate and distinct as if miles apart. The saw mill and grist mill do only a small business, and of wholly a custom character. Fire has scourged the place severely upon a number of occasions, especially on the west side of the river. A fire in August, 1915, wiped out the hotel there, all but two of the stores, and several dwellings, entailing a loss estimated at forty thousand dollars. A few weeks later the basket and toy factory building, which contained an electric lighting plant also, was burned. The village is electric lighted, has four or five stores, three churches (one an Indian mission) and the Indian Industrial School for Girls, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

South Bombay consists only of a church, a saw mill, a grist mill, and a few scattered houses.

In July, 1849, a forest fire swept over the central part of the township, destroying forty buildings, fences, crops and bridges, and burning to death large numbers of sheep.

In 1863, in order to escape a draft, the voters of the town authorized a bond issue to provide funds for bounties to be given for volunteers, but the supervisor refused to sign the bonds. Retribution came to him the next year, when he was defeated for re-election. The people of the

town were understood to be largely in sympathy with the Southern cause, and I recall having heard in my boyhood that a rebel flag had been raised there, which was probably not true, as later I have been told that the report originated from the fact that an irresponsible character in the town, acting only upon his own initiative and responsibility, did put out a nondescript emblem, which had quite a different significance.

The Massena Springs and Fort Covington Railroad was built by the Grand Trunk Railway through the town in 1887. It connects at the former place with the New York Central system, and at the latter with the Grand Trunk. Bombay contributed nothing but the right of way to the enterprise. Two years later, Ernest G. Reynolds, in association with the Central Vermont Railroad, built a line from Moira to Bombay Corners. At Moira it had a connection with the then Northern Adirondack (now the New York and Ottawa) Railroad and with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain (now the Ogdensburg division of the Rutland Railroad). This line never did much business, and never paid. Effort was made to sell it to the Grand Trunk, but the latter would not buy even at the value of the rails. The road was abandoned in 1896 and the rails taken up and sold. In 1891 a company was organized to build a railroad from Bombay Corners to the St. Lawrence, via Hogansburgh, but it never began operations.

Bombay ranks perhaps seventh among the towns of the county as a dairy district, and finds the industry more profitable than it used to be, for in 1843 an Eastern buyer purchased a large quantity of butter there at ten cents per pound, and ten years later a local operator contracted with the farmers for all of their June, July and August product at fourteen cents. A cheese factory was built by Mortimer and William Russell in 1872, which was burned three or four years later. In 1875 the farmers of the vicinity united to build a creamery, which Thomas A. Sears bought and enlarged, and in 1892 sold to William McKenna, who bought also and operated the Clark & Ross creamery at Dog Hollow. These two establishments are now owned by the Franklin County Condensary Company of Bangor, and the milk received at them is shipped to Fort Covington. Another co-operative creamery was located between Bombay and Hogansburgh, but friction between its patrons led to its sale to Bradley & Monaghan. Work in it has ceased, and the building is to be torn down. There is also a creamery at Hogansburgh, built by Henry Bowker, sold after his death to Michael Crowley, and now owned and operated by Benjamin & Totman.

CHAPTER VIII

BRANDON

Brandon was set off from Bangor January 28, 1828, and then included seven townships, one and a half of which, after a long and hard contest, were detached from it and added to Harriestown in 1883, and afterward four and a half others were set off to make Santa Clara. The original settlers were mostly from Vermont, and the town was named by them from Brandon in that State. It has never had importance industrially, commercially or agriculturally, and until within a few years it never had a single inhabitant whose financial rating exceeded more than about twenty thousand dollars, and only one whose estate reached that figure, which sum he accumulated simply by spending practically nothing and saving everything. He lived to be about ninety years of age, and his earnings were never large. Living alone, and having neither wife nor child, and being very abstemious, it is doubtful if, except when he was in Malone, serving the town as supervisor, his expenditures for sustenance amounted to half a dollar per week, and clothes and other items cost correspondingly.

Brandon's people were industrious, frugal and generally shrewd and hard-headed. An illustration is found in the fact that when the distinction between county and town poor was abolished, eighty odd years ago, and the statute permitted each town to make disposition as it might choose of any surplus in its poor fund, Brandon voted to apply such surplus to the payment of the taxes of residents, notwithstanding it must have been the fact that substantially all of the amount had been contributed by non-resident taxpayers.

The character of the locality is such that opportunity for money-making in a large way has never been present, except perhaps through extensive lumbering operations, which required larger capital than any early resident possessed. Almost the only arable land within the present limits of the town, except a few river bottoms, lies along the northern border, comprising a strip of from a mile to a mile and a half in width. Within this belt are a few fairly good farms, though most are of light soil and not very productive. South of this belt is only a wilderness, abounding in rock and sand, and utterly worthless save

for the timber on it. The river bottoms referred to are adapted only to the raising of hay and oats, frosts precluding cultivation of corn and other crops. Fortunately the ownership of Brandon's timber lands has been so divided that no one large concern, anxious for a quick clean-up, has had control, so that the town's natural resources have been conserved, and, as operations are now conducted, the timber may be made to last for moderate cutting for a generation yet. Had it been otherwise, the larger part of the town's area would be to-day a denuded waste.

The nearest approach to a village or hamlet in Brandon is Reynoldston, in the western part, where within a mile or such a matter there are a sawmill, planing mill, blacksmith shop, one small store and possibly thirty or forty dwelling houses. Half or more of these houses and the store, mills and shop are owned by Reynolds Brothers, viz., Herbert H., Berton L. and Newton, who have about ten thousand acres of timber lands, stretching across the southern end of the town. The father of these brothers, Orson L. Reynolds, moved to Brandon from Bangor in 1870, buying a water power and a small tract of land, to which he added other parcels as he had opportunity and could find the means; and the like policy has been followed by the sons since his death. Prior to the time of Mr. Reynolds's original purchase his father-in-law had been offered practically all of the township at the price of a shilling an acre, whereas adjacent tracts no better timbered and no more accessible have sold during the past few years as high as ten dollars per acre.

For a number of years past Reynolds Brothers have had a contract for the delivery annually of from three to five million feet of logs from the southern half of their holdings to the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, which has a private railroad running from its mill in St. Regis Falls across Waverly and through the Reynolds lands in Brandon, a distance of about fourteen miles, and delivery of logs to it was made at any convenient point along the railroad line. The contract expires in 1918, and now Reynolds Brothers plan to confine their activities to lumbering the soft timber on the south half of their tract and both the hard and soft on the north half exclusively for their own mill at Reynoldston. During the life of the contract with the Brooklyn Cooperage Company they employed as many as a hundred men in the winter season, but with the completion of their contract the number will doubtless be smaller.

The number of sawmills that at various times Brandon has had has

been large, but all of them except the Reynolds proposition and one other have had only a small product. The second exception was that of Hon. Joseph R. Flanders, of Malone, which was disastrous. Having acquired a large tract by contract in 1866, Mr. Flanders proceeded to build a road in the winter across very difficult country south from Skerry, and also to build a dam and mill in the same season at a point on Deer river where he proposed to operate. The cost was heavy, and the burden of this initial expense, together with the long haul that had to be made to the railroad, compelled abandonment of the enterprise in 1873. Pretty much everything in and about the mill was stolen or left to rust and decay, and the property was never operated afterward. Webster Brothers subsequently obtained control of the lands, and cut large quantities of bark there for their tannery in Malone. Reynolds Brothers now own the tract.

Other mills have been Ira Ewings's, the first built in the town, and owned later by Lyman Weeks; James Skerry's, later owned by Warren Aldrich, and now by L. C. Bowen; one built by Charles J. Adams of Bangor, three miles south of Skerry, and sold to D. Adolphus Dunn, on whose hands it was twice burned during the year 1885, and after which it was owned by Michael Donahue, and again burned and the site abandoned; one built by Warren Aldrich three miles south of the Adams mill (sold to George Walker, and now torn down); one in the western part of the town, built and operated by William C. Betterly; and the "priest" mill, built by H. Y. Tarbell, and afterward owned by Father Francis of Malone, James Dwyer, David McGivney, McGivney & G. C. Stevens, and finally by McGivney again, during which latter ownership it burned, and was not rebuilt. There may also have been earlier mills, but none of them large.

Brandon formerly had two starch factories—one north of the Center, built by J. V. R. Bowles and Jonathan Farr, who sold to Benjamin and Stoughton Lawrence and they to Hannibal Wilcox; and the other built by Lyman Weeks. Both went up in flames.

It has also had at least two creameries, one of which is at Skerry, and still running. It was built by Gaius A. Lane about 1880, and sold to Fred Lawrence. It was next sold to Norman Wilson, who now owns it. The other was built by George Taylor, in the western part of the town, near the Bangor line. It was burned.

The population of Brandon fifty-eight years ago was eight hundred, and the gain since then has been less than one hundred, though this

does not take into consideration the loss by the setting off to other towns of the southern townships. There is no ground for reasonable hope that the number may ever increase, because, as has been seen, there are no lands that may be converted into farms, nor waters on whose shores a summer hotel business might be developed. Therefore, the outlook would seem to be for a decrease in the number of inhabitants as lumbering operations fall off. The only settlement other than Reynoldston which has even a resemblance to a hamlet is Skerry, at which there are a store, a blacksmith shop and a scattering of houses.

Before Brandon lost its southern townships to Harrietstown and Santa Clara it had a few settlers around the head of Upper Saranac Lake, forty-odd miles as the crow flies, and perhaps seventy miles by highway, from the center of town government. There were not enough of them to justify the creation of an election district in their section, and it speaks well for the quality of their citizenship that at least a part of them could be persuaded in years of intense political interest or excitement to make the long and arduous journey from their homes in order to cast their votes. The memory of such a public service ought to shame the men of to-day who shirk the duty of registering and voting even in cases where they need take hardly more than a step from their residences or places of business in order to exercise the privilege of the electoral franchise.

The dismemberment of Brandon alluded to was fought strenuously by its supervisors for several years because the lands set off to be added to Harrietstown and to create Santa Clara, amounting to almost a quarter of a million acres, owned by nonresidents, paid something like two-thirds of the town's entire tax levy. Since the dismemberment the remaining nonresident lands have borne only about one-fifth of the tax. Thus the two partitions added heavily to the tax burdens of the residents — requiring them following the first partition to contribute a half instead of merely a third of the town's expenses, and after the second nearly four-fifths instead of the original third part.

An almost forgotten murder occurred in Brandon in 1862. Peter Mulholland, a dissipated and violent character, was visited on the day of the crime by an associate of like habits, who brought liquor with him. Mulholland proceeded to get drunk almost to the degree of unconsciousness, but yet was able to see, or fancied that he saw, improper conduct between his guest and his wife. Crawling along the floor, Mulholland lunged with a knife at his visitor, as is believed, but struck his

wife instead, the knife penetrating her abdomen. The woman lived until the next day, but utterly refused to make any statement to Coroner Lyndon K. Hutchins in explanation of her condition, or to inculcate anybody. Mulholland was arrested and indicted. While awaiting trial he made a confession to the district attorney, and upon arraignment pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to imprisonment at Dannemora for ten years.

If Brandon had any church history of date earlier than 1848 I have been unable to ascertain it. In that year it had a Baptist organization, which numbered fifty-two members, and at about that time was served by Elder Thayer of Burke as pastor, or at least as preacher. L. C. Herrick was pastor also in 1848, and John C. Smith in 1853 and 1854 — serving at Burke also. The society was manifestly poor, as it reported to the St. Lawrence Baptist Association in 1848 that it could not afford to maintain a pastor, but could raise fifty dollars a year for “support of preaching.” In 1855 it reported that some who had been regarded as pillars in the church had left them, and in 1856 that the church was feeble. In 1857 it reported forty-three members, and after that date no mention of the Brandon society appears in the association’s proceedings.

There seems to have been no regular church organization in the town after the collapse of the Baptist society until 1891, when the First Congregational Society of Brandon was incorporated, and a church edifice erected the same year at Skerry. While the Baptist organization was in existence, and from that time continuously down to 1891, religious services were held, though usually with considerable irregularity, in school houses in one or another part of the town — sometimes by a clergyman of one denomination, and then by another, from Bangor. Rev. Alonzo Wells preached there for a time. Since 1891 the church has had a pastor regularly for most of the time, but not exclusively its own — the Congregational minister at Bangor so serving usually. In 1916 and 1917 before entering the army as a chaplain Rev. J. B. Webster, of the Malone Baptist church, officiated there Sunday afternoons.

A Holiness church was built near Skerry in 1905. It has a pastor, and enjoys services regularly.

Rev. Father Lauzon of North Bangor officiates at intervals at Reynoldston.

CHAPTER IX

BRIGHTON

The town of Brighton comprises all of township eighteen of great tract one of Macomb's purchase and the south half of township fifteen. It was set off from Duane in November, 1858, and takes its name from a town in England. Until about twenty years ago it was merely what the famous hotel and summer resort known as Paul Smiths made it. At the date of its erection it had about two hundred inhabitants, the number decreasing in 1865 to one hundred and sixty, and never exceeding five hundred until 1892, since when the population has remained almost stationary — never falling under seven hundred and never quite reaching eight hundred. The State enumeration of 1915 gives it as seven hundred and forty-one. The growth that the town has had in the last quarter of a century has come principally from the establishment of institutions and boarding houses for the accommodation of people afflicted with tuberculosis, and from the settlement made at Gabriels following the opening of the Dr. Webb railroad through the Adirondacks.

The earliest known settlers in Brighton were Moses Follensby, Samuel Johnson and Amos and Levi Rice. The date of Follensby's locating is unknown, but he disappeared in 1823, without having left any impress upon the town except the giving of his name to two or three of its waters. Johnson is understood to have settled in 1815 about two miles east of Paul Smiths, and the Rices about 1819 or 1820 — Levi near Paul Smiths, close to the site of St. John's Church in the Wilderness, where he is said to have built a primitive grist mill, and Amos farther north, at what is now known as MacCollom's. Peter Sabattis (St. Baptist), a St. Regis Indian, frequented the woods and waters of Brighton at an early time, and found rare good hunting and fishing. Oliver Keese and Thomas A. Tomlinson came into the town in 1851, and built and operated a sawmill three miles west of Paul Smiths, which was afterward run for a time by McLean, who had earlier been at Franklin Falls. James M. Wardner located about 1854 at Rainbow Lake, and kept a hotel of modest proportions for a generation or more. Later he rebuilt, after the burning of his original house, and

the new hotel was much larger and better in all respects. Mr. Wardner was for six years a school commissioner of the county. His hotel property was acquired after his death by the Independent Order of Foresters, and converted into the Rainbow Sanatorium for the care and treatment of members of the order suffering from tuberculosis. The institution was opened July 10, 1910, can accommodate fifty patients, and in 1915 had an average of about thirty-five. Dr. J. Seymour Emans, of New York, himself tuberculous, is the physician in charge.

Apollos A. Smith, familiarly known the world over as "Paul," came to Brighton in 1859 from the vicinity of Loon Lake, where he had located ten years earlier. He was born in Vermont August 20, 1825, and previous to removal to the Adirondacks had been a boatman on Lake Champlain. At Loon Lake he conducted a small hotel for a time, and then the house called Hunters' Home. In Brighton Mr. Smith bought fifty acres of land on what was then known as Follensby Pond, but now as the Lower St. Regis, for three hundred dollars, the grantor reserving the pine suitable for saw logs. He erected a primitive hotel building, and from time to time during the next twenty years added nearly a thousand acres to his original purchase at a cost of about five thousand five hundred dollars. In the meantime the original hotel building, which had been little more than a shack, had given place to a much larger and finer structure, with boat houses and other appurtenant buildings, the whole comprising the finest accommodations for sportsmen and pleasure seekers then known in all the Adirondack region. To these many other and large improvements have since been made. Many factors entered into this great development, not the least of which was Mr. Smith's personality. An attractive location, the fine fishing that the surrounding waters afforded, and a table and general appointments that equaled those of the best city hosteleries all counted for success, of course, but without Paul himself the establishment could not have so prospered and so gained and held the affection of guests. Though he had lacked early advantages, Mr. Smith had a native ability, a readiness of wit and a shrewdness of judgment that even the wizards of industrial enterprises and the masters of "big business," as well as scholars and statesmen, who became his guests were quick to recognize as entitling him to a place among them, and disposed them to fellowship with him on the plane of equality—esteeming him not merely as their entertainer, but as their friend. Genial, an irrepressible joker whose quips and jests never stung, a raconteur whose reminiscences and

anecdotes always interested and amused, Mr. Smith held his own easily in any circle, and was as popular as he was widely known. Nor was Mrs. Smith less contributory to the success of the resort. Her admirable qualities of womanhood, and genius as housewife and chatelaine, were invaluable in the establishment, and endeared her to all visitors.

Thus Paul Smiths gained a world-wide fame, and gave an enjoyment to its guests that convinced them that there was no other place like it, and brought them back summer after summer to delight in its home-like atmosphere, and to build up among themselves friendships that endured. From the mere fifty acres of shore front and encompassing forest with which the resort started, it has grown to be a private park of thirty thousand acres, and a hotel with annex, casino, cottages, workshops, etc., that can accommodate five hundred guests, with side lines which include a sawmill turning out fifty thousand feet of lumber daily; an electric railway seven miles in length of standard guage and equipment, connecting with the New York Central at Lake Clear; and a power development plant at Franklin Falls and Union Falls generating five thousand horse power, whose transmission lines furnish light and power to Ausable Forks, Bloomingdale, Saranac Lake and adjacent country. Paul Smiths, Gabriels, Lake Clear and the St. Regis and Osgood chain of lakes, including the William Rockefeller property, with extensions planned to reach Lyon Mountain, Port Henry, Tupper Lake and the Adirondack Iron Works in Essex county. In the summer season the business employs a hundred women and a hundred and fifty men. The establishment has a store stocked to meet all of the requirements or fancies of any camp or guest: a local telephone system of a hundred instruments with long-distance connections; a telegraph line: general work shops; golf grounds and club house; boat houses filled with skiffs, sail boats, and steam and electric launches; billiard parlors: bowling alleys: and a garage for the accommodation of motorists among the guests, and containing hotel cars for hire. Besides the fourteen cottages which are a part of the hotel system, there are about seventy-five camps in the immediate vicinity privately owned by men of wealth, and which represent an outlay of from twenty-five thousand dollars to a hundred and fifty thousand dollars each, and the best of which command ten thousand dollars a season when rented. Many of these are as luxuriously and completely appointed as any city home — electrically lighted, with modern plumbing, long-distance telephones, and private macadam roads leading to the public highways. Among the camp

owners here have been: Whitelaw Reid, H. McK. Twombly, Dr. E. L. Trudeau, George H. Earle, Jr., William W. McAlpin, Anson Phelps Stokes, Robert Garrett, George Fales Baker, Robert Hoe, and others of similar eminence. These and others, campers or inmates of the hotel itself, make a congenial company, and not infrequently during the season unite in giving entertainments or in holding fairs, the proceeds of which are generally applied to some worthy local institution or enterprise. Net receipts at these affairs not uncommonly reach two or three thousand dollars, and St. John's Church in the Wilderness, nearby, and the Trudeau Sanatorium at Saranac Lake have in particular benefited from them.

The Paul Smith Hotel and allied undertakings have been owned and managed since the death of the elder Mr. Smith, which occurred in 1912, by his sons, Phelps and Paul.

Sanatorium Gabriels, named in honor of the bishop of the Catholic diocese of Ogdensburg, dates from 1895, though not dedicated and opened until July, 1897, and the story of its founding and development is exceedingly interesting, and amazing as well. Sister Mary of Perpetual Help Kieran, of the order of Sisters of Mercy, who became a postulant at Malone when a convent school was conducted on the corner of Main and Fort Covington streets forty odd years ago, and upon the failure of that project located for a time at Hogansburgh, was the originator of the institution. Only a woman of remarkable personality, untiring energy, supreme faith and determined persistence could have carried the enterprise through. She entered upon it with but the beggarly sum of fifteen dollars at her command, and yet in the course of a few years a site had been acquired, a number of buildings erected, an administrative force of nurses and physicians assembled, and more than a hundred tuberculous patients per annum were being cared for. Surely here was a marvelous work, and, while the world speaks of it as Sister Mary's, she herself always said simply, "God did it." Sister Mary died at the institution in July, 1914, admired and respected wherever known, and deeply loved by those with whom she had ever been closely associated.

The only building to be had when Sister Mary entered upon the work was a cheap log cabin, and about the only accessories a donkey and cart that a friend contributed. Sister Mary and her single co-worker occupied the cabin until something better could be had. Dr. W. Seward Webb and Paul Smith each gave fifty acres of land for a site, and a

third fifty was bought. In addition, there are several hundred acres adjacent owned by the State, which serve to protect the sanatorium against undesirable encroachments, and in effect enlarge its grounds to that extent. Men of wealth in New York and elsewhere, who are summer residents in the vicinity, and women of the Catholic faith possessed of ample fortunes, gave generously to the enterprise, so that, joined to the earnest co-operation of Bishop Gabriels, funds were realized for the erection of buildings. The site chosen for these was an elevation, now called Sunrise Mount, in conspicuous view from the railroad, and on which a dozen or more structures have been reared at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The institution carries a debt of something like seventy-five thousand dollars. The largest of the group of buildings is "Restawhile," and above the entrance to it stands out the invitation: "Come apart to the wilderness, and rest awhile." There are also the administration building,* groups of cottages, a chapel, laundry, etc.—a dozen or more structures in all. The institution has its own electric light plant and system of water supply, operates a farm of two hundred acres, and issues quarterly a magazine entitled *Forest Leaves*, which is a most creditable publication both as to appearance and literary merit. Though under the management of a distinctively Catholic order, the sanatorium is nonsectarian so far as relates to the admission and care of patients, who pay if able to do so, but are not denied reception and equal attention when room is available even if without means. The management prides itself that the very best professional skill obtainable composes the staff of physicians, nurses, and attendants generally, and that a gratifying and encouraging percentage of patients released show entire recovery or marked improvement. H. J. Blankemeyer is the resident physician, and F. G. Mahoney assistant. The advisory medical committee includes a number of the most eminent physicians resident in New York city, with others of like rank practising elsewhere. A general advisory committee is composed of a number of men of high standing both in business and in a public way.

* The administration building was completely destroyed, with most of its contents, by fire January 18, 1916, entailing a loss estimated by the Sister Superior at forty thousand dollars. This estimate is based, however, not on the cost of the building burned, but upon the cost of replacing and refurnishing it. There was an insurance of only seven thousand dollars on the property. A campaign is to be made for subscriptions for rebuilding, and it is hoped to have the new structure constructed in the near future. At the time of the fire there were about thirty patients in the building, all of whom were removed to neighboring cottages without injury.

The dining room of the institution was furnished by former Governor Flower; one patient's room by ex-Governor Morton; a second by the Benjamin Harrison family, called the B. H. McKee room; a third by Paul Smith and a fourth by contributors residing in Malone. The buildings throughout are finished in hard wood, and many of the sleeping rooms have fire-places. The system of ventilation, plumbing and drainage is scientifically planned, and executed in a thorough and workmanlike manner. Neither care nor expense has been spared for these particulars.

Services in the chapel are held regularly by priests who are patients or by the resident priest at Lake Clear.

The sanatorium's capacity is about fifty, but as those treated are continually going and coming nearer three times that number are cared for in the course of a year.

The hamlet of Gabriels sprang up with the building of the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railway in 1892. There is nothing in the location except the railroad (not even good farming land) to attract settlement or to serve as a basis for business. Yet from a scrub barrens twenty-odd years ago it has grown to a place of perhaps two hundred inhabitants, and consists of the Sanatorium Gabriels, two stores, one small hotel (the Robear House), a blacksmith shop, a garage, and, unfortunately, three saloons.* Until the Paul Smith Electric Railroad was built, with Lake Clear Junction as its eastern terminus, Gabriels was the point of arrival and departure of nearly all visitors to Paul Smiths.

Considering the paucity of its population and the small aggregate value of its taxable property, Brighton has always exhibited a good deal of public spirit and enterprise. Forty years ago it had won the distinction of having the best roads and the neatest school houses in the county, and it was the first of our towns to bond itself for building a macadam highway. It has a neat and sufficient town house on the road leading from Paul Smiths to Gabriels and Rainbow. Its good farming lands are extremely limited in area, to which handicap is to be added the prevalence of late and early frosts, so that agriculture offers only indifferent opportunity, though the raising of vegetables and the production of milk for the Paul Smith Hotel are prosecuted to some extent. The occupation of a large percentage of the male inhabitants is guiding, and many of these guides have located in close vicinity to

* The saloons have been closed since this was written.

Paul Smiths, making the settlement here greater than at any other point in the town except Gabriels. The cottages of the guides are generally neat and comfortable, and each has its well kept garden. One of these localities goes by the name of "Easy street," which is perhaps a misnomer, because while the business of modern guiding is not as strenuous as the service formerly required by sportsmen, and the pay is excellent, the season is short, with the consequence that the surplus of wages over the cost of living in summer is usually found to be only sufficient to carry a guide and his family through the winter, thus leaving no balance, or only a small one, for the year as a whole.

The writer's first experience in Adirondack hunting and fishing was in Brighton in 1863. Game laws were then practically a dead letter, and deer hunting in August, openly with dogs, was indulged in as a matter of course. But this kind of hunting interested me far less than pigeon shooting. The numbers of pigeons in Brighton in 1863 were so great that the flocks almost darkened the sky, and when at rest, usually on a dead pine, they so covered its branches that nothing of the tree itself except the trunk could be distinguished. Their favorite feeding grounds were the blueberry patches and the grain fields of the few lands under cultivation in the vicinity. I recall that near the hotel of Mr. Wardner there was a field of buckwheat, and that one morning the ground was literally black with the birds feasting on the grain. Mr. Wardner crept near to it with a single-barrel shotgun, and, firing into the flock, killed twenty-seven birds at a single shot: and on the shore of Rainbow it was no trick at all for me at one discharge of my gun to drop four or five out of a tree or as the pigeons rose in flight. S. H. Hammond, an Albany editor, made a trip of several weeks' duration through the wilderness in 1853 from Chazy Lake to Chateaugay Lake, Meacham, St. Regis Lake, the Saranacs and Tupper Lake, and in a published account of his experiences told of having visited a pigeon-roost near the latter water: "We were startled in the gray twilight of the morning by a distant roaring: not like a waterfall, or far-off thunder, but partaking of both. * * * As the light grew more distinct we saw vast flocks of wild pigeons, winging their way in different directions across the lake, but all appearing to have a common starting point in the forest, a mile or more down the lake. 'I understand it all now,' said my guide: 'there's a pigeon roost down there.' * * * We had no difficulty in finding it, for the thundering sound of those vast flocks, as they started from their perches, led us on. About a mile

from the lake we came to the outer edge of the roost. Hundreds of thousands of pigeons had flown away that morning, and yet there were hundreds of thousands, and perhaps many millions, old and young, there yet. It covered acres and acres — I have no idea how many, for I did not go round it. The trees were not of large growth, being mostly of spruce and stunted birch, hemlock and elm, but every one was loaded with nests. In every crotch, on every branch that would support one, was a nestful of all sizes, from the little downy thing just escaped from the shell to the full-grown one just ready to fly away. * * * The great limbs of the trees outside of the brooding place were broken and hanging down, being unable to sustain the weight of the thousands that perched upon them." Mr. Hammond tells, further, of hawks and carrion birds and foxes lurking about the roost, apparently gorged with food that they had raped from it. To-day not a single bird of the species is known to be in existence.

The only hotel in Brighton conducted especially for sportsmen and pleasure seekers other than Wardner's and Paul Smiths is known as "MacCollom's," situate near Lake Meacham, and about thirty miles south of Malone. It was originally a small log structure, built by Amos Rice, and then owned and managed by the sturdy Scotchman from whom it took its name. In MacCollom's day it catered only to those who sought good deer hunting and were willing to accept rude accommodations. Game in the vicinity was abundant, and "Mac's" interest for the success of his guests and his skill as a woodsman were so marked that fine sport was always enjoyed. Clarence McArthur succeeded MacCollom, and greatly enlarged and improved the house. But upon his death it was found to be heavily incumbered, and was sold under mortgage foreclosure. Malone creditors were the purchasers, and these subsequently sold to Colonel William C. Skinner, of Hartford, who is the present owner, but who has nothing to do with the management of the hotel. In recent years it has come to entertain a different class of guests — vacationists and idlers rather than hunters. It is a favorite resort for Malone people, especially for motoring parties who go there for a Sunday dinner.

Brighton's first church is the Church of St. John in the Wilderness, near Paul Smiths, and was the outgrowth of services by Episcopalian clergymen stopping at the hotel, held in the hotel parlor from time to time prior to 1876. In August of that year Bishop Doane visited the place, and officiated at services in the hotel. A lot had already been

given for a church by Mr. Smith and Mrs. S. C. Faitoute of New Jersey, and some pledges of funds obtained for building a "log chapel," which was dedicated in August, 1877, though not listed as a mission in the records of the diocese until 1878. The late Dr. E. L. Trudeau had supervision of the erection of the chapel, and except such amounts as were contributed by guests at Paul Smiths the funds were raised by Mrs. Julia A. Livingstone of New York. The chapel originally had a seating capacity of two hundred, which was increased by seventy-five in 1893 through the erection of a transept. The church is free from debt. Services are held in it regularly throughout the summer, but not in winter.

The Adirondack Mission of the Presbytery of Champlain was created in 1889, when and a part of the time since it has included Saranac Lake, Tupper Lake, Piercefield, Moody, Paul Smiths, MacCollom's, Harriestown, Lake Clear, Island Chapel in Upper Saranac Lake, Corey's, Childwold, Guide Board in Waverly, and Santa Clara. A number of the places named have now become independent churches. A church building was erected at Keeses Mill, three miles from Paul Smiths, about 1900, when Rev. Wm. B. Lusk officiated as pastor there until 1906. From that time until 1909 there appears to have been no regular resident pastor, but in the latter year Rev. T. Bertram Anderson became superintendent of the entire mission and pastor of the church at Keeses Mill, which relation he still holds. His territory as superintendent of the mission covers four hundred square miles and embraces nine preaching stations, at all of which except MacCollom's and Santa Clara churches have been built. Divinity students officiate at the various missions throughout the summer season. The cost of maintaining the mission is about three thousand dollars a year, a goodly part of which is subscribed by visitors to the region.

A Methodist Episcopal church on the road between Paul Smiths and Gabriels was erected about 1893, the money therefor having been raised by Mrs. Smith, though herself a Presbyterian. Services are conducted every other Sunday by the clergyman resident at Bloomingdale, who officiates at Rainbow also once a fortnight.

The Church of Angel Gabriel at Paul Smiths was organized in 1894 by Rev. Ferdinand J. Lussier, who was at the time rector of the church at Brandon. It is located about a quarter of a mile from Paul Smiths, and the edifice must have been erected soon after the mission was established, as the church was blessed in 1896 under Rev. Michael

Holland, who, located at Tupper Lake, was then serving the mission. It has since been attended by the priests at Tupper Lake, Brandon, Derrick and Lake Clear Junction.

In addition, there is a Catholic chapel connected with the Sanatorium Gabriels.

Nonresident lands are all wilderness, and necessitate no town expense except when forest fires occur. The possession of such tracts by a town tends to lighten the tax burdens of residents, and in the hope of gaining such advantage Brighton attempted in 1877 to have a township and a half taken from Brandon and added to itself, but the board of supervisors refused to approve.

CHAPTER X

BURKE

Burke was erected from Chateaugay April 26, 1844, being the final partition of Chateaugay, which was mother to all of the towns now comprising the county. It was proposed to call the new division Birney, in honor of the Liberty candidate for President in 1844, but the Legislature evidently preferred the name of the English statesman, and so, disregarding the prayer of the petition, substituted Burke. It is one of the smaller towns in area, assessed as containing 27,463 acres. The population in 1845 was 1,285, which increased to 2,240 in 1860, declined to 1,920 during the civil war, gained two hundred in the next ten years, and then remained practically stationary until 1892, when another decline began. In 1910 the population was only 1,772, but in 1915 had increased to 1,835. Until it was erected into a town the place had been known as West Chateaugay.

Burke is watered principally by brooks and the Little Trout river, which enters the town from Bellmont at the extreme southeastern corner, and takes a northwesterly course into Constable. The Chateaugay river cuts across the extreme northeastern corner of the town, and Trout river across the extreme southwestern corner — hardly more than a mile of each being in Burke. The Rutland Railroad runs through the south third of the town, and has a station nearly midway between the Chateaugay border on the east and Malone on the west. An improved county highway, extending from Malone to Chateaugay, passes through the town in the southern part, and a State road follows the so-called north route, running through Burke Center and Thayer's Corners. Burke was one of the first towns in the county to undertake for itself the construction of stone roads, and has done some excellent work under this system.

Burke's surface is undulating, as no one familiar with its nomenclature or its topography would ever doubt. The locality near the railroad station is the "Hollow;" half a mile distant is the "East Hollow;" a mile north is "Taylor's Hollow;" and a mile or two west of that is "Hawks's Hollow;" while in other districts, wherever a river or a brook flows, there are hollows almost innumerable, but not dis-

tinguished by names. The soil, while not the most productive in the county, is yet of so good an average that intelligent farming is profitable, and consequently the general condition of the people prosperous.

The principal settlement in the town is near the railroad, extending both north and south of the station. Formerly, if not more populous, it was more important industrially, as at one time it had a sawmill, tannery, starch factory and a planing mill, which now are all out of existence. There remain a school house, a hotel, a creamery, a milk shipping station, a feed mill, two or three small shops, a half dozen stores, and a small group of dwelling houses, a Grange hall and an Odd Fellows' hall, and a Methodist and a Catholic church. The residences are generally of a better type and better kept up than are commonly found in so small a place, and testify in their appearance to enterprise and comfortable circumstances on the part of the owners. The place has been greatly improved from its former estate, when pretty much everything was centered either in the "Hollow" or in the "East Hollow," whereas now, the mills having disappeared and stores, hotels and dwellings there having been burned, almost everything is on the hill on the east side of the river, a vastly better location. The hamlet has a gravity system of water works and it and even the farming sections are electrically lighted from the power development in Chateaugay. The population is probably at least three hundred.

At Burke Center, where it seemed until the railroad was built that the larger settlement might be, there are the town house (built in 1851 and 1852), a Presbyterian church, the store of Lorenzo W. Thayer (the same structure built by Joseph Goodspeed in 1828), and a half dozen dwelling houses.

Sun represents merely the center of the activities of George and Henry Jordan a few years ago, when they did a driving business at that point—conducting a large farm, a creamery, a store, shops and a steam sawmill. Nothing now remains except a milk skimming station, the store kept by J. W. Taillon, and two or three residences.

Thayer's Corners lies directly east of Burke Center, near the Chateaugay line. Formerly the Sons of Temperance had a two-story building here, with the first floor used for religious meetings and the second as a lodge room, but now burned. There are ten or a dozen dwelling houses in the locality, and a store. At one time there was a Baptist church, but the society is no longer alive.

The first settlers came mostly from Vermont earlier than 1800, or

nearly a half century before the town was erected, and even before the district was known as West Chateaugay. A few came a little later from Canada, and settled principally in the north part of the town. Gates Hoyt, who was in Chateaugay in 1800 or before, undertook some years afterward to make a list of all who had been in the township at the time of his arrival, but omitted a number. This list included Jehial Barnum, Jr., Azur Hawks, John S. and James S. Allen, Noah Lee and Warren Botsford. To these I am able to add Moses Eggleston, Rufus Jones, Samuel Haight, Israel Thayer, Benjamin and Lewis Graves, Simeon Reed, Jr., and Ira Smith as having been there in 1800 or having arrived soon afterward. Deed dates are not conclusive, of course, for in the period in question settlers usually held their lands only under contract from their initial occupancy until payments under the contracts had been completed, when actual conveyance would be made. Yet John Allen received his deed in 1798, Benjamin Graves in 1799, Mr. Thayer and Mr. Hawks in 1801, Mr. Reed in 1802, Reuben Allen in 1803, and Mr. Smith and Lewis Graves in 1805, while Mr. Thayer, Mr. Hawks, Mr. Haight and Mr. Lee had given mortgages as early as 1798, proving that the section which is now Burke had settlement earlier than any other part of the county except Chateaugay itself. Mr. Barnum was the son of Jehial Barnum, who settled in Bangor about 1807, and came directly from Vermont. He is understood to have been the first settler, probably in 1797, and owned several hundred acres of land—a single sale made by him in 1805 having been five hundred and twenty acres. He was uncle to Phineas T. Barnum, the showman. In the dozen or fifteen years following 1805 arrivals included James Hatch, Ira Covey, Dorastus Fitch, Erastus and Newman Finney, Dr. Stephen F. Morse, Joshua Nichols, James Brewer, John Mitchell, Joel Andrews, Timothy Beaman, Ezra Stiles, Joseph Goodspeed, Reuben Smith (a brother of Ira), William Hilliker, John Twaddle, Peter Bush and Nathaniel and Orada Day, and doubtless others whose names are not recalled. In checking up these lists the contrast with conditions in Bangor is both striking and melancholy. Where Bangor shows a notably large number of descendants of the original stock still abiding there, Burke has scarcely any. Allen, Morse, Fitch, Finney, Jones and Smith are almost, or quite, the only names borne by the early settlers to be found now upon the election registers or assessment rolls of the town, and some even of these perhaps do not trace their lineage to the pioneers, the families of whom have become extinct or

removed elsewhere. Like the pioneers in other towns, they were mainly strong, manly men, fitted to found and manage the affairs of a community upon orderly lines, and give it enterprise and character.

Azur Hawks resided for a long time at the forks of the Fort Covington-Malone road, which locality thus came to take the name "Hawks's Hollow," and was a lieutenant in the State militia in 1808 and a captain in 1809. James S. Allen was the first clerk of the county of Franklin, in 1808. Noah Lee removed to Malone and then to Bangor at an early day. Moses Eggleston lived near Thayer's Corners, and is said to have come from Vermont on horseback, carrying money in a bag, and armed with a pitchfork for its defense. He was an ensign in a militia company in 1808, a captain in the war of 1812, and a lieutenant-colonel in 1818. His company in 1814 appears to have been recruited in Chateaugay, and to have seen no service except for a few days on the march to and from Plattsburgh, which was not reached until after the battle had been fought. The route taken was south from the Chateaugay four corners to near the Bennett place, whence it led east through the forest along a mere trail to the Roberts tavern stand, eight miles east of the four corners. The turnpike was thought to be too near Canada to be safe against attack by the enemy. Of the company's members who resided in the territory now embraced in Burke there were Israel Thayer, first lieutenant, Warren Botsford, Jehial Barnum, Jr., Simeon Hawks and Nathaniel and Orada Day. Addis K. Botsford, formerly school commissioner and until his death a practising lawyer at Saranac Lake, and Elmer Botsford, a prominent attorney at Plattsburgh, as well as Ray Perrigo of Burke, are grandsons of Warren Botsford. Ira Smith had no sons, but Reuben had Samuel, Benjamin, Arthur and John, each of whom left male descendants; and yet the only ones of this line bearing the name Smith now in the town are George A., his three sons and a grandson and his brother Samuel. At one time Reuben and his son, Samuel, owned almost all of the land in and about Burke Hollow, and were proprietors of nearly all of the business concerns there—store, shops, sawmill, etc. Arthur Smith (father of Fred Smith of the Smith House, Malone) and Abram G. Smith (the latter of another family) owned most of the little not in the hands of Reuben and Samuel. Rufus Jones was the grandfather of George, now a merchant. Ezra Stiles, who had been an officer in the war of 1812, was the Methodist class leader in Burke, was one of the early merchants, and later removed to Fort Covington, where he became

customs officer and a militia colonel. He was an unsuccessful candidate for State Senator in 1871, and was an uncle of Ezra Goodspeed, now of Chateaugay, to whom the writer is indebted for a good deal of the information contained in this sketch. Mr. Goodspeed is also a grandson of Jehial Barnum, Jr. Mr. Reed, though married four times, has no known descendants. The only descendant of Israel Thayer, for whom Thayer's Corners was named, now residing in Burke, is Smith W. Thayer, though the latter's father, Lorenzo W., now living in Malone, continues in the mercantile business at Burke Center, and Warren T. Thayer, a grandson of Israel, lives in Chateaugay, and was elected to the Assembly in 1915, 1916 and 1917. Mr. Morse was the first physician in the town, and was the grandfather of A. Cady Morse, former county superintendent of the poor. Joshua Nichols was first judge of the court of common pleas in 1815, and Mr. Mitchell was sheriff in 1822, and a militia lieutenant in 1819. He it was who executed Videto, the county's first murderer, and it is told that upon the occasion he wore his full regimentals, and, mounted on a white horse, sprung the trap with the point of his sword, and then rode straight for his home in Burke. Benjamin Graves was an unsuccessful candidate for the Assembly in 1804. He removed to Plattsburgh, and was three times sheriff of Clinton county. John Twaddle came early from Canada: John B., who is in trade in Malone, is his grandson. Ira Covey also came from Canada, locating in the northwestern part of the town, at the point since called Coveytown. Theodocia Thayer and Alfred Deuel are the only surviving descendants in Burke of Lewis Graves, and Mrs. Lydia McMillan and Mrs. Fred Wood of Joel Andrews. Smith W. Thayer is a great-grandson of Newman Finney, and Austin Finney a grandson. Except for these instances, I think that none of the early settlers have descendants now living in the town.

Later years added a considerable number of stirring and sterling men, among whom it is not easy to overlook Elisha Marks, Abram G. Smith, Martin R. Durkee, Sidney A. Paddock, J. W. and Levi J. Looker, Seymour Brown, Milo Baldwin, Allen Ellsworth, Ezra S. Goodspeed, George B. Smith, L. D. and E. P. Deming, John McKenzie, Edward Mallon, Nathan Mason, John P. Badger, John Featherston, George T. Scovel, George B. Greene, Thomas R. Kane, Robert, John and Nelson W. Johnston, Sheldon A. Ellsworth, William McKenzie, Thomas S. Crawford, Corydon S. Chapman, Isaac B. Farrar, and Everett Brothers—men who with their sons and the sons of the pioneers established or

operated the industries, the hotels and the merchandising of the town for a long period. They filled, too, the town offices generally, and with such carefulness and efficiency that taxes remained low.

Particular mention should be made of the three men identified with the town who attained to greater distinction than any other of its residents, viz., John P. Badger, Fernando Beaman and Philander Deming. Mr. Badger had no prominence and had achieved nothing of consequence until he was approaching forty years of age. He came to the county with his parents from New Hampshire, and in his younger manhood learned the carpenter's trade. Later he was lumberman, merchant and manufacturer of starch. At about the age of thirty-five years he began to take an active interest and part in politics, and almost at once became recognized as the Republican leader in Burke. The town had always been strongly Democratic, but by personal argument and organization Mr. Badger soon converted enough of the electors to Republicanism so that that party gained control, and has held it ever since. Not until Mr. Badger was thirty-six years old did he begin the study of law, and after 1872, in which year he was elected to the Assembly, he completed his course in the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar. He served three years in the Assembly, and then located at Malone, where he continued to reside until his death in 1912. He had a suave and engaging manner, never antagonized any one with bitterness, and always gained his ends by diplomacy and compromise if it was possible to do so without sacrifice of principle. In 1877 he was elected district attorney and held the office for six years. In 1891 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for justice of the supreme court, and failed of success by reason of a deadlock in the convention, which continued for weeks. Mr. Badger came to be regarded as one of the strongest lawyers in the county, and probably the very best before a jury.

Fernando Beaman, a brother of Timothy, who for a long time was one of Burke's most prominent men, died in Michigan in 1882. He was a lawyer, and became a member of Congress. He was appointed United States Senator, but declined the office because of ill health.

Philander Deming, son of Rev. R. R. Deming, who was pastor of the Burke Presbyterian church from 1850 to 1856, was identified with the town only as a resident during his youth and later as a summer visitor to his brothers, Lucius D. and Edward P. He had a decided literary bent, and was the author of a number of short, captivating

Adirondack stories, most of which were first published in the Atlantic Monthly, and then in book form. He became a stenographer, made his home in Albany, and, attending a law trial there, took the evidence in shorthand for practice. During the course of the case a dispute arose concerning some point in the testimony, and the trial judge called upon Mr. Deming to read his notes on the question. That was the beginning of stenographic court reporting, the incident having demonstrated the importance and value of the practice, which was almost immediately thereafter instituted, and has ever since been continued. It would be deemed impossible now to conduct court business without it, and Mr. Deming was its originator. He himself was appointed a court reporter, and so served at Albany for many years—his literary work having been performed in leisure hours or during vacations. He was a gentleman of fine character and striking presence, liberally educated, a graceful writer, and an interesting companion.

But with good citizens bad ones came also or developed there, and at one period the hamlet of Burke, known also as the "Hollow" and for a time as Andrusville, was exceedingly tough. That condition did not continue for a great while, however, and latterly there has been no town in the county with a higher reputation for good citizenship, sobriety and morality. Though it has had few men who attained to eminence, the number proportioned to the entire population who are recognized as notably intelligent, useful in their several walks of life, and trustworthy in anything and everything is decidedly large.

The industries of Burke never included any large establishment, and have consisted almost altogether in such mills and shops as used to be common in every settlement. They have included only a grist mill, saw mills, tanneries, asheries, starch factories, brick yards and stone quarries. With the disappearance of the forests and the discontinuance of the manufacture of potato starch, even these have gone out of existence with the exception of the grist mill and the quarries; and since concrete came into so common use the quarries are idle, or are worked only on a small scale. In addition to the industries above indicated, in years so remote that information on the matter is almost impossible of procurement, Burke had an iron foundry, situate on the Little Trout river about a hundred rods below Hawks's Hollow. It was built by Reuben Allen and Amos Chipman, and is believed to have made, among other wares, stoves and caldron kettles. An attempt was made after abandonment of it as a manufactory to move the building up the

hill. Thirty yoke of oxen were employed in the undertaking, which nevertheless proved a failure. The structure was then taken apart, moved piecemeal, and made into a barn. The history of the establishment as a foundry can not now be ascertained with any definiteness, but it was probably operated for only a short time.

A vague impression apparently prevails that at one time Daniel Smith & Sons had a pottery in Burke, but I have been unable to obtain information decisively confirming it, and, so far as I know conclusively, the only clay product here was brick. Both John Collins and Seymour Brown, and possibly others, operated brick yards years ago.

The first saw mill was probably built by Alexander Church, as he sold a half interest in it in 1811 to James Hatch. It was located nearly west of Burke Center, or about a mile and a half northwest from where the railroad station now is; subsequent operators of it were Simeon Hawks, Walter Dimick and Joseph Goodspeed. It went out of existence in 1858. Other saw mills were: One built by Samuel Smith in the Hollow, at the bridge, which was run afterward by Day & Badger, Day & Greene and William E. Walker; one just below Hawks's Hollow, built by George Keep about 1848 or 1850, and abandoned after two or three years because it was not profitable; one a half a mile farther down the stream, built by William Beaman about 1848 or 1850, and owned later by Talmadge Spencer; one yet farther north, built by David Darling between 1850 and 1855; one in the extreme southwestern part of the town, known as Skeelsborough, probably built by Moses Hutchinson about 1850, and since 1859, until it was carried off by a freshet, owned and run by Sidney A. Paddock, who sold A1 hemlock dimension stuff in 1864, delivered in Malone, at seven dollars a thousand feet—which price was nevertheless more than double that realized by Mr. Goodspeed a dozen or fifteen years earlier; one just south of the railroad, built by Gibson Smith; one built by George S. Adams about 1865, near the tannery, a short distance above the railroad, which was operated afterward for a considerable time by Elisha A. Hare, with Corydon S. Chapman as a partner for a couple of years; one, a gang mill, a mile and a half south of the railroad, built by Henry B. and Elisha B. Smith, of Chateaugay, about 1855, and afterward owned and operated by Mr. Hare; one built in 1860 by Joseph Featherston as a part of the tannery, near the Adams mill, and owned by Sidney W. Gillett, of Malone, from 1864 to 1869, when it burned; one in the extreme southeastern section, built by John McKenzie, of Burke, and

James Jordan, of Chateaugay, about 1864 or 1865, and burned in 1871; one on the same site as the last preceding, built by James Danford about 1873, and from which the machinery was removed to Bellmont something like twenty years later; one north of Thayer's Corners, built by Martin R. Durkee about 1853; one just north of Durkee, built by Amos Aldrich, and operated from 1857 to 1862; a steam mill, built by George and Henry Jordan in the north central part about 1897, and run until 1905; and a small portable steam mill south of Thayer's Corners, operated by Otis S. Witherell and John W. and Daniel Mitchell from about 1884 to 1900. At the present time there is not a single saw mill in Burke.

Martin Durkee was the father of Colonel Charles Durkee of Malone. He was big (weighing nearly three hundred pounds), bright and bluff — his language upon occasion being picturesque, not to say lurid. A brother, Charles, residing in the West, was a United States Senator from Wisconsin, and Governor of Utah. He died in 1870, and a few years ago the Malone Durkees had expectation of realizing a part of the fortune which he was supposed to have had, but the securities which he had been reported to own could never be found. Judge Adams was a Bangor man, and was elected county judge by the Knownothing party in 1855. Simeon Hawks is said to have been engaged with James Hatch in smuggling cattle into Canada for the British in the War of 1812, and the story is told that upon one such expedition, being obliged to cross the Chateaugay river and unable to swim, he was towed over by clinging to the tail of one of the steers. He became a militia ensign in 1817 and a lieutenant in 1820. Joseph Goodspeed was for many years the political boss of Burke, holding the town securely in the Democratic column, and dictating all nominations and the town's affairs generally. He was the lieutenant and representative here of Henry B. Smith, of Chateaugay, and never lost his grip on the town until John P. Badger contested supremacy with him and his son, Ezra, and won against them, though infrequently the Republicans had previously carried it.

With the exception of the feed mill of Hill & Darling near the railroad, which is of recent date, Burke has had only one grist mill. It was built in 1832 by Jehial Barnum, Jr., and Joseph Goodspeed, and is now operated by William McKenzie. Intermediate owners or operators include Eli Goodnow, Samuel Starks, T. L. & Harry Douglass, Albert Stebbins and John McKenzie. The last named (as good a man and

as expert a miller as the county ever had) bought the property in 1860, and ran it until 1877. Just below this mill there had been a building, erected by Mr. Goodnow for a stave mill, and used later by John W. Marks and John P. Badger as a furniture factory, which Mr. McKenzie converted into a mill for making pearl barley. This building was burned.

Burke has had four starch factories. The first was built in the Hollow in 1846 by Elisha Marks for his brother, Ira. Elisha afterward acquired ownership, and ran the mill. Subsequent owners were Myron Derby, and Andrew Day in partnership at different periods with George B. Greene, John P. Badger and Everett Brothers. It was burned under the latter ownership in 1887.

The Sidney Paddock factory in the southwestern part of the town was built prior to 1854, probably by Andrew J. Day. In 1867, when the latter was operating the Marks mill, he invaded the Paddock territory for stock, and the rivalry thus provoked jumped the price of potatoes to forty-five cents per bushel, creating no little excitement and alarm among manufacturers in other towns. The statutes against combinations in restraint of trade had not then been thought of, and a meeting of all the manufacturers in the county was held at Malone to consider the situation. It was finally agreed that Paddock and Day might fight out their own battle as they liked, but that elsewhere forty cents should be the maximum price. Starch sold in that year at better than seven cents a pound.

A factory was built in 1857 east of Burke Center by A. J. Day and William G. Dickinson of Malone. It burned in 1862 or 1863, and was rebuilt by the original owners. It was owned and run later by George T. Scovel alone and in partnership with W. W. & H. E. King of Malone, and with George B. Greene; then by Greene & King, Grant Wilmarth and Morse & Walker, who tore it down.

A fourth factory was built by J. J. Jameson in the northern part of the town, but was run for only a few years. It burned in 1878.

There were asheries of course in an early day; four in all; one by John Mitchell in the northeastern part of the town; one by Daniel Mitchell, near Thayer's Corners; one by Colonel Stiles, near Burke Center; and one by Lewis & Andrus on the Canadian frontier. These bought black salts from the farmers, converted it into pearl ash, and sold the product in Montreal. It was for a long time the only commodity that was equivalent to cash.

The town had tanneries, too, but apparently not as soon after the first settlements as was usual in most places. Nathaniel Day had one in the vicinity of Thayer's Corners, the date of which I have been unable to ascertain. Nathaniel Witherell also had one later in the same locality, and Hezekiah Olin built one about 1850 in the Hollow, east of the bridge, and on the north side of the turnpike, where Hiram Cartwright afterward had a shop and planing mill, and still later James Toland had a cheese factory. A half mile distant, in the East Hollow, Joseph Featherston built one about 1858, which burned in 1860, when he built another south of the railroad, near the Adams saw mill, and combined a saw mill in the same building, together with a shoe and harness shop. This property, which was sold in 1864 to S. W. Gillett of Malone, burned in 1869.

Earlier than 1850 Moses Keefe and George Jordan had a cabinet shop in Taylor's Hollow, east of Burke Center, and at about the same time and in the same vicinity John Taylor had a chair factory, while from 1845 to 1849 Taylor & Baldwin operated a bedstead and wooden bowls factory below the Hawks saw mill, near where Sheldon A. Ellsworth now lives. The bedsteads were the old-fashioned post and rail variety, with seventy-two feet of rope in place of the modern slats and springs. E. F. Bellows had a tub and wheelwright shop near the Hollow, which was burned in 1885, when James Danford built a planing mill on the same site. This was also burned about 1900.

Two quarries of a handsome, durable sandstone have been opened — one in the extreme southwestern and the other in the southeastern part of the town. The former was worked as early as 1850 for stone in building the old Northern Railroad, and then lay idle until 1876, when Sidney A. Paddock, its present owner, proceeded to develop it, and filled large orders from St. Albans, Vt., and from Chateaugay, Saranac Lake, Malone and other places — getting out great smooth flags, window sills, foundation facings, etc. The other was formerly owned by Daniel Crippen, and now by his sons, Martin and Fred. It was worked extensively a few years ago by "Jack" Anderson as lessee, whose principal market was Montreal. At present the Crippens themselves get out fine stone in limited quantities as orders come to them. But with the prevalent use of concrete for walks, curbing and even walls the quarries can not be operated profitably except on special orders where price is less a consideration than appearance.

Burke's hotels have been numerous. The first one was built probably by Charles Dunham, as he had a liquor license in 1805 and 1806,

issued by the town authorities of Chateaugay, and James Constable's diary of his visits to our county in 1805 notes that he stopped there on two occasions. Its location is not determinable, and probably it was not long in existence, as it had no license after 1806. Mr. Constable refers to it in one place as eleven miles from the southeast corner of the town of Constable and five miles from Chateaugay four corners, and elsewhere as if it were near the western border of Burke. Another inn of about the same period was built by James Hatch at least as early as 1806, as he was licensed in that year. It was located at the top of the hill west of the Hollow, and still stands, being occupied at present by William Porter as a residence. Other landlords there after Hatch were John Smith, Samuel Smith and Abram G. Smith, by whose estate the property is now owned. James Hatch was the father of Harry B. Hatch, a pioneer in the town of Franklin, the grandfather of Mrs. O. W. Moody and Harry Hatch of Malone, and the great grandfather of Charles H. Moody of the Franklin House, Malone. He was a militia lieutenant in 1817 and a captain in 1820. He removed to Ellenburgh about 1829, and kept a hotel there until his death.

Moses Eggleston had a hotel early east of the Hollow, and Norman Percy one in North Burke between 1840 and 1850. Joshua Beaman had one at a very early date a half mile west of Thayer's Corners, and Rufus Jones one in a log house just across the road. Chateaugay's town meeting was held in the latter in 1813, and the general election in the former in 1828 and 1832. Joseph Goodspeed had a tavern from 1831 to 1851 near the Center, and during a part of the same period Hiram Miner kept a temperance house where Fred Countryman now resides, about a third of a mile west of Goodspeed's. The sign, "Temperance House," is still partly traceable on the front of the building. Mr. Miner was the father of the wife of Rev. Andrew M. Millar. Prior to the time of Miner this house had been kept by Stephen Cook, and then by Nelson Cook.

Reuben Pike, Sr., had a hotel a mile west of the Hollow, at what is now the Fred Baldwin place. In 1844, as once since then, campaigning was carried on by parties traveling through the county with a four-horse rig, and a stop was made at this hotel. William A. Wheeler was one of the campaigners, and the party "refreshed" at the bar, when the best that the house afforded was served: and out of the incident grew the expression "Pike's best," which everybody used to call for thereafter.

Samuel Smith built a hotel in 1847 or 1848 in the Hollow, on the

east side of the river, kept it himself for a time, and had as successors, "Hank" Smith, George S. Adams, Henry Lord, Reuben Pike, Jr., David Schryer and Mary Wilson; the latter the same woman who kept the Hotel Wilson on Catherine street, Malone, when it was burned in 1913 with so awful a loss of life. The house was at times of a character that was very offensive to the good people of the place, and it burned during the tenancy of Mrs. Wilson.

Other hotels that have been located at the Hollow include one south of the railroad, kept by R. P. Shandrew; one in the N. W. Johnston house, since burned, on the site of Thomas Crawford's present residence, kept by William Heading; one called the Eagle Hotel, the first door east of the Maple Leaf Hotel, kept by Mrs. Arthur Smith, mother of Fred Smith of the Smith House, Malone; and the Maple Leaf Hotel, at the top of the hill on the east side of the river, kept by Henry Lapier. The last named is at present the only hotel in the town.

Burke has had at least nine creameries and two cheese factories. The first of the creameries was built in 1874 a mile west of north from the railroad station by Henry W. Bellows, and others, located in all districts of the town except south of the railroad, by Ralph N. Bassett, C. C. Mason, Eli Darling, Bromley & Cooper, George and Henry Jordan, Woodbury Wentworth and Ketcham & Bassett. One that was at the Hollow, which was afterward the Toland cheese factory, and one in the eastern part of the town are out of existence. The second cheese factory is a feature of the milk shipping station at the railroad, where at the height of the season a million and a half pounds of milk are received per month, and at one time fifty to sixty thousand pounds of cheese made. The establishment's product now is candy. Some of those who have been proprietors of creameries additional to those who were builders are: Finney & Bromley, Wallace Pearson, Wallace Lyman, Jerome Coonley, Roy Clayton, the Columbia Creamery Company, Marshall White, Fred Turner, Myron Avery, A. H. Fay, Judson Santamo, Willard D. Williamson and Karl Walbridge. Fifteen to eighteen years ago the value of the product of these creameries averaged perhaps twelve to fifteen thousand dollars each per year, which the business of the milk shipping station must have lessened a good deal.

Probably the first store in Burke was that of Joseph Goodspeed near the Center, built in 1828, though Ashbel N. Sanford is sometimes credited with having preceded him. If Sanford was in fact in trade it was before 1815, at a point west of Thayer's Corners. John Mitchell had

a store on the Canadian frontier, in the extreme northeastern part of the town, but I think not until as late as about 1837. The place, but not the building, is the same that Minnie Perkins lately occupied, with no enviable reputation. Since Mitchell's time there have been, and are now, other "line" stores to the west, the buildings being partly in Canada and partly in New York. These have been kept by many different parties — Soper & Gurley, J. J. Jameson, Lewis & Andrus, Seymour L. Wyman, Leonard and John Bush, Cartwright & Perrigo, George Anderson and John Helm and others. The Bush store was burned some years ago, but four remain, viz.: J. J. Jameson's, John Patterson's, John B. Flynn's and Minnie Perkins's, now closed because she is in prison. Some of these were altogether respectable and legitimate in their business, though always when the profit seemed greater than the risk were a cloak for smuggling operations by their customers — which, of course, is not necessarily a reflection upon the proprietors. Others of these stores, whose stocks consisted largely of "Kentucky hardware," were now and again mere drinking resorts, and an offense to the community.

Merchants at Burke Center, besides Mr. Goodspeed, have included Ezra Stiles, Ezra Goodspeed, Thomas Williams, Dr. William Golding, Finney & Scovel and Lorenzo W. Thayer, whose store building is the same that Mr. Goodspeed erected ninety years ago; and at the Hollow, where there was little trading until 1848, Joseph Goodspeed, Samuel Smith and Elisha Marks as partners, and later Taylor & Mitchell, Marks & Derby, Lewis Arthur, Ezra S. Goodspeed, Day & Badger, Soper & Adams, Warren Clark, Lyman Brown, Everett Brothers, George B. Greene, William Day and Harvey Harrington. George A. Smith and George Jones are merchants there at the present time.

Daniel Mitchell had a store at Thayer's Corners, which the tornado of 1856 demolished, and which was rebuilt to be "storm proof." The same building is there yet, and is occupied by Daniel Gillett.

Burke has known at least two days of great excitement — one June 30, 1856, and the other July 4, 1861. The story of each is unusual and stirring. In the afternoon of the date first stated the storm known as the Chateaugay tornado, which has never been equaled in the history of this section except by the whirlwind that tore through the wilderness in the southern part of our county in 1845, developed near the western border of the town, but did little damage west of Hawks's Hollow. An eyewitness of its origin told afterward how he saw two clouds

forming, one in the northwest and the other in the southwest, and, rapidly converging, meet with a resultant wind which swept eastwardly to Lake Champlain, but with diminished fury after it had passed Chateaugay. Its path was narrow, but within that limit it wrought awful havoc. Fences, buildings and forests were leveled. A count made two days later showed nearly two hundred buildings between the west line of Burke and Chateaugay four corners blown down, unroofed or moved from their foundations; and this included only the structures that had been practically destroyed. From the Constable line to Burke Center the damage was less than from the latter point east, but at the Center the store of Keeler & Stewart and the school house were unroofed and several dwelling houses wrecked. Thence the wind seems to have taken its course at a higher level until it neared Thayer's Corners, where it trended lower, and the store of Daniel Mitchell was utterly destroyed and its contents scattered. Some of the goods that it had contained were found later in the town of Clinton, ten miles or more east. From Thayer's Corners on beyond Chateaugay village hardly a building escaped. The only person killed was Jeremiah Thomas at Thayer's Corners, who was struck by a timber from Daniel Mitchell's store. He had only recently sold his farm, and was about to move west.

The other day in question was when Hiram Cartwright and other sympathizers raised a secession flag at the Hollow. The flag had been painted by William Hollenbeck. The time was when the Hollow was deemed one of the hardest places in the county, and the day was doubtless the wildest that Burke ever knew. It is said that there were two hundred men drunk there on that day, and drunk in no ordinary degree, but ravingly so. The men who were back of the flag raising armed themselves, assembled at the foot of the pole, and declared that they would shoot any one who should attempt to haul down the flag. Word of the affair reached Malone, and a company of sober men, quite as thoroughly in earnest as the rabble at Burke, was recruited, largely from the railroad machine shops, to go to Burke for the purpose of tearing down the rag. Time was necessarily consumed in making preparations and in waiting for the train, and in the meantime William B. Donihee, then a law student, was sent to Burke by Francis D. Flanders to warn the crowd of what was impending, and with admonition to lower the flag. By furious driving Mr. Donihee arrived in time, and just as the train pulled into the station Cartwright and his friends had felled the pole, when the flag was removed, and secreted in a drain pipe in Cart-

wright's cellar. Any other course would undoubtedly have precipitated bloodshed. It is pleasant to be able to note that the emblem was never again displayed.

Burke has a lodge of Odd Fellows (Shiloh No. 750), organized in 1896, which has a present membership of sixty-eight. Its hall, near the railroad station, owned by the order, was burned a few months ago, but has been rebuilt on larger and better lines than the original structure.

Burke Grange, No. 932, was organized in 1902, and has nearly two hundred members. Its building, owned by the organization, is located near the railroad station.

Presbyterianism or Congregationalism in Burke was one with that of Chateaugay until 1845, when, upon the erection of Burke as a town, twenty-six members of the mother church (which had been formed in 1816) were granted letters of dismission to form a Congregational church in the new town. Previous to this separation, and, indeed, for a few years following it, the same pastor served both societies—the usual place of worship in Burke having been the Morse school house, near the Center. In 1850 work was begun upon a house of worship in the same vicinity, which was dedicated in 1853. It was the first church building in the town, and it was improved in 1860, and again in 1872. It was struck by lightning and burned June 22, 1901. A year later the present edifice, finished in natural woods and with memorial windows—a very attractive church home—had been reared in its place. The membership of the church is now about one hundred and fifty, of whom one-third are non-residents. The form of organization was changed from Congregational to Presbyterian in 1875. For a few years the old Free Will Baptist Church in North Burke has been in the possession of the Presbyterians, and services in it are held regularly by the pastor of Burke Center.

The history of early Methodism in Burke is also interwoven with that of Chateaugay—Burke having been within the Chateaugay circuit or a mission for more than forty years before it became an independent charge, which status was surprisingly late as measured by the establishment of similar relations in other towns no more important. While there is no conclusively sure record bearing upon the point, it is believed that Methodist services were held in West Chateaugay (now Burke) in 1802 by a circuit rider, though probably there was no approach to regularity of visitation until about 1831; and it was not until 1869 that the place had a conference appointment of a resident preacher, who

must have regretted the assignment, for in 1872 he (Rev. Waly P. Hall) was charged with scandalous conduct, and subjected to a most annoying prosecution. The court, however, fully exonerated him. A church building near the railroad was erected in 1870, and was remodeled in 1903. From 1869 to 1885 the pastor here served the church at Bellmont Center also, and for the past twenty-five years or such a matter has officiated at Coveytown, which has a separate church organization, incorporated in 1890.

The Baptist church was an offshoot of the society of the same denomination which was formed in Chateaugay in 1817, though not incorporated until 1848. Between these dates the organization had only a languishing existence, and was without a pastor for considerable periods. In 1848 the membership in both towns was eighty-eight, two-thirds or more of whom were in Burke. These formed a new society, and in 1852 began the erection of a church edifice at Burke Center. The building burned in 1855, and was at once rebuilt of brick, though not finished until 1859. The membership showed little loss or gain for several years, but in 1864 the society reported that "as a church we are spiritually dead," and that it had had no preaching for two years. In 1867, however, there seemed to be a revival of interest and activity for two or three years, following which the number of members decreased, and twenty years later they numbered hardly more than a score. The membership when the society was strongest having been located largely in the eastern part of the town, the church building at the Center was sold in 1874 to the Roman Catholics, following which services were held for a time in Temperance Hall at Thayer's Corners. In 1877 the stone building erected by Daniel Mitchell, after the tornado, for a store was purchased, and converted into a church, finished and dedicated in 1879. The society having gone out of existence about 1901, the building has become a store again.

A Free Will Baptist Church was organized in 1870 in the northern part of the town, within a half a mile of the Canadian line, and Elder Richard Parks of Dickinson was its first pastor. Rev. Marshall White, since removed to Virginia, also served it for a number of years. Services were held at first in the school house, but a church building was soon erected. The society grew to a membership of about forty, but became inactive nearly thirty years ago, and finally died altogether. Its church building is now in possession of the Presbyterians, and services are held in it regularly by the pastor at Burke Center.

The Wesleyan Methodists have had two church organizations in Burke — one joined with the Bangor and Burke circuit (which included also districts in Fort Covington, Moira and Westville), and the other the North Burke and Chateaugay Wesleyan Methodist Church. The former worshiped at first in the school house near Coveytown, but now have a little chapel of their own in the same vicinity, where Carlos Hill, a local preacher, has officiated ever since it was erected. The other Wesleyan church was about midway between Thayer's Corners and the Canadian frontier. It was built in 1875, and was blown down in 1888, when the organization was practically abandoned — its members affiliating with a society of the same denomination at Powers Court, Que.

St. George's Church (Roman Catholic) was formed in the early part of 1874 through the activities of Rev. Father De Pauw, then of Chateaugay. The church at the Center, theretofore occupied by the Baptists, was purchased at a cost of eight hundred dollars, and was remodeled in 1898. From 1887 to 1918 Burke was combined with Constable as a mission, the rector residing at the latter place, but is now an independent charge. The church building at the Center was abandoned and demolished in 1906, and a fine new edifice erected at Burke proper, which was dedicated in 1907. There are one hundred and five families in the parish.

CHAPTER XI

CHATEAUGAY

Chateaugay was erected as a town in Clinton county from Plattsburgh and Champlain March 15, 1799, and at first included only four townships of the old Military Tract. The name was spelled "Chateuaga" in the act of incorporation. In 1801 the boundaries were extended by act of the Legislature to include all of the territory now comprising Constable, Fort Covington and Bombay and the northern parts of Malone, Bangor and Moira. In 1802 another change was made, by which the town came to include all of what now comprises Franklin county with the exception of the small tract annexed from St. Lawrence in 1913, and including also the town of St. Armand in Essex county. In 1805 the erection of Harison (now Malone) left Chateaugay to include only what is now itself, two townships in Clinton county, and Burke, Bellmont, Franklin and St. Armand. In 1808 the townships in Clinton county were detached; in 1822 St. Armand was set off from Franklin county and annexed to Essex; and by the erection of Bellmont, Burke and Franklin, Chateaugay has been reduced to barely more than half a township, so that in area it is one of the smallest towns in the county.

The etymology of the name used to be stated in all soberness as "chateau" and "gay," said to signify "gay castle." There would seem at first thought to be the same sense, or lack of sense, in this as in the jocular derivation of the word horseradish from the Latin "mare" and "radix," since in each there is a combination of an English word with a foreign. But if we assume the Canadian statutory spelling of the word, viz., Chateaugai, as that which obtained in France, the alleged signification may be justified. Even then, however, it were far better to make the translation "hospitable house" or "cheerful house" than "gay castle." Concerning the local origin of the name the truth was brought out a few years ago by Miss Annie Jack, of Chateaugay Basin, Que., in a letter to the Franklin County Historical Society. More than a century and a quarter before any white person is known to have set foot in our town of Chateaugay Charles LeMoyne, the founder of the most eminent family in Canada, received a royal grant of land fronting

two leagues on the St. Lawrence and extending back three leagues from the river, and he named this seignory Chateaugay from a place in France. Lying at the mouth of the river which now bears the same name, the name apparently attached to the stream, and, following it southward, came to be applied to the town when it was settled, and then to the lakes also. As to the proper spelling of the name, Miss Jack notes that DeSalaberry, who was said to be an excellent French scholar, wrote it "Chateaugua," while in the statutes of Canada it appears as "Chateaugai." The popular spelling in Canada would seem now to be "Chateauguay," though Miss Jack says that until half a century ago it was as we write it here. Formerly the town was sometimes called Seventh Town, because it was township number seven of the Old Military Tract.

As the geographies used to phrase it, the surface of Chateaugay is diversified. There are hills, ravines and streams, with broad reaches of almost level lands. The Chateaugay river enters the town at a point midway between its southeastern and southwestern corners, and, trending westwardly, traverses almost the entire length of the town, affording many good water powers along its course. For a good part of the way it flows between walls of rock, rent apart by some convulsion of nature or cut through by the ceaseless wear of water, towering in some places two hundred feet above the river's bed. A couple of miles above the village the waters fall almost perpendicularly over a cliff something like fifty feet in height, and a couple of miles below the village, until dammed for a power development, it flowed through a chasm almost rivaling that at Ausable in depth and grandeur. At one time thirty-odd years ago walks and stairways were built there, and a summer hotel erected, which attracted many visitors and had many guests until the death of R. A. Jackson, who had been the life of the enterprise, left it without a manager, and it also died as a resort. Other streams are: The Marble river, flowing northwestwardly through the town to a junction with the Chateaugay, a couple of miles south of the Canadian border; the Boardman brook, having a large spring in the town as its source, and emptying into the Marble river; the Alder brook, the Bailey brook, the Collins brook and other smaller brooks in various districts.

There is an intermittent spring a short distance east of the village, just north of the railroad. When in flow the discharge is considerable, but, regardless either of the time of year or of the conditions of drouth or flood, it has gone dry at intervals from time immemorial, stopping

abruptly and completely. Then, perhaps after a few months or perhaps after a year or two, it resumes its flow, usually requiring some days to regain its natural volume.

The Rutland Railroad traverses the central part of the town from east to west. The construction of the line at this point presented a difficult and expensive problem—a fill having to be made at the Chateaugay river which required the handling of half a million cubic yards of earth and the building of a tunnel three hundred feet long and twenty-five feet wide to carry the river. This tunnel extends through solid rock, and has an arched roof of masonry. The two pieces of work consumed five months in time and a hundred and thirty thousand dollars in money.

One of the first roads into Franklin county was the old military turnpike from Plattsburgh, which became the stage route to Ogdensburg, and which has now been transformed into a State highway. At first it led northerly from a point in the present village to Brayton Hollow, and later from near the old Roberts tavern stand (now in the town of Clinton) past the Bennett place and across the river at High Falls, and so on to a junction with the present road about two miles west of the village. It was some years later that the bridge was built at Douglass Hollow, and still later that the old covered bridge was erected. Besides the main State highway, another is booked for building from the village north to the international boundary, where it is to connect with the Canadian system of improved roads, and a county highway runs from the village south to Chateaugay lake.

Though Chateaugay has but little deep, rich soil, its average fertility is high, and the town is one of the very best agriculturally in the county. It is our largest and best potato market, the potato crop alone bringing the farmers a hundred thousand dollars in a good year, and it ranks well in dairying and cattle shipping also. Because of these and other conditions, including dairy returns, Chateaugay is, I think, as well circumstanced a town as we have; and, if the county clerk's records were examined analytically, I believe that they would show as few judgments and mortgages proportioned to the population as any town in the county.

Chateaugay is not only our oldest town as regards date of erection, but in actual settlement as well. Township number seven of the Old Military Tract was surveyed in part in 1795, and Benjamin Roberts, from Vermont, and Nathan Beman, of Plattsburgh, having been favor-

ably impressed by the country while assisting in the survey, determined to locate the next year. A mere path had been cut through the woods from Beekmantown, and following this Mr. Roberts returned with one employee in February, 1796, to make sugar preparatory to bringing in his family later. While on the survey he had erected a rude hut, at a point between the present village and Marble river, to house the family upon its arrival. Returning to Plattsburgh in April, he started with his wife and children and Levi Trumbull, Joshua and Kincaid Chamberlain, Ethan Roberts and Jared Munson, as employees for his new wilderness home. A yoke of oxen drawing a sled and a pair of steers were to serve them for transportation, but one of the oxen gave out at Beekmantown, and as much as possible of the party's outfit was then loaded upon the odd ox and the steers, while each of the men "backed" what he could, and, the father toting a child and the mother carrying a babe in her arms, the journey was resumed on foot. The distance remaining to be covered was twenty odd miles, and five and a half days were spent in making it. At the destination only an unroofed hut offered a shelter and a home. All of the furniture, even to the forks and plates, had to be wrought out of wood by hand, and food itself, which was principally pork and flour, could be had only from Plattsburgh except for the game that could be taken from the streams and forest. There was neither money nor means of transportation for bringing large supplies from Plattsburgh at any one time, and thus the one remaining ox was kept on the road almost constantly through the summer, an entire week being necessary for a round trip. Nathan Beman came on and returned to Plattsburgh a number of times during the summer, but did not bring his family until autumn. Mr. Roberts moved in 1806 or before over into what is now the town of Clinton, where he kept a tavern for a number of years. Mr. Beman had as a youth guided Ethan Allen in 1775 into Fort Ticonderoga; and in a letter to the *Palladium* in 1835 he confirmed the popular version of the phrasing (sometimes discredited) of Allen's demand of surrender—"In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Mr. Beman was sold out under foreclosure in 1811, and died in Chateaugay in 1850.

Within the three or four years following 1796 Lewis Ransom, Jacob Smith, Silas Pomeroy, Peleg Douglas, Thomas Smith, Jonathan and Ralph Shepard, Jabez Willey, Obed Rust, Justin Day, Amasa and Sebius Fairman, David Mallory, Aaron Beman, Elisha Howard, Gates

Hoit, Samuel Stoughton, William Bailey and others arrived, so that in 1799 the population had become large enough, considering the distance to the seat of town government in Champlain, to warrant the erection of the locality into a separate town. In 1800 the inhabitants numbered 443, with an increase in 1810 to 625 notwithstanding Malone, Constable and Dickinson, with an aggregate population of 2,094, had been detached either directly or indirectly between the two periods. The fluctuations in the town's population have been remarkable—losses in five years having run as high as thirty-five per cent., and gains in an equal length of time having been ninety-one and once even one hundred and three per cent. The greatest percentage of loss was between 1810 and 1814, and is explicable only by removals on account of the war. In 1820 the fugitives must have returned with reinforcements, as there was a gain for this period from 407 to 828 inhabitants. The population at some other periods has been: 2,016 in 1830; 2,824 in 1840; 1,952 in 1845, when Burke with 1,285 inhabitants had been set off; 3,728 in 1850, when men at work on the then new railroad must have been counted; 3,183 in 1860, followed by a loss of 310 during the civil war. In 1865 and in 1910 the population stood at exactly the same figure, viz., 2,840, though it had fluctuated between times a hundred or two either way. By the enumeration of 1915 the population was 2,903, of whom 112 were aliens.

The earliest settlements had been almost altogether along what was afterward the stage route, extending through the central part of the town from its eastern border through Burke (then West Chateaugay) to what is now the Malone line.

The town records for 1810 show a hundred and fifty dollars of the poor moneys was appropriated for the purchase of a merino ram for the use of the town, but if anything else of notable interest outside of the licensing of taverns and of individual effort occurred from the date of the town's first settlement down to the time of the war of 1812 I have been unable to learn the fact. Its citizenry in this period was of the same type that we have met in the sketches of other towns, and possibly averaging a bit better in native force and shrewdness. Nearly all were Vermonters, to whom a considerable body of French Canadians were added at about the time of the Papineau rebellion, in 1837 to 1840, while after the completion of the railroad in 1850 large numbers of Irish who had been employed on the work took up lands and made their homes here. If the quality of citizenship which had obtained at the

original settlement deteriorated, the less said about it the better, except that the deterioration which I have in mind was not due either to the French or the Irish admixture. The early Irish in particular were undoubtedly rough, and dearly loved their dram and a "shindy," so that it was an unusual holiday when a dozen to a score of fights did not occur. But education and the sobriety that the church and property ownership induce have changed all this, and the Irish element has become really one of the best in the place. Not only residents of Chateaugay, but people in other places where the records of some of Chateaugay's former residents are known, will readily understand the loss in character to which I refer, and will comprehend without explanation why particular mention of a number of men of prominence can not well be made.

In not a few cases whole families have become extinct locally, either by death or removal. Obed Rust was the grandfather of Dr. Elisha A. Rust of Moira, and the greatgrandfather of Dr. Aloney Rust of Malone, while others of his descendants are still living in Chateaugay and Burke. Thomas Smith was the son of Jacob, who had been a revolutionary soldier, as he himself served in the war of 1812, with the rank of colonel. He was the father of Henry B., Eli B. and Elisha B., all of whom became men of affairs, and were leaders in pretty much everything in the town for a good many years. Gates Hoit was a soldier in the war of 1812, county clerk in 1809 to 1811 and again in 1813 to 1815, represented Clinton and Franklin counties in the Assembly in 1810, 1811, 1812 and 1818, was the right arm of Governor Tompkins here during the war of 1812, and was among the foremost in preparing Franklin county for defense in that conflict. He was also in the confidential service of the federal government, or, in other words, a spy; and because of such service he claimed to have suffered financially in expenses and losses to the amount of \$1,397, for which he petitioned Congress to reimburse him. Twenty years later that body did vote him three hundred dollars, but though he persisted in demanding more it was never granted — the charge having been preferred against him that he had been engaged during the war, in connection with Augustus Douglas and Samuel Percy, in smuggling cattle across the border to the enemy. Mr. Hoit's answer was that this action had been employed merely as a cover for his operations as a spy, enabling him to get into Canada and ascertain conditions there without incurring suspicion. One lot of cattle that he had started for Canada was seized south of the border by United

States customs officials, but before they could be driven to safety were wrested from the officers by a British raid. It is told as an incident of this affair that an American soldier leveled his musket at Mr. Douglas and would have taken his life had not John Day struck the gun aside at the instant of its discharge, thus sending the bullet wild. Mr. Hoit acted for a long time as the selling and collecting agent for owners of Chateaugay lands who lived in Albany, New York and elsewhere. He was the grandfather of Mrs. G. G. Gurley of Malone. William Bailey, also a conspicuous personage, an extensive land owner, and engaged in many activities, came from Dutchess county in 1796 or 1797. The house in which he lived was on Depot street and still stands. He was the father of Admiral Theodorus Bailey, the hero of the taking of New Orleans in 1863, who was born in Chateaugay in 1805. Mr. Bailey was elected by Clinton and Essex counties to the Assembly in 1801 and by Clinton alone in 1805, was first judge of the court of common pleas in 1806, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress the same year. About 1803 or 1804 he opened the Bellows ore mine in Bellmont, and built a forge near the High Falls in Chateaugay. He is said to have built a paper mill also at about the same time near the same point, but accounts are at variance as to whether this mill was ever operated, and possibly it never existed. He built, too, a saw mill and the Douglass grist mill in 1806 or earlier. He removed to Plattsburgh in 1811, and died there in 1840. While in Chateaugay he owned one or two slaves. Justin Day located near what is now the Burke line, and had four sons, to each of whom he gave a farm. John, one of the sons, was the father of Henry S., recently deceased at ninety years of age, and the last survivor of the family. Aaron Beman became sheriff in 1833, and after the expiration of his term made his home in Malone. Isaac Sebring, though never an actual resident, his home and business having been in New York city, one of whose districts sent him to the Assembly in 1809, 1810 and 1811, was intimately associated with the affairs of the town, and passed a good deal of time there. He and Theodorus Van Wyck, also of New York, were joint owners of several thousand acres of land in the town as early as 1806, and still earlier made many mortgage loans to settlers who were in need. Mr. Sebring evinced a zealous interest in the organization of the Congregational church, and besides giving liberally himself to erect a church building secured considerable subscriptions for it from his city friends. He was the grandfather of Dr. John S. Van Vechten and Mrs. Nellie Munger.

It is impracticable of course to follow the history of all of the pioneers and their families, but mention must be made of a few of the second generation who became especially prominent. Chief of these was Henry B. Smith, the son of Thomas, who began business life as a merchant, branched out into lumbering and real estate investment, became first judge of the court of common pleas in 1843, and was State Senator in 1852 and 1853, deputy collector of customs at Chateaugay for a long period, and collector of the district of Champlain from about 1853 to 1861. He was a keen, farsighted business man, a capable and controlling politician, and remarkably successful in all of his undertakings. His fortune at the time of his death was probably the largest that any one in the county had accumulated up to that time. Gideon Collins, who came in 1803, was first judge of the court of common pleas, and his son, George C., a man of the highest character and of excellent abilities, was school commissioner from 1869 to 1871. The latter was the father of William L. of Chateaugay and of Grant G. of Malone. Though of a still later generation, Daniel F. Soper and George G. Gurley left their impress upon the place, and afterward became prominent in Malone. The former was elected sheriff in 1860, and the latter in 1863. Others of worth and prominence include Daniel S. Coonley, Dr. Hial S. Farnsworth, Major John A. Sabin, John Hughes, James Mitchell, Dr. William Mott, John McCoy, Levi N. Stevens (whose son, Henry, has become one of the leading attorneys of Los Angeles, Cal.), and of course others too numerous to mention, though it must not be omitted to name Dr. A. M. Phelps, who, though located here for only a short time, was yet an appreciable factor in the town, and afterward, as a practitioner in New York city, became one of the most brilliant and skilful surgeons in the State.

The Roberts, Douglas, Douglass (there were two distinct lines), Smith and Beman families were prolific, and some of them addicted to the perpetuation of favorite Christian names to the degree that there were John first, second, third and fourth, and Samuel first, second and third. There was a good deal of intermarrying, and relationships became close and then involved. The survivors to-day are pathetically few.

Chateaugay was an important point on the northern frontier in the war of 1812. At the very beginning of the conflict a detachment of regulars under Colonel John E. Wool (afterward a general in the war with Mexico and in the civil war) and Colonel Snelling was stationed

in the northern part of the town for a short time. In the winter of 1813 a smaller body of troops under Captain Braddum York was there, and at this time a petition, signed by Gates Hoit and others, and approved by Captain York, was presented to the Governor, praying for the completion of a block house, already partly built, and with timber and other material for it assembled on the ground. The Governor subsequently sent Mr. Hoit one hundred dollars for the project, which had been consummated by the people themselves before the receipt of the money. This block house was situate on the west side of the road, about three-quarters of a mile north of the Four Corners, and not far from Marble river. Captain David Erwin's company was stationed at it for a time. Afterward another block house, called Fort Hickory, was built in the northeastern part of the town, and in it Samuel Hollenbeck alone stood off a party of Canadians who attempted its capture. In the late summer of 1813 General Hampton arrived with an army of several thousand men, who camped on the ground now bounded by the railroad on the south and by Depot street on the east; at a point on the Johnston farm, about forty rods north of the Catholic church; and in the vicinities of the two block houses. During this period there was a skirmish with British invaders or raiders on the Coonley farm, now almost in the heart of the village, in which the enemy was driven off. Six Americans are said to have been killed, while the British loss is unknown. Local tradition attributes the attack to a purpose to draw the Americans into an ambush in Canada. It was from Chateaugay that General Hampton invaded Canada, only to be humiliatingly defeated by a greatly inferior force, and shamefully driven back to his encampments. After his criminal withdrawal of his army from Chateaugay to Plattsburgh in the autumn of 1813, in practical desertion of General Wilkinson, with whom it had been planned that he should operate against Montreal, other smaller bodies of troops occupied Chateaugay from time to time (a detachment from General Wilkinson's army under Colonel Bissell comprising one of them) until evacuation in February, 1814, when the British poured in for a day or two — proceeding east as far as Marble river, and seizing a good deal of private property as well as military stores that had been abandoned by the Americans. Not a little of the private belongings so taken was rum. Sickness had prevailed to an alarming degree in General Hampton's army, and something like fifty soldiers were buried near the lot on which Thomas Eaton now lives on Depot street, and perhaps an equal or a larger number on the Johnston farm. The gruesome work of burial was performed by John Day. The block

house near Marble river was burned at about the close of the war, supposedly set on fire by a Canadian.

The next diversion after the war was scheming for bounties on noxious animals. In 1817 the town voted bounties additional to those offered by the State and county for wolves, "painters," bears, foxes and even crows, blackbirds and squirrels. The amount voted for a wolf was fifteen dollars, for a panther thirty dollars, for a fox four dollars, and for a crow one dollar. The amount to be paid by the town for a wolf was later increased to twenty dollars, making with the State and county bounty sixty dollars for each wolf killed. But the hunters were not satisfied to receive simply what they might honestly claim under the system, and, operating with collusive officials, would collect a number of bounties on a single pate, or even palm off dogs' heads for those of wolves. To reconcile resident taxpayers to these fraudulent practices, the hunters paid the taxes of these, and thus the State at large and non-resident land owners were the only ones who suffered in money, though it must be assumed that others must have lost in self-respect. The story of these frauds is told more fully in another chapter.

Chateaugay has not been without its calamities and tragedies. On July 4, 1841, while firing a national salute on Depot street, the man whose part was to thumb the vent of the cannon became careless, with the result that when the next charge was rammed home fire caught it prematurely, and Cornelius Hugaboom (father of Samuel G. of Malone) was so horribly burned that he died, and a man named Mason had his arm torn off — the injury proving fatal. The ramrod that was torn out of the hands of these two struck a girl at the hotel on the corner below, and injured her severely. The girl was one of a group of twenty-six assembled on the hotel balcony to represent the different States.

At Brayton Hollow about 1850 two young men and three young ladies — James Ayers, Garret Percy, Maria Crippen, Eunice Dailey and Sophronia Percy — were enjoying a boat ride on a mill pond, when the boat struck a submerged limb and overturned. All were drowned. Hundreds gathered to join in the search for the bodies, two of which were recovered where the water was less than four feet deep. Mrs. Matilda Foster, the fortune teller of Burke, was called to direct the search, and is said to have pointed out the place where some of the bodies would be found. The event occasioned widespread horror and sorrow, and the funeral services for all of the victims, held in a grove in the vicinity, were attended by practically every person in town.

In October, 1851, Willie, son of John Kane, aged four years, wandered

from his home in the southern part of the town. The father and neighbors searched vainly for him through the night and the two succeeding days, when some wretch, callous to the father's grief and anxiety, gave a further tragic phase to the case by insinuating that, the ground having been covered foot by foot for a considerable distance without finding the child, the father must have killed him in a paroxysm of rage, and secreted the body. Philander Deming told the story graphically in one of his Adirondack tales some twenty years later — how Mr. Kane instantly called a meeting at the school house, and with amazing calmness and yet righteously indignant confronted those assembled, denying with dignity the aspersion, and characterizing it as a lie. The search was resumed after a few days, when "Logan" (Elijah Heading of Bellmont), while on his way to join the searchers, stumbled upon the body on the bank of Little Trout river, three miles from Mr. Kane's home. The child was the brother of Mrs. John R. Bush and of Harvey Kane of Malone.

In 1856 a tornado swept through the central part of Chateaugay. An account published at the time stated that in the village there was "complete desolation; not a building escaped injury, and many were completely destroyed," while farther east in the town sixty to seventy structures were destroyed or seriously damaged, and to the west like devastation was wrought. In the village alone one hundred and twenty-eight dwelling houses, four stores and the Catholic church were wrecked, and the Methodist and Presbyterian churches and three school houses were injured. Many were made destitute, and relief was provided by contributions from Malone and other places. In August, 1885, a wind and hail storm broke large quantities of window glass and severely damaged the crops of more than sixty farmers and many gardens. The estimated loss was thirty thousand dollars.

In 1858, when a new Baptist church was in course of erection, the roof timbers fell, and injured a dozen workers — some of them very severely.

During the 1868 campaign the Grant and Colfax Tanners' Club of Malone attended a political rally at Chateaugay, wearing their uniforms and carrying banners and torches. Party spirit ran high everywhere, and in few places was partisanship more virulent than in Chateaugay. After parading through the principal streets of the village the procession was entering the hall where the speaking was to occur when a gang of toughs directed a shower of brickbats and stones upon the members. A number of persons were badly cut and bruised, one of whom (Millard Greeno of Malone) so severely that he never recovered.

A fire in the business section of the village in 1867 wiped out property of the estimated value of twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1891 the Douglas tannery, employing a hundred and fifty men, was burned, with a claimed loss to the owners of sixty-five thousand dollars and the loss to the village of an industry whose pay-roll was five hundred dollars per day, and that had contributed largely to its prosperity. In January, 1893, with the wind blowing a gale and the temperature at twenty-five degrees below zero, a fire swept eastward from River street, destroying the entire business quarter on the north side of Main street, with first figures of loss placed at a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, though this was probably an overestimate. Yet a fourth fire in 1915, west from River street, involved a loss of about twenty-five thousand dollars.

The village of Chateaugay was incorporated in 1868. Its present (1915) population is 1,196, which is a gain of 151 since 1910. The place has about everything needed to make it attractive and residence in it comfortable. It has a strong bank quartered in a fine building, one of the best school houses and the very best town house in the county, good church buildings, a gravity system of water works, established in 1880 by a private corporation with a capital of ten thousand dollars, which takes its supply from springs that are the source of Boardman brook, and which affords a good pressure for fire purposes. The village is electrically lighted, its main street is brick paved, and since 1895 it has had a public sewer system. Its store buildings are principally two and three story brick structures of a substantial character, and the mercantile establishments are enterprising and well stocked. The town house is the outgrowth of a benefaction of William Johnston, Jr., who bequeathed six thousand dollars to build it. But the town determined that if it were to have anything of the kind it would have nothing less than a structure that should be adequate and entirely satisfactory. It therefore voted three separate appropriations, aggregating thirty-four thousand dollars, to add to the bequest, and proceeded in 1910 to erect an edifice in which the two polling places are accommodated, and containing an office for the town clerk and a large assembly hall for town meetings, with rooms to rent for a post-office and other business uses, and a cosy and neat theatre, with a seating capacity of more than six hundred, for entertainments.

In a historical sermon in 1876 the pastor of the Presbyterian church stated that the first religious service in Chateaugay was held in 1801 or 1802 by a Presbyterian clergyman named Huntington, and that the

organization of the Congregational church, in 1816, was effected by Rev. Ashbel Parmelee of Malone and Rev. James Jordan of Potsdam. All local records of the society of date earlier than 1830 having disappeared, only fragmentary particulars are obtainable concerning the movement during the fifteen years following its inception. The three clergymen named are understood each to have visited the place occasionally during this interval as missionary preachers, and the minutes of the Presbytery of Champlain show that Rev. Jacob Hart was ordained there in 1822. Mr. Hart is known to have been pastor for several years subsequently, and since his time the church has had resident pastors continuously except as a vacancy may have existed now and then for a few weeks or possibly a few months. Prior to 1822 the school house had been used in common with the Baptists for a place of worship, but the latter claimed right of occupancy for three-quarters of the time, which meant contention between the denominations or that other accommodations must be had. The difficulty was surmounted through the generosity of Isaac Sebring, who provided a meeting place for a time at his own expense. Then, in 1825, steps were taken looking to the erection of a church edifice, Mr. Sebring securing subscriptions to the amount of \$228 and two hundred and forty-five acres of land from his city friends, and himself giving the sum of \$469.42. The frame was raised in 1828, Mr. Sebring taking pains in his report of the affair to state that the work proceeded "in great harmony, without accident, dispute or *intoxication*." The building was not completed until 1842. In the same year the form of organization was changed from Congregational to Presbyterian. The society had included Burke until 1845, when twenty-five of its members were given letters of dismission to form a church of their own in the then new town. The church building was wrenched and unroofed by the tornado of 1856, and was repaired and inclosed with brick at a cost of three thousand dollars. Further improvements were made in 1866, and ten years later new furnishings and a new organ were procured. The old edifice having come to be regarded as not commensurate with the wealth and necessities of the society, it was razed in 1902, and the present building erected on the same site at a cost of nearly ten thousand dollars. The society is clear of debt, and has a membership of about one hundred and twenty.

Methodism had a beginning in Chateaugay at about the same time with Congregationalism, as Rev. Henry Ryan, a circuit rider, visited the town in 1802, and three years afterward a class of six members was formed, with Benjamin Emmons as leader. It is supposed that from

1805 Methodist services were held more or less irregularly, but by whom until 1831 I have no knowledge except that Rev. James Erwin says that "Barzillia Willey, James Covel, Jonathan Newman, William Chase, Isaac Puffer and others carried the gospel through the valleys of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties from the year 1800." The first regular appointment by conference to Chateaugay was that of Rev. Lyndon King in 1831. Mr. King had been a Bangor man, a brother of John, Rev. Rufus and Harry King, and was the father of the late Alden King, of Malone, and of former Congressman William King, deceased, of Minnesota, and an uncle of William A. King and a great uncle of Floyd P. King, of Malone. At the time of his Chateaugay appointment he had just been ordained, having previously been a local preacher. He is said to have been a good sermonizer, and especially strong in exhortation; but after a time he became discontented, and went over to the Wesleyan Methodist denomination; then denounced all church organization; became a spiritualist; and by his own arrangement his funeral sermon was preached by a Universalist. In 1835 Mr. Erwin was sent to Chateaugay in charge, with Harris Kingsley, a local preacher, and John E. Stoddard as co-workers. According to Mr. Erwin, the latter had been in the district at that time for several years, which suggests that Chateaugay must have had Methodist ministrations for some time preceding the location there of Mr. King. Chateaugay circuit at this period had a circumference of four hundred miles—extending south into Bellmont, west to the Malone line, north over to Covey Hill and down to Lachine in Canada; it included Ellensburg also. It required six weeks for a rider to cover the territory, and thus, with three men working, each appointment averaged to be given a service once in two weeks. Mr. Erwin portrays then conditions vividly. A circuit rider's outfit included a horse, saddle, saddle-bags, and a book or two; and his dress was a white or drab fur hat, a cape and clothes made as plain as possible, forming a sort of uniform, so that "you could tell a Methodist preacher anywhere by his dress." His pay was a hundred dollars a year if he were single, with a hundred dollars additional if married, together with an allowance of sixteen dollars for each child under seven years of age, and of twenty-four dollars for each child between the ages of seven and fourteen years, and also of from twenty-five to fifty dollars for "table and feed." For his own first year in the ministry as a circuit rider Mr. Erwin received only fifty dollars, and even divided that amount with his associate rider, who was a man of family. A rider customarily traveled from fifteen to thirty miles on a Sunday, always on horseback, and spent from six to eight

hours in meetings. At the first service which Mr. Erwin held in Chateaugay, in a stone school house in the northern part of the town, people came from points fifty miles distant, and residents in the locality entertained them all — some single households caring for as many as twenty or thirty each, and even on this scale a part of the visitors had to be lodged three miles away and others in barns, so scant was the population. The occasion was a quarterly meeting; and for lovefeast on Sunday morning, the school house proving insufficient to hold the crowd, the barn of Amaziah Smith was used. The temperature was below zero, a carpenter's bench served for a pulpit, and seats were arranged in the stable, on the barn floor and in the haymow and even on the hayloft. Rev. Silas Comfort, the presiding elder, was present, accompanied by another nonresident preacher. Judge of the character of the country at this time from Mr. Erwin's statement that on his journeys in Canada he had to sleep in a straw bunk or in a trundlebed with the children, shivering from cold; fowls roosting overhead, and pigs and calves at his feet; and breakfasting with benumbed hands and wearing his overcoat and muffler. Mr. Erwin says, further, that in Canada wolves then traveled in large packs, while panthers and bears abounded, so that when moving to an appointment at night he had to be accompanied by a guard, carrying firebrands and rifles. Even under such conditions it was customary to proceed shouting hymns, and to stop now and then to hold a prayer meeting in the snow. The first church building erected by the Methodists in Chateaugay was not provided until 1854. The tornado two years later damaged it badly, but it was soon repaired, and answered the needs of the society until 1880, when it was demolished, and the present commodious and substantial brick building erected on the same site at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars. The church is free from debt, and has two hundred and thirty members. A Methodist Episcopal church was built at Earleville in 1891.

A Baptist church was formed under the leadership of Elder Isaac Sawyer in 1817, with eleven members, and there were never enough accessions to make the organization really strong. The erection of a church building was begun in 1820 on Depot street, two or three doors south of the Chateau, and it was eighteen years later when it was finished. The parish had originally included West Chateaugay, where, when Burke was erected in 1844, two-thirds of the members resided, and organized a new church — leaving the mother body weaker than ever. Nevertheless the Depot street church was deemed unsatisfactory

and insufficient, and in 1858 construction of a new one was begun on Franklin street—services being held while the work was in progress in the Presbyterian church. The society, becoming gradually more and more feeble, finally went out of existence, and about 1899 its church building on Franklin street was demolished to make place for dwelling houses.

Though resident Catholics preferred formal request to Bishop Hughes as early as 1840 for assignment of a resident missionary priest to the place, Chateaugay continued to remain a part of the Hogansburgh parish until 1849, and then of Malone until 1863. In 1844, however, Rev. James Keveney of Hogansburgh procured a church building to be erected, but so far as is known no priest held service in it, or even visited the town except in response to occasional sick calls, until Rev. Father McCabe of Malone assumed charge in 1849, and said mass at such infrequent times as he could make opportunity. The church building was destroyed by the tornado of 1856, and rebuilding was begun under the direction of Rev. Father Thaves of Malone. It remained, however, for Rev. Father Edmond De Pauw, who in 1863 was transferred from the post of assistant at Malone to be pastor of the newly formed St. Patrick's church of Chateaugay, to finish the work. The charge then embraced Burke, Ellenburgh and Cherubusco, and included nearly six hundred Irish and French families. During the first year of Father De Pauw's ministration here one hundred and fifty persons were confirmed at one time, and during the year 1868 five hundred. As to conditions prevalent when Father De Pauw assumed charge and as to the results wrought under him I condense from a Catholic writer, the Rev. J. Talbot Smith, who apparently felt privileged to say what a Protestant might hesitate to write: The people had been practically without restraint for forty years, "and their moral conduct found no guide or corrective except those which innumerable whiskey shops and unlimited dancing were able to supply. * * * The church itself was little better than a barn, with no pews, badly heated, and so unfinished that the snow found entrance, and the sacred wine froze in the chalice. When the priest made preparations to introduce pews into the church, the twelve trustees protested, and, finding their protest vain, resigned. A collection was announced for the second Sunday to raise funds for purchasing wine, breads, altar furniture and other necessities. Twenty-five coppers were collected. * * * A people with little faith and low morals, spending their substance on drink, and their virtue and health in riotous living and drunkenness, spurred to attend church only by a

kind of feeble self-respect which was more a tradition than a reality;" but Father De Pauw corrected disobedience and rebellion, organized temperance societies, and fought whiskey selling and whiskey drinking in the confessional and at the polls. His influence everywhere was for good, and he won the esteem and affection not only of his own people, but of the entire community. In 1885 three thousand confessions were made, and "whiskey law," the dances, the youthful immorality and the public scandals had disappeared. No equal work has ever been done by any priest in Northern New York, so far as I am aware, with the exception of that accomplished during a part of the same period by Rev. Father LeGrand and Rev. Father Blanchard in Malone. Since the completion of St. Patrick's church there have been expended in each of three or four years from five hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars (something like seven thousand dollars in all) for improvements—vestments, a bell, etc.—and also in 1890 the sum of seven thousand dollars for a parsonage. There are now about three hundred families in the parish, Burke, Ellenburgh and Cherubusco having been set off from it since Rev. Father De Pauw assumed charge half a century ago.*

There have been three distinct attempts to establish and maintain an Episcopal church in Chateaugay. The first had its inception in 1833, and had a feeble existence until 1839, during which time such services as were held were conducted by the rector of St. Mark's in Malone. In 1849 Henry B. and Elisha Smith, Oel Sunderlin, Theodore T. S. Beman and others organized St. Peter's church, which also had a languishing existence for three or four years, and was visited once by Bishop Huntington. The services of this organization were held in the Presbyterian church. St. John's Church in the Village of Chateaugay was founded in 1869, and continued as an organization, though without much activity for most of the time, until 1891, when it was declared extinct. Until it erected a house of worship of its own, it occupied the Baptist church; but services were irregular and infrequent except during one brief period when it had a resident missionary. The mortgage on its own building was eventually foreclosed, and the structure made over into a dwelling house by William L. Collins. It is now the property of the W. B. Ryan estate.

Chateaugay had a Masonic Lodge (Rainbow) as early as 1809, which,

* St. Patrick's church was struck by lightning on Wednesday evening, July 12, 1916, and the belfry flashed almost instantly into flame, which crept under the roof and soon enveloped the entire structure. Only the foundation walls and a mass of debris remained to mark the site. There was an insurance of \$7,500 on the building and contents, most of the latter of which were saved. The loss was, of course, much greater.

however, went out of existence in anti-Masonic times, something like twenty years later. A memorandum among Gates Hoyt's papers states that when a British force was in Chateaugay in 1814 some of the men broke into the hall of Thomas Smith's tavern, which was the old Franklin House, burned in 1857, and which stood on the site of the present Beman Block, and stole a carpet and the lodge jewels. Mr. Hoyt and Samuel Sanborn followed the British to Cornwall in the hope of regaining the stolen property, but were denied an interview with the commandant, and were ordered to leave the place forthwith; but before departing notified the officer in writing of the purpose of their visit. Though they were given no reply, the commandant must have communicated the facts to Montreal Masons, as the latter afterward wrote that the missing articles had been taken into Upper Canada, and were not recoverable. However, the Montreal Masons sent in their place new jewels which were more valuable than those that had been stolen. A successor to Rainbow Lodge was chartered as Frontier Lodge, No. 517, June 6, 1862, which now has one hundred and thirty-five members.

Chateaugay Grange, No. 964, was organized in January, 1903, and has a present membership of one hundred and ninety.

Wadhams Council, No. 469, Knights of Columbus, was organized January 14, 1900, with fifty-three charter members, who have now increased to two hundred and thirty.

The Bank of Chateaugay was chartered as a State institution October 16, 1887. George Hawkins of Malone headed the movement to give the town banking facilities, and until his death was the bank's president. It prospered from the outset, and has been of great benefit to the place. Its charter having expired, expediency seemingly counseled liquidation, with the formation of a new bank under the national system, which began business October 16, 1907, with the late Bruce C. Bort as president. It has a capital of \$15,500, surplus and undivided profits in September, 1917, aggregating \$73,608.36, and deposits amounting to \$429,435.48. It is the fourth largest bank in the county, and, as the figures show, it is strong and thoroughly sound, and its management is excellent.

B. F. Roberts Post No. 576, G. A. R., was organized in August, 1885—the name supposedly having been taken in honor of the town's first settler, who was, however, B. S. instead of B. F. The name was changed to Admiral Bailey Post in 1890. Admiral Bailey was born in Chateaugay in 1805. The post had a hundred and twenty-five members at one time, and now has only fifteen.

An agricultural society for the eastern towns of Franklin county and the western of Clinton county was organized in 1871, but no exhibitions were held. In October, 1906, the Chateaugay Agricultural Society for Bellmont, Chateaugay, Clinton, Ellenburgh and the surrounding country was incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. Grounds south of the railroad station were bought and fitted up with buildings and a race track, and annual exhibitions were held for four years, when a too ambitious offer of purses for trotting races (one of which was \$10,000) brought the society to grief and bankruptcy. Its grounds were sold under mortgage foreclosure. James A. Farley, the strike breaker and owner of a number of fast horses, confident that he himself would win the race, guaranteed the purse, but when the horse of another came first under the wire he welched, and the society collapsed.

The first newspaper published in Chateaugay was the *Journal*, established June 4, 1867, by I. VanBuskirk and A. N. Merchant, with C. H. Boynton associated with it later. Its life was short, and after three or four years it was displaced by the *Star*, with Mr. Merchant as publisher. T. K. Milne eventually bought the *Star*, and, failing to make a success of it, discontinued publication in 1877. The same year A. H. Merritt and Chas. H. Huntington of Malone started the *Record*, independent in politics, and sold in 1884 to Julius D. Beckwith. In 1892 Ferrell & Neher published the *Franklin County Democrat* as a campaign paper, and in the autumn of the same year bought the *Record*, consolidating the two. The *Record* is still published, with Frank W. Ferrell as editor and manager. Hon. Warren T. Thayer, now the county's representative in the Assembly, founded a new *Chateaugay Journal* in 1896, and after a few years sold it to A. W. Roberts, who continued its publication until his death, when Walter Murray bought the property. The office was destroyed by fire in 1906, and thus the paper died.

The Chateaugay Electric Light and Power Company, incorporated in 1894, with a capital of \$6,000 and with Ernest A. Douglass owning nearly all of the stock, installed a plant at the Douglass grist mill, and for a few years lighted the streets, residences and business places. In 1902 the Chasm Power Company (present capitalization \$35,000) was incorporated, with Charles L. Bentley president, and developed a superb power at the chasm. The dam is nearly fifty feet in height and the actual head ninety-odd feet, with an estimated potential development of twenty-five hundred horse power. After a few years the new company acquired the Douglass plant, which has since been dismantled.

The Chasm Power Company's transmission lines extend into some of the farming districts of the town, to Brainardsville in Belmont, and through Burke into Constable and Malone. Dr. John S. Van Vechten is the present president, R. R. Humphrey secretary, and E. S. Duffy treasurer. Dr. Van Vechten and Hon. Warren T. Thayer hold a majority of the stock.

The first creamery in Chateaugay, and the second in the county, was built by Adam M. Bennett south of the village in 1871, and was afterward owned by B. O. Roulston. It was discontinued about 1909. Two or three others were built in 1872, and from that date onward ten or a dozen more. The builders were: Watson Sunderlin, Maple Grove Creamery, operated for only two or three years; Porter W. Douglas, Big Spring Creamery (once rented by C. C. Douglas), which went out of existence about 1900; William L. Collins, Maple Street Creamery, once burned, then rebuilt by C. C. Douglas, and afterward owned by Wills Bros., but closed within the past year or two; W. S. Douglas, east of the village, and run only four or five years; Don E. Seabury, Boardman Spring Creamery, built about 1878, and owned later by George Green, who discontinued it about 1888; Tim. Costello, in the Quaker settlement, about 1878, and operated afterward by A. W. Miller until about 1906, when it burned; Sam. Cook and Harrison Hill, near the confluence of the Marble and Chateaugay rivers, about 1878, and operated for three or four years, when it burned; Selden Phelps, Crystal Spring Creamery, prior to 1876, in the southern part of the town, and afterward owned by W. B. Ryan, and then by O. F. Chase; Charles L. Bentley, on River street, about 1893, but operated for only two or three years, and also the Electric Creamery, near the railroad, which has become a part of the Spellman produce store; Ira Doud, in the Jericho district in 1885, which was burned after five or six years; a stock company, in the Jericho district, now known as the Alder Spring Creamery and owned by J. E. Leach; and a stock company in the village in 1909. The only creameries now in operation are the Alder Spring and the stock company's in the village. Ralph Swinburne built a cheese factory in the northern part of the town in 1872, and operated it for several years.

The establishment of a milk shipping station by the Sheffield Farms Slawson Decker Company about 1910 has doubtless been a contributory cause to the closing of some of the creameries, and it would not be surprising if it should eventually shut up the two that have managed to survive, for it pays more for milk than a creamery can earn for its

patrons in making fifty-cent butter. This concern in the season of flush production in 1916 distributed to the farmers \$25,000 a month, and is now of such volume even in the winter that its milk purchases are a third more in dollars, with expectation that they will at times mount to \$75,000 or more per month. The prices paid by it in 1917 for three and eight-tenths per cent. milk ranged from \$1.80 to \$3.60 per hundred pounds, and for milk richer in butter fat it paid as much as \$3.95. In 1917 it acquired additional land, and began a work of alteration and enlargement which will involve an expenditure of about a quarter of a million dollars. It is to make condensed milk, and has a contract with the government for its entire product. This line of business is said to be very profitable, and will enable the company to pay high prices for milk.

The story of the many mills which at various times have lined the streams in Chateaugay runs to a period too remote and is too involved to make present recital of it in detail possible. Of the grist mills the first was built by Elisha Howard in Platt's Hollow in 1797 for Nathaniel Platt of Plattsburgh, though Hough tells that even before this David Mallory had hollowed the top of a stump, bowl shaped, and, suspending a pestle above it from the limb of a tree, undertook with so rude a contrivance to crush the scant crop of corn raised in the locality. What became of the Platt mill no one appears to know, though the premises would seem to have been owned thirty-odd years later by Benjamin Blackmore. Doubtless the next real grist mill was built by William Bailey, earlier than 1806, which he sold in 1817 to George W. Douglass and Simeon Bellows. It was situate on the west bank of Chateaugay river, a mile west of the village, and in 1835 was replaced by the present mill, on the east bank. Bellows sold his interest in 1823 to John Scriver, and he to Douglass in 1839. The property has remained ever since in the Douglass family, but has been idle for a number of years. Next came the mill in the northern part of the town, at Earlville, which was built by Reuben Church at an unknown date, and sold by him in 1852 to David and John Craik. It passed out of existence about twenty years later. In 1859 John A. Sabin and John B. Bort built a grist mill on the Boardman Brook, in the village, which was bought by Willard S. Alvord and W. W. Scriver in 1868 — Scriver selling in 1872 to Alvord, who continued to operate it until it was burned, a number of years later. Still another mill was built by Mr. Bort in 1868, on the Chateaugay river, just above the Douglass property. It passed to the ownership of Eli B. Smith, who sold it in 1874

to William W. Scriver and John W. Roberts, who operated it for several years. It was dismantled eight or ten years ago.

The sawmills have been numerous, but none of them large. The first was erected in 1797 or 1798 for Mr. Platt, near the grist mill in Platt's Hollow. William Bailey is understood to have built one early, but at what point is unknown. Simeon Bellows had one near the Douglass grist mill, and leased it in 1822 to George W. Douglass. It was burned. Of the many others only the following are traceable, and even as to these dates and chains of ownership can not be followed with certainty: William Hilliker, John Vernal very early, George Hilliker, Rufus Copps, Alfred Copps, Alexander Lewis, John H. Keese in 1833, Thomas Bennett, James Brown and Hiram Palmer (afterward leased to Henry B. Smith, and then to John P. Badger), Eli B. Smith and Willard S. Alvord—eleven mills in all on the Marble river, some of them more than three-quarters of a century ago: Ephraim Percy and Comfort Brayton at Brayton Hollow, the Percy mill having been owned later by Garret Percy, William Wood, and John P. Badger and John A. Johnston, and that of Brayton having been built by George Beach before 1834; Samuel Cook, a short distance below Brayton and Percy; Frank Atwater, above Brayton, and owned subsequently by Samuel Stewart, and then by Ezra Sweet; Edward Laneto, about 1850, near High Falls; Reuben S. Church, in the northern part of the town, at an unknown date, but sold to the Craiks in 1851, and by them to William Philp; Selden Phelps, near the Belmont line—the property going later to Oscar F. Chase; and Harrison Hill in the northern part of the town. It was from this mill that Mr. Hill, then an ardent Democrat, drew a load of slabs to the village for a bonfire in celebration of the election of President Cleveland, and in his enthusiasm burned the wagon as well as the slabs. The Alvord mill was erected as a steam mill because the flow of water in the Boardman brook had been diminished by taking the spring as a source of supply for the village, and its surplus power was used in operating the grist mill. The only sawmill now in operation is one in the village, owned by Harrison Hill, and operated by steam power.

A planing mill which did a large business and employed a dozen or fifteen men was built by George T. Hall near the railroad station in 1873, but was torn down after a few years.

There used to be six starch factories in the town, which were under many changes of ownership during their existence. One was built near High Falls by Clark A. Patterson; one in the extreme southern part of

the town by George T. Hall, who had as partners later Wm. S. Douglas and Christopher Briggs, and which was owned also by Douglas & Chase; one on Marble river, built by Thomas Bennett, and then owned by Adams & Jenkins, and finally by Jenkins alone; one on the same stream, near its junction with the Chateaugay, which numbered among its owners George B. Greene, John P. Badger, Andrew J. Day, George T. Hall, and John B. Hayes; one by Patterson and Douglass, on Marble river; and one at or near the site of the Craik grist mill, built in 1873 by W. W. & H. E. King, of Malone. Destruction of starch mills by fire was not infrequent, and the Greene factory was burned twice in as many years.

The first tannery was built by Jacob Smith on his farm in the north-eastern part of the town, and the second probably by his son, Colonel Thomas Smith, on the Boardman brook. At least it was sold by him in 1829 to William V. Derby, remaining in the Derby family until 1876, though leased during the Civil War to Enoch Miller of Malone, and in 1872 to Clark Brothers. In 1876 William S. Douglas bought it, and in association with his son, Hiram A., enlarged it to a mammoth establishment, in which over a hundred men were employed. Market conditions for leather were then unfavorable, and the concern lost money. It was burned in 1891. Had this misfortune been averted and business continued a few years longer, the tannery would have earned a fortune, as prices became higher almost at once after the fire. Calvin S. Douglass had a small tannery near his grist mill about 1885. Harvey Higgins operated it for him.

Edgar A. Keeler erected a foundry on the Boardman brook, near the tannery, in 1861, and operated it until 1865, when he sold to P. L. Lyman and Samuel M. Moore, but came into ownership again five years later. During the Lyman-Moore control they added and ran a carding mill. The building was destroyed by fire in 1871.

In 1892 Alexander Johnston and Bruce C. Bort, operating under the name Chateaugay Pulp Company, built a pulp mill a half a mile above the High Falls. Afterward William Johnston came into sole ownership, and the property is still operated and owned by his estate.

In 1895 Charles E. Martin and J. Ovette Smith of Plattsburgh and Bruce C. Bort, John S. Van Vechten, Daniel S. Coonley and Adam M. Bennett of Chateaugay organized the High Falls Pulp Company, capitalized at fifty thousand dollars, and built a pulp mill at the High Falls. Some of the original stockholders dropped out, and B. S. W. Clark bought an interest. The capital was increased to one hundred

and fifty thousand dollars, and a paper mill was added. The business is still continued, and is prosperous. *New York World* interests are the present owners.*

The Chateaugay Excelsior Company was incorporated by W. T. Thayer, A. M. Bennett, R. R. Humphrey and C. L. Bentley in 1902, and the Star Excelsior Company by W. T. Thayer, F. W. Beman and Dr. J. W. Campbell in 1907. The Globe Excelsior Company was incorporated in 1907 by C. L. Bentley, Adam M. Bennett and Floyd Shufelt. Each of these companies built and operated a mill. That of the Globe was bought by the Chateaugay in 1910, and the Star was burned in 1911. The present stockholders in the Chateaugay Company are W. T. Thayer, A. M. Bennett and D. E. Seabury. There are few lines of manufacturing which experience a wider range of activity and depression, and when prosperity prevails the returns are exceptionally good. In one year one of these companies paid dividends of two hundred per cent.

If public inns offered less luxurious accommodations in the olden time than those of to-day, the wayfarer had at least a wider choice then, for a tavern was to be found every two or three miles throughout this section. Most of them were at first merely the rude farm residences of the landlords, with a spare room or two for guests, and some were only log cabins. Their customers were altogether either residents who patronized the bar or immigrants from New England requiring a night's lodging and a meal or two on their way to the locations which they had in mind for homes farther to the west. A little later the taverns became a bit more pretentious, but fewer in number, and the distance between them greater. These were usually relay points for a change of the stage coach horses, such changes being made once in every eight or ten miles. The Chateaugay town records show no less than nine licenses granted to taverns in 1806, and I am told that the fee at that time and for a number of years subsequently was three dollars each. Two of the nine were located in what is now Burke, and one in Clinton. The other six of the licenses were to Chauncey Mooers at a point two and a half miles east of the present village; Abner Pomeroy, in the eastern part of the town, or possibly just across the Clinton county line, which was designated in a military order in 1813 as the place where one detachment of American troops should be stationed; and James Ormsbee, Aaron Beman, Nathan Beman and Jesse Ketcham, all of whom except

* This mill was burned April 28, 1918, with an estimated loss of \$300,000; insurance, \$250,000. It is to be rebuilt, larger than before.

perhaps Ketcham lived within the present village limits. Ketcham's location I have been unable to fix, but incline to the opinion that it was near the Burke line. In 1810 these same town records show licenses granted to Barnabas Hatch (the father of James in Burke), whose inn was located about two miles west of Chateaugay village; to John Vernal, who was then at the Chauncey Mooers stand; to Samuel Person, two miles south of the Corners; and to Ralph Shepard and Amos Eldridge, in the village. In 1811 Colonel Thomas Smith was licensed. According to the best information that I am able to obtain, Colonel Smith had then built the Franklin House, which stood on the northeast of the Four Corners, and which was continued as a hotel under different landlords until it burned in 1857. It was kept at one time by Harry Hilliker, and later by Fred Vaughn and ————— Cartwright. Other pioneer landlords were Buckley Johnson, Ashbel and John Sanborn, and William G. and Samuel Roberts. Nicholas Hall had a hotel a number of years later in the now seemingly unsuitable locality about a mile west of the village, Garret Percy one in Brayton Hollow, and Deacon Roberts one on the Boardman brook. The Vernal hotel was sold in 1831 to William Hilliker, who conducted it then for a short time, and again for many years. A part of the original house is still standing, and is occupied by Melvin Hilliker. L. E. Risley was landlord here for two years, as lessee from Hilliker, when he built a new house near by, on the county line. It was burned twice within two years. Risley continued to keep it until 1852. The Roberts House, now the Chateau, was originally a log structure, built in 1837 by John and Alonzo Roberts, who were landlords there for a considerable time, and who replaced the log with a frame building. Among their successors have been Chauncey Smith, Samuel Roberts, Timothy Ladd, George Ladd & William Mansfield, Julius D. Roberts, George Howe, Luke Brooks & Jefferson Roberts, Cyrel Hutchins, W. H. Finn, Dwyer & Jenkins, and now Thomas Dwyer. Jenkins & Dwyer practically rebuilt and modernized the house a few years ago. The Union House was originally the residence of Theodorus Roberts, and fronted on Main street. When the Mitchell and Jackson block was erected it was moved a little to the south and made to face on Depot street. Included among its proprietors have been T. P. Roberts, Alanson Roberts, M. A. Knappin, Hoel S. Farnsworth & Son, Silas W. Hatch, Jacob Morgan, John Duffin, Robert Simpson, and now Mrs. Duffin. The proceedings of the board of supervisors for 1857 show that Mr. Knappin presented a curious petition. It recited that he had paid forty dollars for a license,

and demanded a return of the money because the license had failed to give him a monopoly of the liquor traffic—grocers and others having engaged in the business without licenses. Of course Mr. Knappin's petition was ignored.

General Winfield S. Scott was once a visitor to Chateaugay on a military tour of inspection—probably at about the time of the Canadian rebellion, when United States troops were stationed along the border for enforcement of the neutrality law. The story is told that his gigantic size (he is said to have weighed three hundred and thirty pounds) occasioned a good deal of comment, whereupon one resident declared that there was a still bigger man living in the vicinity, viz., Matthew Reynolds at Brainardsville. Dispute arising over the claim, a yoke of oxen was sent to Brainardsville for Mr. Reynolds, upon whose arrival it was shown that he weighed thirty pounds more than General Scott.

Among some of the older residents the tradition is prevalent that Chateaugay might have been the shire town of the county had its supervisor not accepted a bribe to absent himself when the matter was decided. The originator of the story, as well as those who have accepted it as true, must have overlooked the facts that at the time Chateaugay was a part of Clinton county, that Franklin county was not then in existence and of course had no board of supervisors, and that Malone was named as the county seat by act of the Legislature upon a citizens' petition, because, as explained in the legislative committee's report, the town was nearly central as regards the then and probable future population.

CHAPTER XII

CONSTABLE

Constable was erected from Malone (then Harison) March 13, 1807, and originally included Westville, Fort Covington, Bombay and the St. Regis Reservation. It is now the smallest town in the county, comprising only a part of one township, assessed as 20,037 acres. In 1810, three years after its erection, and when it included Westville, Fort Covington and Bombay, it had a population of 916, or 149 more than Malone, and 291 more than Chateaugay. Strangely enough, the population increased slightly during the war of 1812, but through the erection of Fort Covington it decreased to 637 in 1820. In 1825 it was 1,016, but Westville having been set off in 1829 it was only 693 in 1830. In the decade from 1830 to 1840 the gain was 429, and 558 from 1840 to 1860, the population in the latter year (1,680) having been the largest ever shown. Between 1860 and 1880 there was a loss of 414, and since 1880 the fluctuations have been slight. The inhabitants now number 1,331, of whom 78 are aliens. There was a considerable influx of French Canadians between 1837 and 1840, and also a large Irish immigration both before and after that period. Descendants of both of these nationalities comprise a large percentage of the present population. The earlier settlements were almost wholly in the southern and central parts, development in the northern section having been later and for a time slower.

The town derived its name from William Constable of the Macomb syndicate, to whom the lands in township number three had been apportioned. It has two hamlets—Constable, lying west and south of the center, and Trout River on the Canadian frontier. Neither has a population of more than one or two hundred, nor is either as good a trading point as it used to be. Of mercantile establishments there are now only two at Constable, and at Trout River but four. The former place has also a grist mill, a creamery, a small shop or two, a hotel, the town house and the school house, three churches, and a small group of houses. At one time it had also a dyeing, carding and fulling mill, a tannery, a sash and door factory, and a starch factory or two near by. At Trout River, besides the four stores, there are two churches, a couple of shops, one hotel, a school house, a customs office, and a few dwelling houses.

Years ago there were in addition two tanneries, a grist mill, a planing mill, a saw mill or two, a creamery and a starch mill. A livelier and more important place for a small one was not to be found anywhere in this locality. Three-quarters of a century ago, and even down to 1874 or 1875, the volume of trade at both places, though more particularly at Trout River, was large. As merely a suggestion of how large operations sometimes were there, it is known that Sidney W. Gillett once had ten thousand dollars tied up in potash alone, and Lyman J. Folsom a much larger amount in butter, on which a quick break in prices cost him a quarter of his investment almost overnight. Mr. Folsom had, too, a two-story and basement building literally packed with merchandise, and kept six or eight clerks busy. His trade came from both Canadian and American farmers, and is believed to have been the largest of any store in the county. If it be wondered where the capital came from for such extensive operations, the answer is that almost everybody in the vicinity who had saved a bit of money would bring it to one of the merchants at this point, and insist upon his taking it for use in his business. It is also a remarkable incident of the merchandizing not only at Trout River, but in the like "line" stores elsewhere, that while many of the dealers accumulated what was deemed comfortable fortunes for the time and place, almost every one of them was overtaken by disaster — sometimes while still prosecuting business where their money had been made, and sometimes in ventures in which they engaged at other points. Mr. Gillett, the Websters and Mr. Folsom are striking illustrations. Nathan L. Knapp and Edwin L. Meigs were exceptions, and yet the fortune of the latter was dissipated in the next generation.

Smuggling of goods by customers of the "line" stores was usual and general, the stores having counters on each side of the boundary, and the extent of this illegal traffic was quite beyond present conception. A good deal of it involved simply buying from a counter in foreign territory for the customers' own consumption, which was practiced commonly by the very best people in both countries — men and women who were devout church members, and who would have scorned to cheat or wrong a neighbor, but saw nothing dishonest or discreditable in evading the payment of customs duties; and for that matter, were seldom watched or disturbed by the customs officers, who usually confined themselves to looking after bigger game, for there were others who almost made a business of smuggling — planning their work cunningly and operating so extensively that if caught with the goods their loss in many instances

must have spelled financial ruin, and perhaps imprisonment as well. Livestock, butter, opium, liquors, wool and woolen fabrics and some other manufactures were thus brought out of the Dominion here clandestinely in great quantities, and tobacco also in an early day, while kerosene, prints, cotton sheeting, and sometimes sugar, tea and tobacco were among the articles that surreptitiously went the other way. Those who engaged in smuggling livestock were usually only small operators, running in a single animal or two at a time, and now and then paying a duty on one with the idea of thus averting the suspicion of the officer; but regular dealers, like William Dempsey, whose shipments of cattle and horses to city markets ran for a long time into thousands of dollars a year, could not afford the risks attendant upon smuggling, and rarely, if ever, failed to make proper entries and pay the scheduled duties. There were informers at times, who received a share from the seizures that they caused to be made, but these were usually spotted and so execrated both by the smugglers and by their neighbors generally that they found it more comfortable to leave the locality than to continue to abide in it, though there was no such degree of contempt and ostracism for the man who informed for the sake of evening a quarrel as for him who acted for gain. Until about forty years ago, the customs officers received, in addition to their salaries, a third part of the value of any goods that they seized. Many stories are told of the tricks played upon collectors, and especially upon Isaac McMaster in the years following soon after the civil war. Mr. McMaster was extremely conscientious and devoutly religious, and clerks and proprietors alike in the "line" stores at Trout River took delight in selling him goods from the Canadian counter without a suspicion on his part that he was buying foreign and dutiable articles. His distress upon learning of his innocent violation of the law was great, and he invariably penalized himself by paying the duties. On prayer meeting nights, when he was sure to be in attendance, the men addicted to smuggling made it a point to be active. And yet it may be questioned if successful smuggling was greater during his term of office than it was under other collectors who mingled more among men. For many years after such operations had been practically discontinued, and when the statute of limitations had run, a common form of evening entertainment in the stores was the recital by one or another former smuggler of how he deceived the officers or how narrow had been his escapes from capture and the loss of his goods. But there is not enough difference now between State and Canadian prices for most commodities to tempt strongly to evasion or

violation of the customs laws, and smuggling on the old scale is little practiced.

In its southern part Constable is broken by hills, but the northern section, though undulating, is as nearly a plain as any other equal area in the county. It was originally densely wooded by both pine and hard timber, and it is told that in the lumbering operations here by the men of Westville more than a hundred years ago the largest timbers required eighteen yoke of oxen and two spans of horses to haul them to Salmon river, whence they were floated to Montreal. The town is watered by a number of brooks, by the Salmon river, which flows for about a mile through the southwestern corner, and by Trout river and Little Trout river, which join in the northern part. The soil, though generally light, is rich and heavy in a few localities. Market gardening is practiced successfully and upon a large scale, especially by Herbert P. Langdon & Son, successors to Fayette Langdon & Son, who entered upon the business some fifteen years ago. Their first venture was melon raising, which was successful for a time, but latterly has been a failure, and therefore abandoned. At present the concern's specialties are early cabbages, early corn, early tomatoes, onions, sweet peppers, etc. Of corn they market forty to fifty thousand ears in a season, and of tomatoes eight hundred to a thousand bushels. Most of their products are shipped to summer hotels in the Adirondacks at fancy prices, though considerable quantities are sold in Malone also. They have developed a particularly early and fine tomato, called the Langdon Strain of Earlianas, from the most carefully selected specimens of which they put up large quantities of seeds for sale to seedsmen. For the choicest of these seeds they have no difficulty in disposing of all they raise at five dollars per ounce, with other grades selling at varying figures down to sixty cents per ounce. They had a contract in 1916, outside of the Earliana seed, to furnish a large house with all of the seed from two acres that were cultivated solely for this purpose. Their tomato seeds alone brought them two thousand four hundred dollars in 1915! Mrs. Sherry Vanyea, E. A. Cooper, Edward Lynch and others also operate here as market gardeners. About twenty years ago Gaius A. Harmon established a cannery, in which he packed from 500 to 750 cases of tomatoes a year; but the crop was not sure enough every season to make the venture profitable, and the business was discontinued. The first garden strawberries grown in Franklin county for market were raised by Lorenzo Coburn in Constable in 1857. Early in the season he contracted the entire crop to a fruit dealer in Malone at twelve cents a

quart. His largest one day's picking, on a Saturday, was sixty-four quarts, which so astonished and frightened the dealer, lest the berries should spoil before he could sell them, that he repudiated his contract, and Mr. Coburn then disposed of the fruit by peddling it from door to door through the village. Since then single growers here have picked a thousand quarts each in a day, and Malone consumers have taken from dealers and growers as many as ten thousand quarts in a single day; and a dealer told the writer thirty odd years ago that he had orders which would warrant him in buying fifty thousand quarts a day for shipment if he could get them. One season thirty years ago the price fell to five cents a quart in quantities.

The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway, which is a part of the through line from New York to Montreal, enters the town about midway between the southeast and the southwest corners, and traverses it in a northeasterly course to the northwestern corner of Burke. There is but one station in Constable, which is about a mile east of the Corners. Incidentally, it is of interest to note that the first survey for the Ogdensburg division of the Rutland Railroad ran along the ridge back of Fred Bell's residence, crossing the river almost directly west of the cemetery. The rise by this route to the Summit was so great, however, that one farther to the south, through Malone, had to be substituted. Otherwise Constable would doubtless have been the principal town in the county. Improved highways bisect Constable from the Malone line north to Trout River, and from the Burke line west to Westville. And speaking of highways, speculative conjecture carries us to a time long antedating the first white settlement. Where Charles Denio now lives, near the Bishop bridge, over Trout river, Indian relics (a stone hatchet, a stone head for a war club, etc.) have been dug up from time to time, and a gentleman who had made a study of Indian customs, visiting the locality a few years ago, declared the opinion that the place had been the summer camping ground of a band of aborigines in the remote past. Premising that all streams were formerly of greater volume than now, he concluded from the character of the place and its surroundings that it had been the custom of the Indians to ascend the river from the St. Lawrence to this point, where there is a fine spring and the land is light and the exposure warm, to plant and tend their fields of maize.

Be that as it may, our first actual knowledge of the region, and it is scant for a number of years, dates from 1800. There seems to be good authority for the statement that the first white settlers were Jonathan Hapgood and Christopher ("Kit") Austin, who were relatives, and

came from Milton, Vt., locating on the south line of the present town. Peleg Austin had a place near by at about the same time. Local tradition is that "Kit" Austin was a hunter and trapper, but he must have been a man of substance, too, for his holdings in Constable comprised nearly three hundred acres, and in 1805 he conveyed one hundred acres in Malone, west of the present village, to Oliver Brewster, and a few years later fifty acres in the northern part of Malone to Pliny Burgess. In 1808 he was an assessor of the town, in 1814 a lieutenant in Captain Asaph Perry's company of militia, and in 1816 its captain. His Constable property he sold in 1835 to Daniel and William Bassett. The Hapgood farm adjoined Austin, and is still in the possession of descendants of its original owner. It was here, in the Hapgood house, that Malone's first town meeting was held in 1805, when Malone (then called Harison) included all of the county west of Burke, Bellmont and Franklin. Looking at it now, it hardly seems at first thought that Hapgood's could have been the most convenient point for the assembling of the people of all this territory; but it is to be remembered that then no part of Bangor, Dickinson, Brandon or of any of the southern towns had a single inhabitant, and Moira only a very few. The first deed recorded in Franklin county conveyed sixty acres east of Constable Corners to John Cadwell, who, however, remained for only a short time, as shown by the fact that in 1816 as a resident of New Haven, Vt., he conveyed this property to Alvin Chipman. Cadwell came prior to 1805, for he appears on Malone's assessment roll in that year, and, besides his farm, was thought to have twenty-five dollars personalty. He was an ensign in the militia in 1811.

Dr. Solomon Wyman, the first physician in the town, came from Vermont in 1803, bought nearly four hundred acres of land, and erected a log house. He had recently lost his wife, and the bereavement indisposed him to practice his profession in his new home, though he could not have the heart to refuse utterly to minister to the needs of his neighbors when there was no other physician available. His standing in the profession is said to have been excellent, though, with the barest handful of people living in the town, of course his calls could not have been many, nor his fees munificent. But between professional earnings, the making of black salts and the bounties obtained through the killing of noxious animals he appears to have thrived, for in 1810 he had displaced his log residence with the substantial and commodious frame structure that still continues to be the Wyman homestead. He early held various town offices, and was a man of force of character and

quaint conversation, as is illustrated by his permission to a colporteur to leave some tracts (tracks), provided the heels should point toward the house. His eldest son, Ashley, was a militia ensign in 1822, but afterward removed to Vermont, where he died. Another son, Solomon, became a physician, and practiced at Fort Covington, while a third son, Lucius, lived and died at the old homestead. During the war of 1812 a British deserter came to Dr. Wyman's and was cared for by him. When he departed he gave the doctor his powder-horn, which is still preserved in the family. On it are a number of inscriptions and carvings. The former include the soldier's name, Hamilton T. Davidson, followed by the words, "his horn, made by J. G." Elsewhere is the name Jacob Gauy and the date 1776. Among the carvings are one representing a battle, another a duel, and others English castles.

The date of the arrival of James Welch can not be ascertained with certainty, but, according to the diary of James Constable, brother of William, who visited the town in 1804 and again in 1805, he had located at first in Westville, and had been in Constable long enough before the first visit of Constable to have enabled him to complete a saw mill in that year. This mill was located just above the bridge over Trout river west of the Corners, while the Welch house was half or three-quarters of a mile up the stream, opposite the present cemetery. At this latter point Mr. Welch kept a hotel and ford, across which he assisted immigrants who were moving to settlement farther west, and also hired to them his oxen to help haul their loads up the steep hill back of his house, from which they followed the ridge road, now abandoned, but at that time the only one that was passable, because the low lands were generally swampy. The Welch saw mill was sold in 1813 to Joseph Coburn, who added a grist mill, and conveyed the latter in 1845 to his sons Alexander and Lorenzo. Lorenzo was at one time principal of Franklin Academy. The saw mill was deeded to another son, Thomas M. Both were burned in 1856, together with a shack that Lorenzo had built close by for a store. Both mills were rebuilt by the Coburns, and the saw mill finally went to decay. The grist mill was sold in 1866 to James Gilmour Dickey and George F. Dickey, and has since had as owners Cyrel Hapgood, William Lyman, Thomas R. Kane, William McKenzie, John McKenzie, Miller Bruce, and now Perry Bishop.

Mr. Constable noted in the diary which he kept on his trips that the town was getting only few immigrants in 1804, as settlers showed a preference for Malone, but added that indications were that arrivals

would soon increase; and upon his second visit, in 1805, he found this condition realized. Evidently he expected the larger settlement to be a mile or so north from the present hamlet, as he reserved a plot of ground at that point for sale as village lots. Mr. Constable fixed the price of the other Constable lands at three dollars per acre, with a discount of twelve and a half per cent. on all cash payments. He complained that trespassers had been stealing timber, and that still more had been destroyed by fire — from which it seems a legitimate inference that Canadians must have been operating there even before settlers moved in. The assessment of the lands here still owned by the Constable estate in 1805, amounting to 28,013 acres, was a dollar and a half per acre.

Oliver Bell and his sons, Samuel and Freeman, were early comers, though first locating in Westville. Removing to Constable, Freeman in 1811 built a frame house, sixteen by forty feet, with wing, a mile west of the Corners, on the road leading to Westville Center, and kept a hotel in a clearing of an acre and a half. In the war of 1812 this house was the headquarters of the commandants of the American troops who were stationed in the vicinity, and also of British officers who were here for a day or two after the evacuation by the Wilkinson forces. The old bench that stood in the bar-room, and on which the soldiers used to lounge when off duty, the old fire-place crane and a spinning wheel of that period are still preserved by Fred Bell, grandson of Freeman; but the large pewter platter on which the old-time New England diners used to come to the table and other souvenirs were lost when the house was burned in 1908. The old sign, "F. Bell's Inn," that swung for many years from a post in front of the building, inviting immigrants to rest and refreshments within, was also lost in the fire.

Asaph Perry was another pioneer, though nothing is ascertainable concerning him except that in 1805, as shown by the assessment roll of Malone, he owned a house, farm and mill, valued at \$1,155, and was thought to have also forty dollars of personalty; and that he was commissioner of highways in 1807, a militia ensign in 1809 and captain from 1811 to 1816 — marching in 1814 with his company, which numbered only twenty-three privates, for the relief of Plattsburgh, but not arriving there until after the battle had been fought. The payroll shows ten days' service. Only two other persons in Malone were assessed in 1805 at as high a figure as Captain Perry, and the next year he had to pay on only \$437 of realty and nothing on personalty. Unfortunately the assessment roll does not show in what part of Con-

stable his lands were located. Samuel Bell (who became an ensign in 1820 and a lieutenant in 1821), John Child, John R. Estabrooks, Peleg Austin and Nathan Hobbs were members of Captain Perry's company when it started for Plattsburgh, and Samuel Estabrooks was a sergeant in it. The latter became its lieutenant in 1816, and its captain in 1818, succeeding Christopher Austin, who had in turn succeeded Perry in 1816. Nathan Hobbs was the father of Judge Albert Hobbs, who was in his day probably the best judge of law in the county, though perhaps not the most skillful practitioner. Remembering him as a man of austere dignity and scrupulous in all of the proprieties, a story told of him as a young man in Constable rather challenges credence. The story runs that upon one occasion when a religious meeting had been appointed to be held at the town house, and the expected clergyman failed to appear, some one suggested that Mr. Hobbs preach, which he did, and was afterward fined one dollar for disorderly conduct in having presumed to act in a ministerial capacity.

Not much more is to be learned concerning John Child than is obtainable relative to Captain Perry. He was a brother-in-law of Guy Meigs, had a saw mill at an early day near the Bishop bridge, which he sold to Haran Hastings, the son of Joel. The mill (rebuilt of course) is now run by Peter Denesha. Peregrine White and Wells P. Bishop owned it between Child and Denesha. A daughter of Mr. Child married D. F. Berry of Malone, and Mr. Child died at Mr. Berry's, a nonagenarian, forty years ago.

Sylvester and Ira Langdon arrived in 1809, the former returning to Vermont soon afterward to be married. A yoke of oxen was a wedding present from the bride's father, and the couple were eight days in making the journey to Constable. The nails with which Mr. Langdon's house was built are said to have been brought by him on horseback from Plattsburgh. He was commonly called "judge," and was a man of parts, who enjoyed a wide acquaintance and commanded unusual respect — often acting as arbitrator in cases of differences or disputes between neighbors. He was a militia ensign in 1814, a lieutenant in 1816, and a lieutenant-colonel in 1821.

Cyrell Hutchins, Sr., Joseph and Joel Hastings and Enos Harmon came during the war of 1812 or just at its close. All engaged in farming, though Joseph Hastings operated as a blacksmith, too. His trip-hammer works (listed in the census of 1825 as an iron works) was just across Trout river from the Child (now Denesha) saw mill, and

stories of his skill with iron are yet prevalent. He learned his trade with Levi ("Tough") Hastings in Malone, and mended mill saws so that they never broke again at the place of brazing, made axes, adzes, steel traps, steelyards, augers and mill machinery. His son, Alfred, still has the triphammer head with which he used to work. He was a militia lieutenant in 1826, and a captain in 1831. Harvey, George D., Joseph, Isaac, DeWitt C., James M., Alfred and Emery were sons of Joseph, and Mrs. Alfred Bassett, Mrs. George Pearl of Burke, Mrs. Willis W. Bullock of Kansas, Mrs. Aaron Stowers and Mrs. James S. Dudley were daughters. Emery and Joseph were physicians; the former died at DeKalb, and the latter in Kansas, where he had a narrow escape from hanging in "border ruffian" times. A gang of those who were determined to make Kansas a slave State waylaid him one night when he was responding to a sick call, and except that he was unarmed and that one of the gang had once been attended by him and knew him to be a physician he would have been executed. Harvey, George D., Alfred and James M. were closely identified with Constable for the greater part of their lives; all were exemplary citizens, and for a long time were among the town's foremost business men. Harvey J. Dudley, ex-county clerk, is a grandson of Joseph. Charles A. and Hiram of Malone, deceased, were grandsons of Joel, and Herbert C. of Saranac Lake, the late Dr. Clarence A. and the widow of Dr. H. H. Reynolds of Malone, grandchildren. Haran, a son of Joel, had a machine shop on the opposite side of the stream from Joseph, below the Child saw mill, and made there about every kind of machinery produced in a small shop at that time. Among other things he cut whet-stones from grindstones. He had a brickyard in the vicinity, which was run afterward by Harmon Hitchcock and Peregrine White, and another on the flat just south of the Corners. The male line of descent in the Hastings, Hutchins and Harmon families has been fruitful, so that the names are among those most common to-day not only in Constable, but those of Hastings and Hutchins particularly throughout the county, while the relationships through marriage are perhaps more ramified than those of any other equal number of our pioneers. Even Bangor's remarkable record along similar lines seems here to be surpassed. To trace all of these lines would make a book in itself.

The names Anthony Sprague, Artemas Smith and Solomon Cook, all then resident in that part of Malone that is now known as Constable, appear on the assessment roll for 1805, marking them as among

the first settlers. Little besides that is known concerning them. William B. Buell, the father of Edward A., was born in Constable in 1813, and, his parents determining to move to Michigan when he was too young to be taken with them, was brought up by Oliver Bell. William Cooper also came at least as early as 1805, and had a saw mill and carding mill north of the Welch or Coburn mills; John C. Davenport, who had a tannery on Cooney brook, just east of the Corners, in which Daniel I. Coonley subsequently became a partner; Alden Haskell, who had a hotel in 1817; Peter B. Davenport, also an inn-keeper; and Guy Meigs were other early comers. Mr. Meigs became a commanding figure in the county, both in a business and in a political sense, and it is regrettable that more data relative to his life in Constable can not be had. His activities from 1824 until his death in 1854 are pretty well known, but I can learn nothing of him in Constable except that he lived at one time on a farm near Dr. Wyman's, where his first wife died in 1816, and that he leased a saw mill on Salmon river, in the southwestern part of the town, from Jacob Wead in 1829. Whether he ever was in trade in Constable I can not say, but his genius in that line probably made him a merchant somewhere at a very early age. He was Constable's supervisor in 1826, when he was doing business at Westville Corners, and was elected sheriff in 1836. He and his three wives are buried in Constable.

As nearly as I can trace the matter, through conversations with aged residents and from the records in the county clerk's office, Peter B. Davenport and then Reuben Gillett (the father of Sidney W.) had a hotel on the corner where Robert C. and Frank R. Wilson now reside. Mr. Gillett had a liquor license there in 1830 and 1831, and Mr. Davenport must have preceded him. Then for a good many years the stand was a private residence, and such hotel accommodations as the hamlet afforded were to be found at the site of the present Hutchins House. Putnam W. Sumner had a liquor license there almost continuously from 1833 to 1845, though in 1843 the license ran to Jacob Travis, who, however, was refused a renewal in 1846 upon the ground that he "was not a proper applicant to keep such a place." While Mr. Sumner was landlord he had a store in the building. James Tobey, the father of Cornelius P. and Charles, bought the stand in 1845. Other landlords there were Goodrich ("Duck") Hazen and Cornelius P. Tobey, the latter of whom was proprietor when the house burned in 1868. It was rebuilt by Robert C. Wilson for a private residence, and a dozen or fifteen years later became a hotel again, under the proprietorship of

Lyman Hutchins. It was again burned some fifteen years ago and again rebuilt as a hotel. It was here, I think, that Alden Haskell had his tavern in 1817. The Davenport-Gillett stand was made a hotel once more in 1874 by Cyrell Hutchins, and was so continued for a number of years. E. G. Smith ran it at one time. Still another old-time hotel was that of Daniel I. Coonley, which was near the Cooney brook, east of the Corners.

After Harry Horton and Charles and Henry Hawkins had ceased to carry on a mercantile business at the Corners, Sidney W. Gillett gave up his store at Trout River, and located at Constable — selling out there to Edwin L. Meigs, and removing to Malone. Other occupants and dealers on this site have been Mason & Culver, James and Harvey Hastings, James S. Dudley, Fred C. Hastings, Harvey J. Dudley, R. C. Wilson & Son, and now Roy B. Child. Across the commons George D. Hastings built and conducted a store about 1865, in which he was succeeded by J. Nelson Aubrey and Fred A. Dudley, who sold to Herbert J. Buell, and he to Alburn E. Aubrey. Mr. Hastings also built and for a time kept the store around the corner, on the road to Trout River, now occupied by the post-office, and in which A. E. Aubrey, G. A. Harmon, Asa Harmon, Herbert J. Buell and Fred A. Dudley were later traders. Still a little farther north there used to be another store, kept by Hyson, Jason J. and Henry Carpenter. Opposite the post-office building there was, a long time ago, a cheap store or saloon of bad repute, built by William Healey, but which is now occupied by Harry Priest as a feed and produce store.

The Cooper saw mill and carding mill, above referred to, was run by Cooper & Hawkins in 1830, and was sold by Robert Cooper in 1839 to Esek Sprague and James G. Dickey, and by them in 1848 to Myron Chamberlain, who operated the property as a clothing, dye, fulling and carding mill and also as a sash and door factory. It was next run by George W. Works, and finally was bought by Jewett J. and Albert Webb, who converted it into a creamery, which it continues to be, with William Stebbins as maker.

Harry Horton became identified with the town about 1826 or 1828, and was influential in its affairs for a dozen years. He was a brother of Hiram Horton of Malone, and the grandfather of Mrs. H. D. Thompson and William H. and John H. King of Malone. He operated as a merchant and land owner and agent until about 1840 — his store having been on the same site now occupied by Roy B. Child. Henry H. Hawkins was another notable figure here at about the same period.

Some of the old town records are in his writing, which was as symmetrical and handsome as copperplate. He and his brother were the first merchants at Constable in 1824. George W. Darling, a physician, came in 1822, and practiced with notable success for a long time; and Jacob Hart was here as the pastor of the Congregational church in 1822.

The date of the first settlement in the northern part of the town, at or near Trout River, is not now determinable, but it was at least as early as 1820. Among the first comers were Simeon Witherell, Erastus Hazen, E. J. Knappin, Andrew MacFarlane, Peter Brewster, Sullivan Tuthill, Orson L. Healey, Augustus Martin, James Gilmour Dickey and Washington Wooster. Arrivals a few years later included James V. Dickey (a cousin of James Gilmour), Patrick Lahey, Warren Robinson, Peter Martin, William Scranton, Francis Waggoner, David Webster, Sr., Robert Gillard, Aaron Honsinger, John Vandervoort, Ezra Warren, James Dempsey, Patrick Riley, and Daniel Hughes. Mr. Knappin had an ashery, just north of the international boundary, the chimney of which has been made the starting point in many deed descriptions. What this ashery meant for a good many years to a good many people may be conjectured from the fact that in a sketch prepared by Mrs. Wallace H. Webster, and published in 1910, it is stated that the writer had seen an acre of ground covered with four-foot wood, bought at fifty cents a cord, for heating the ovens in which the potash was converted into pearlash, and from the further fact that when Mr. Gillett ran it and was in trade here he had on hand at one time pearlash valued at more than ten thousand dollars! John Lamontaigne made the barrels in which to pack the product, which went to Montreal, or fifty miles through the wilderness to Plattsburgh, whence it would be shipped by boat to New York. Mr. Martin was prominent for a long time, and was the father of many local enterprises. About 1838 he built a saw mill half a mile above the hamlet, on the west side of the river, which was burned. He rebuilt a quarter of a mile below, and sold the new structure to his son, Jed. This mill was carried off by ice. The elder Martin next built another saw mill a quarter of a mile over in Canada, in which he included a carding mill, and where he also made cloth in a small way and manufactured furniture. He was several times in the mercantile business also. Mr. Robinson was the first customs officer here, and his salary was four hundred dollars per year. James Gilmour Dickey came in 1825, and for ten years was in trade and had a saw mill, in which was a feed mill. The

particulars concerning the building of the mill in question are lost, but it is thought to have been erected more than a hundred years ago by parties from Montreal, which, if true, might explain the timber thefts of which Mr. Constable complained in his diary in 1804. The same mill was operated later by Sidney W. Gillett, and its products, both then and earlier, were rafted to Montreal. Later still it was run by Edwin A. and Wallace H. Webster. Before, during and after Mr. Gillett's time, Trout River was a source of lumber supply for a wide extent of country, and it was almost a daily occurrence that teams loaded here with lumber by parties from Westville, Fort Covington and points in Canada. James V. Dickey was a merchant from about 1828 to 1845. Mr. Wooster was the foster father of Mrs. W. H. Webster, who was the daughter of Solon Bingham of Burke. Mr. Wooster was customs officer for twenty-five years, and was in trade. Mr. Warren, a blacksmith, was the father of Herrick E. and Washington W. Mr. Lahey was the father of Patrick H., late of Malone, and of George of Trout River, and Mr. Dempsey of William, now of Malone, but formerly one of the best known men in Constable—as square as a die, supervisor of the town a good many times, and an extensive dealer in livestock and farm products.

A stone grist mill was erected by Edwin A. and Wallace H. Webster in 1858, the walls of which still stand, though cracked by two fires. It was next owned and operated by Hector McLeod, who afterward won success and means at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and who sold to John R. Cameron. Then Thomas Helms had it until 1880, when it burned, and Mr. Cameron again came into possession and rebuilt it. Next it became the property of Charles W. Hyde, now a druggist in Malone, and in 1893 it burned again. Mr. Hyde sold to John Moore, who began a re-equipment of the interior, but never completed the work. This mill is just over the line in Canada, as also was the old Dickey-Gillett saw mill, for there is no point near the hamlet on the south of the border where it is feasible to develop a power.

Trout River had at one time two tanneries, on the Canadian side, the first of which was built by Alexander and James McNair during the civil war, and the second by Hugh Sutherland. Both were burned thirty years or more ago. The former had, however, been converted previously into a planing mill, which was owned and run by McNair and Charles Tuggey.

A starch mill was built on the American side of the line, probably prior to 1860, by the Webster Brothers. It was bought and operated

by Clark Dickinson of Malone, who finally sold it to Jed. L. Martin, when it was changed over into a sawmill, to take the place of the one on the opposite side of the river that had been swept away by ice. It rotted down.

Besides Mr. Martin and the two Dickeys, early merchants here were Goodrich Hazen, Elisha Hollister, Washington Wooster and Orson and Joshua Healey. Sidney W. Gillett began trade probably before 1840, and his establishment was the best stocked and enjoyed the largest custom ever known at this point up to that time. When the Webster Brothers succeeded him, about 1850, and had afterward Edwin L. Meigs and Nathan L. Knapp as partners for a time, they drew custom from points thirty to forty miles distant. Wallace Webster withdrew from the firm about 1860, removing to Malone, and the senior member continued the business until 1865, when he disposed of it to John R. Cameron. Lyman J. Folsom traded here for something like ten years, and was succeeded when he removed to Malone in 1876 by Brown & McNeil. Alexander Dalzell, Derby & Paddock, John McFadden, Jed. L. Martin and Charles W. Hyde were also merchants at one time or another. Mr. Hyde went there from Malone about 1880 to open a branch drug store for Captain George A. Mayne, then in business in Malone, eventually bought the store, added other lines of goods, and when he became collector of customs arranged a partnership with the late James M. Hastings. Ten years later he sold out, removed to Malone, and established the Hyde drug store. Present merchants at Trout River are Mrs. John McCaffrey, Albert J. Elliott, George Bruce and Berry Brothers, dealers in groceries and meats. Henry McKane also has a meat market. Two store buildings where a considerable business used to be done, and another which was formerly a saloon and liquor store, are vacant, marking the decrease in business that has taken place.

But if there has been a loss in industrial and commercial activity, a compensating improvement has obtained in public order and morality. Within the recollection of men still living fighting of a fierce character, without other motive or provocation than a lust for display of prowess, was of frequent occurrence—the combats sometimes being between residents and stalwart men from Canada who came solely to settle which were the better fighters. Then, too, men who had good horses often arranged races up and down the street, while a drunken and howling body of spectators looked on as the trials proceeded. The stake usually

was a jug of whiskey. Whether because of the prevalence of these conditions, or with other significance, is unknown, but the place, originally known simply as "The Lines," came to be called Villain Harbor. The early meaning of the word "villain" not having been that which we now attach to it, but signifying a man who held land by a servile tenure, and hence a countryman or farmer, it is possible that the name may have been applied to suggest that the locality was a desirable point for farm settlers. The name Trout River was taken when the hamlet was given a post-office in 1852.

The first hotel at Trout River of which I have knowledge was kept by Orson P. Healey in 1831, as the Constable town records show that he was granted an inn-keeper's license in that year and again in 1833. This record represents the town board as having found the applicant to be a fit person to keep a tavern, his establishment adapted to the business, and a hotel there to be actually necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public. The fee charged for the first year was five dollars, which was increased a year or two afterward to six dollars, and later restored to the amount first stated — as perhaps the rate of fifty cents a month had come to be regarded as excessive and burdensome when liquor commanded only two or three cents a glass. Thomas Caldwell also had an early tavern here, but whether before, coincidentally or after Healey can not be ascertained. Alexander and Thomas Chisholm built the Frontier House in 1866. It was burned a year later, was rebuilt by Frank Larue and Henry Riley, and was kept later by Riley alone. There was also at one time a hotel which James Black built and kept. The Franklin House was built in 1876 by Patrick H. Lahey, and kept by him until he removed to Malone in 1884. For thirty years past it has been run by Edward Dolan, and is the only hotel in the place. Long ago stages ran from Fort Covington, via Trout River, to Montreal, and then the hotels here had many guests. Even as late as Mr. Lahey's time every room in his house would be taken night after night. It is different now.

In Mrs. Webster's sketch, previously referred to, she states that at the time of the rebellion in Canada, nearly eighty years ago, large numbers of Canadians fled their homes, and sought refuge until the trouble should be over with friends on this side of the border; and that when the Fenian raids occurred in 1866 and 1870 "for twelve miles every family but one fled to the States." In the 1870 raid the Fenians made their camp on the Lahey farm, about a half a mile south of the hamlet; and upon their retreat when driven out of Canada they poured

along the street and through yards and fields in disorderly and panic-stricken flight — many of them throwing away their arms and accoutrements. For years afterward practically everybody in the town who wished for a gun or a bayonet as a souvenir of the occasion had one, either picked up where it had been cast away, or obtained in exchange for food. The residents at Trout River at the time of the engagement in 1870 were not themselves in much better case than the Fenians, dread of possible personal injury or of destruction of property having seized many, while curiosity was the dominant condition with others. Anxious to witness the battle, so-called, and at the same time to seek safety, these latter crowded into the old stone grist mill until it would hold no more. The story of these movements is told more fully in a separate chapter.

Besides the starch factory at Trout River, the town had four others: One in the southern part, in the Chauncey Child neighborhood, built and operated by W. W. & H. E. King of Malone; a second, near the Bishop bridge, built by George F. Dickey and Henry A. Paddock, and owned afterward by George W. Hale, who abandoned it, and was then run until it was demolished by James S. and Harvey J. Dudley and Fred C. Hastings; a third, north of the Corners, built by Justus P. Culver — owned subsequently by Dickey & Paddock, then by Hiram H. Thompson, and last by Dudley, Hastings & Dudley, who demolished it; and a fourth, near the Burke line, built by Solomon Fitch of Constable and E. P. Deming of Burke, who sold it to be converted into a barn. The Culver factory was burned in 1856, when Culver had it, and again when it was owned by Dickey & Paddock.

Sawmills additional to those at Trout River, the Welch or Coburn mill at the Corners, the Child mill at the Bishop bridge and that built by Asaph Perry, location unknown, but thought to have been on the Salmon river, were: one built by Ira Langdon, which is better known as the Culver property, and which was owned at one time by Russell J. Hall; one below the Culver mill, built by Putnam W. Sumner, and then owned by Sherburn Ingalls; one on Little Trout river, built by Hiram Estabrooks; one near the Burke line, built by L. D. and E. P. Deming of Burke; and the one on Salmon river which Jacob Wead leased to Guy Meigs in 1829. Julius B. Douglass and Allen Dennis had a sash and door factory near the Culver sawmill. It was run later by O. F. Hollister, then by George W. Works, and now by Charles H. Drum.

Constable never had a Masonic organization exclusively its own, but its membership in Franklin Lodge of Westville was so large for a time

that that organization held its communications, beginning in 1859, alternately at Trout River and in Westville.

Constable Grange, No. 1061, was organized some ten or twelve years ago, and has a present membership of fifty-one. It owns the hall in which its meetings are held.

There are no other fraternal, benevolent or civic orders in the town.

Sheffield Farms, Slawson-Decker Company, has a milk shipping station at the railroad. Its receipts are at times manufactured at the station, and at other seasons are conveyed to a like station of the same company at Malone, and sent thence to New York.

The church organizations in Constable now number five, and formerly there were two others. Those now in existence are the Presbyterian at Constable Corners (originally Congregational), the Methodist at the same place and also at Trout River, and a Roman Catholic at Constable and another at Trout River. The records of the Champlain Presbytery give the date of the organization of the first named as 1821, with Rev. Mr. Armstrong as the organizer, and the date of enrollment with the Presbytery as 1822. But the records in the county clerk's office contain a certificate that the society was formed May 21, 1817, by Rev. Thomas Kennan at the school house, which is stated to have been the place where the participants "had stately attended for divine worship," thus establishing the fact that there had been a Congregational movement and preaching in Constable for a time previously. The first trustees were Solomon Wyman, Samuel Perkins, Alric Man, Oliver Bell and John Child. The society has been continued uninterruptedly since 1821 at least, and usually has had a resident pastor. Services were held customarily in the school house until the town house was built, and then in the latter. A church edifice was erected in 1844, and the dedicatory sermon preached by Rev. Ashbel Parmelee. In 1847 the form of organization was changed from Congregational to Presbyterian.

A Baptist society whose existence has lapsed was formed in 1833, but was always weak in numbers, and, though it held its monthly meetings and prayer meetings with a considerable degree of regularity until about 1878, it seldom had a pastor of its own. It is said to have had thirty-one members at the time of its organization, but the highest number that it ever reported to the St. Lawrence Baptist Association after 1848 was twenty in 1866, and the usual number so reported ranged between ten and fourteen. It never had a church edifice, and usually worshiped in a school house or in the town hall.

Though it must be believed probable that occasional Methodist services were held earlier, either by circuit riders or by pastors of adjacent parishes, the first recognition of Constable by the conference was in 1836, when it was listed with Westville as a mission "to be supplied." It does not appear again in the conference minutes until 1842, when, still joined with Westville, it was once more listed as a mission; but, with the exceptions of 1842-3 and 1849-50, no pastor was assigned to it until 1854. The first pastor, in 1842, was Rev. Matthew Bennett. Beginning with 1854, it has been joined almost continuously with Westville as one charge. A Methodist organization was effected at Trout River about 1860, and a church built a year or two afterward. It is a station or appointment with Constable and Westville, a single pastor serving the three places.

A Free Will Baptist Society, with some of the members residing in Malone, was formed in 1841. It was always few in numbers, and never had a church home of its own. In 1852 it had twenty members. When the society went out of existence I am not informed. One of its pastors was the Rev. Charles Bowles, a negro, who had been a revolutionary soldier. He died in 1843 in Malone, and is buried in Constable. On his tombstone is inscribed, "for forty years a faithful minister of the Free Will Baptist Church."

About 1860 a union church society was formed at Trout River, and a house of worship erected in 1861, but never fully completed for religious usage, as friction developed along denominational lines. Religious services were never held in the building except possibly upon one or two occasions, and it stood vacant until about 1893, when it was leased to the school district for ninety-nine years for school purposes. The structure had been veneered with brick originally, but as the veneering had begun to fall away in places it was all removed, and siding and clapboarding substituted.

According to Rev. John Talbot Smith, in his History of the Diocese of Ogdensburg, the Catholics of Constable were dependent until 1865 for ministrations of their faith upon occasional visits by priests from Hogsburgh or upon visitation by themselves to Malone or Fort Covington. In 1866, however, all of Constable was attached to Malone, and Rev. J. J. Sherry ministered to it until 1870, when an independent charge, called St. Bridget's, was created at Trout River, and Rev. Thomas Walsh assigned to it as its first resident pastor, and officiating at both Constable and Trout River. A church building was erected at the latter place in 1871. A year later St. Francis's church at Con-

stable was formed through the efforts of Rev. Father LeGrand of Malone, which division of territory, reducing the membership of St. Bridget's to thirty-eight families, was thought to render its further continuance precarious. The membership has since increased, however, to sixty-two families, and is further strengthened by a usually considerable attendance by Canadian families. St. Francis's church has a neat brick house of worship, erected soon after its incorporation, and from 1887 until 1918 was combined with St. George's church at Burke, the two comprising one charge. The membership of St. Francis's numbers one hundred and seventy-five families.

Apart from the many smuggling ventures of large volume that formerly served as the basis for gossip in the country stores and at the home firesides, and which enlisted the detective energies of federal officials, little of remarkable interest or moment attaches to the history of the town. The place was scourged by the Asiatic cholera in 1832, presumably brought from Fort Covington or St. Regis, where it was much more virulent. The death rate at St. Regis was fourteen in every one hundred cases; the percentage at Constable is unknown, but while there were a number of deaths the proportion of recoveries was higher than at St. Regis.

During the Civil War, when bounties were voted to encourage enlistments, the supervisor of Constable refused to sign the bonds by issue of which the money was to be provided, and a special town meeting then vested authority in Edwin A. Webster to sign in place of the supervisor; but either because of the delay or for other reasons the town failed to fill its quota. A number of men had fled, or, in the vernacular of the period, "skedaddled" to Canada in order to escape the draft, and, therefore, when the names were drawn no man could be found who could be held for service. Indeed, it is said that at that time there was in the entire town only one able-bodied man within the draft age limits, and he, having located only a short time previously, had not been enrolled. All of the others liable to service had already entered the army as volunteers, or were beyond reach in Canada.

CHAPTER XIII

DICKINSON

An act of the Legislature in 1808, to become effective April 1, 1809, created the town of Dickinson from Malone. It then included all of what is now Bangor, Brandon, Moira, Santa Clara, Altamont and Waverly and a part of Harriestown—a tract approximating twelve miles in width by fifty-odd miles in length, or nearly a half million acres as shown by the assessment rolls of the towns named. When erected there was probably not a single white inhabitant in all of this vast area outside of the townships Bangor and Moira; and its entire assessed valuation was only \$267,903, and the town tax was \$661.06—of which \$175 was for wolf bounties, \$360.56 for roads and bridges, and all of the remainder, \$125.50, for compensation of town officials, who worked cheap twenty years later, if not from the first. In 1828 the commissioners of highways, the inspectors of common schools and the fence viewers received but seventy-five cents per day each.

Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1795 to 1799, and United States Senator from the latter year until 1805, was interested in the Macomb purchase, and in the partition of lands among the members of the syndicate became the owner of several tracts, including Dickinson, in the western part of the county. This township, number seven, was called Annastown, after a daughter of William Constable, but Hough attributes the origin of the name as applied to the town to a gentleman of that name in New Jersey—a statement easily credited in view of Mr. Dayton's own residence and his proprietorship of the township. The Dickinson in question was undoubtedly General Philemon, who took an active part in the war of the revolution, and hazarded his ample fortune as well as his life in the struggle to establish his country's independence. In the memorable battle of Monmouth, at the head of the New Jersey militia, he exhibited special gallantry, was afterward a member of Congress, and died at Trenton in 1809. It seems a reasonable assumption that it was because of the Dayton and Dickinson association in Congress that the former gave his friend's name to the town.

The first town meeting was held at the hamlet now known as Brush-ton, and it is worthy of remark that as long as Bangor and Moira

remained a part of Dickinson one or the other always furnished the supervisor, and that it was not until 1828 that any resident within the limits of the present town ever held the office.

Dickinson as now constituted embraces only 27,753 assessed acres, or little more than a twentieth of its original area, so badly has it been shorn from time to time for the formation of new towns. Its population in 1810 (when Bangor and Moira were both included) was 411, and ten years later (with Moira still a part) only 495. In 1830, with Moira then set off, it had fallen to 446, but in the ensuing decade it jumped to 1,005, and practically doubled again in the next twenty years. The greatest number of inhabitants that it ever had was 2,022 in 1875, and the number in 1915 is 1,514, of whom 24 are aliens. At least a part of the loss here indicated was due to the partition of the town to form Waverly in 1880, the decrease since then having been 150.

Only a comparatively small part of Dickinson is really good farming land, while the remainder, though mostly tillable, is rough and rocky. The surface is broken by many hills. Deer river winds tortuously across the town from east to west a little south of the center, and, while not a large stream, has so steady a flow that at a number of points it affords excellent power for small mills. The town is watered also by a number of brooks. An improved highway leads from Moira southerly through Dickinson, and it also has one line of railway — built in 1883 to facilitate lumbering operations farther south, but now a link in the New York Central system, and extending from Tupper Lake to Ottawa.

Like all of our older towns, Dickinson was settled principally from Vermont, and the pioneers were particularly rugged and determined men. It is apparent from the census figures already cited that settlement was insignificant prior to 1820, and continued small up to 1840. The first highway traversing the town was the St. Lawrence turnpike, which entered from the west at a point about three miles south from the Moira line, and took a diagonal course to the extreme northeast corner at East Dickinson. The Port Kent and Hopkinton turnpike was not built until some years later, and passed through a rougher section, south of the center of the township. Naturally, then, it was along the St. Lawrence turnpike that the first comers located. Hough makes William Thomas from Hopkinton the very first, but adds that he remained for only a short time. Apparently the first permanent settlers came about 1810, and made their abodes in the vicinity of East Dickinson. These included Jesse and Jotham Rice, Jesse and Enoch Irish, Solomon Ross (who was a soldier in the war of 1812), and Reuben Cady. Elder

Spooner must have arrived five or six years afterward, as he is credited with having been the leader in organizing the Christian church here in 1815, and Andrew, Colvin, Ira and Orson Potter came before 1812. Without attempting to fix definitely the years of subsequent arrivals, it is perhaps enough, and all that it is quite safe, to say that Erastus Hutchins, Benjamin Heath and Samuel Foster (the latter having been a Moira pioneer) were here in 1822 or 1823, and that Zina and Norman Roys, Niah Wood, Simeon C. Harwood, Loderick Butterfield, Alexander Dawson, Samuel Niles, Jeremiah Sampson, Major Baker, Peter, Job and Artemas Whitney, William C. and Solomon Clark, Thomas Meacham, Warren Ives, and Eben and David Parks must have come at about the same time or a little later; for from 1828 their names recur often in the town records as officials. Then these records carry somewhat later such names as Josiah Bailey, who was town clerk for nearly half a century, George Page, Moses A. Dustin, Jonathan Saunders, Patrick Fleming, John Ramsdell, William Mosier and Hardy, Harvey and Harrison Hazen, Danforth Briggs and Richard Parks, most of whom were as self-reliant, resolute and capable men within their several walks of life as it ever was the good fortune of any community to possess. Not brilliant, having only such education as their limited opportunities had permitted them to acquire, and many of them rough and some even a bit wild at times, they were yet so sound of judgment, so practical and so faithful and conscientious in discharging the trusts that their townsmen committed to them that Dickinson came to be particularly respected, and to be regarded as a model of what a well governed town should be. Descendants of most of the pioneers still reside in Dickinson, and follow worthily in the footsteps of their forebears.

Jotham and Jesse Rice, brothers, and Zina and Norman Roys were originally all from one stock, though adopting three separate ways of spelling the name. Edward I., a high-class man, a son of Jotham, was a lieutenant in the Civil War. Leonard S., merchant at Brushton, and Mrs. William M. Clark of Malone and Mrs. Elliston Barse of Dickinson are his surviving children. Willard B., formerly a merchant at Bangor, and supervisor of the town (who writes his name "Royce"), is also a grandson of Jotham. Jesse had one son, Anson, whose daughter, Mrs. Hiram Fish, lives at Massena. Zina and Norman Roys, brothers, located near Dickinson Center about 1828 or 1829. Wellington, son of Zina, moved from Dickinson to Malone a few years ago, and is now engaged in farming in the latter town. Mrs. George Lamson of Dickin-

son is a daughter, and Sidney Roys of Bangor a son of Norman. Solomon Ross arrived before 1812, as he served in a Franklin county command in the war of that period. Milton, a son, is a merchant at Lawrenceville. Family tradition is that Andrew Potter (the father) and Colvin, Orson, Sylvester, Ira and Levi, his sons, all came in 1817, but I find on the payroll of Captain Rufus Tilden's company that Levi served in that company at Fort Covington between July 8, 1812, and January 13, 1813, and that Ira was a corporal under Captain Tilden on the march to Plattsburgh in 1814, which would make them earlier comers by at least five years than does the family tradition. Levi settled at West Bangor, and the hamlet was called Pottersville in his honor. Mrs. J. V. R. Bowles of Bangor is his daughter. Ira moved from Dickinson to Fort Covington after a year or so, and Sylvester located at Brushton. E. H. Potter, merchant at Brushton, is the son of Colvin. Marvin, son of Orson, was a captain in the Civil War, and two brothers were in the service with him.

Reuben Cady, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and served the town as supervisor, kept a stage-line hotel at a very early day near East Dickinson, at which town meeting was often held after 1828, and where the local militia used to assemble occasionally for "general training." He had five sons, Orlen, Almon, Edwin A., William and Wallace, all deceased. Edwin and William alone have descendants residing in the county. Mrs. Thomas Trumbull of Bangor is the daughter of Edwin, and Orlen of Moira, and Clinton W., insurance agent in Malone, are sons of William. Two other sons, Amos and Hartwell, reside in Dakota.

Samuel Foster had a hotel a short distance west of Cady's. At one time he owed Colvin Potter six dollars, which the latter wanted to use in buying a pair of steers. Mr. Foster promised payment after the next "training day" if the weather then should be fair, and, surely enough, he settled in midafternoon. Inasmuch as liquor then sold at three cents a glass, we may guess how abstemious the soldiers were on such occasions. Myron Foster of Bangor is a grandson of Samuel.

Enoch Irish served as a member of a local militia company in the war of 1812, and therefore must have been one of the earliest settlers. He removed to the West about eighty years ago. None of his descendants are known to be living. Jesse, a brother of Enoch, had six sons, viz., Jesse, Abel, Jonas, Fletcher, Henry and Sidney. Jesse and Sidney are still living in Dickinson, Henry in Moira, and Fletcher in New England. Mrs. Charles Whitney of Malone is the only descendant of Sidney

now living in Franklin county. Mrs. Eldon Skiff of Dickinson is a daughter of Jesse, 2d.

Thomas Meacham must have arrived at least as early as 1808, as he appears in the proceedings of the board of supervisors of that year as having been paid fifty dollars as bounties for wolves killed. He first settled in Hopkinton, moving afterward into what is now the town of Waverly, and at one time lived in Dickinson on the Port Kent and Hopkinton turnpike. In his old age he returned to Hopkinton, and died there or just across the town line in Waverly in 1849. He was not identified at all conspicuously with public affairs, but was notable as a hunter and trapper. His earnings in bounties for noxious animals in the forty years of his activities must have aggregated thousands of dollars, as his obituary, written by a townsman, states that he kept accurate account of the number of the larger animals trapped or shot by him, and that the totals were: Wolves, 214; bears, 210; catamounts, 77; and deer, 2,550. Bounties were payable for all of these except deer, and if we average the amount at only ten dollars each, his revenue from this source would be over five thousand dollars. Once he trapped or shot three wolves in a single day, for which he received one hundred and eighty dollars—the bounty at that time having been sixty dollars per head. It was he who gave the name to Lake Meacham.

Jonathan Saunders first located with his father, Green or Greenleaf, in Moira before the war of 1812, as at the age of sixteen years he served on one expedition in that conflict, acting as a substitute for Barnabas Barnum of Bangor. When he began life for himself he settled in the northern part of Dickinson. He was the father of Dexter and Julius C., deceased, and of Willard J., attorney, of Dickinson, and of Oscar of Moira. Amy Shufelt, deceased, of Malone, Mrs. George Davidson, and Mrs. Curtis Clark, residing in Nebraska, were his daughters. Leslie M. Saunders, lawyer, at St. Regis Falls, is a grandson.

It is doubtful if half a dozen persons now living remember Loderick Butterfield, and even his name scarcely remains a memory in the town, though he must have been in his time a man of local importance. He was the first merchant in Dickinson, his store having been the stand since occupied by Sumner Sweet, Abel Irish & Andrew Wood, Harrison Barse, Aaron G. Perry, Luther Perry & Melvin Sowles, Joseph Jessmer, Ernest Tebo and Louis Peets. He was supervisor for a number of years, beginning with 1828, and was postmaster for a long time. Eventually he went to Michigan, where he died. One daughter married

Eli Gale of Moira, and another Calostin Crooks of Bangor. A son, Hinman, died at East Dickinson sixty years ago.

Peter Whitney, as one who knew him characterizes him, was "an old-fashioned gentleman," a man of exceptional parts, the Methodist class leader, held many town offices, and was a natural leader of men. As with most others of his contemporary townsmen, he had to live without luxuries and endure hardships, but nevertheless his children fared far better than he himself in his boyhood, for he never had a pair of boots or shoes until old enough to earn the money with which to buy them. He used to tell that as a child, even in the winter, he always went barefooted to school, a mile distant from his Vermont home. Before starting he would heat large hard-wood chips, and after running in the snow until the cold became unbearable would put down the chips and stand on them until he could go on again. He was the father of Barney, who became one of the best known and most highly esteemed educators in Northern New York, having been principal of Lawrenceville Academy, school commissioner for twelve years of one of the St. Lawrence county districts, and for a long time superintendent of Ogdensburg's city schools; of Cyrus P., now of Malone, who was school commissioner in Franklin county from 1864 to 1870, and is a surveyor, probably more familiar with wilderness landmarks and old surveyors' lines than any one else in this section; and of Byron A., the music dealer in Malone. Cyrus P. has been the surveyor for A. B. Parmelee & Son for more than twenty years. Job and Artemas Whitney settled in the southern part of the town, and were only distantly related to Peter.

Simeon C. Harwood was for years town clerk and justice of the peace, and the locality of his residence is still known as Harwood's Corners, which, by the way, suggests the entering of a protest against a practice that is becoming too common of bestowing new locality names when a property changes ownership. A name once given to a stream, a hill or a corners should be continued indefinitely unless some exceptionally good reason arises for changing it. There was formerly a post-office at Harwood's Corners, called Dickinson, with three or four farm residences close by. Mr. Harwood finally removed to Moira, and his three sons, J. Nelson, Simeon C. and Asaph L., to Malone.

John Ramsdell came about 1825. His son, Nelson, was born in Dickinson eighty-odd years ago, and is now living with a son at St. Regis Falls. He was a leading and consistent member of the Free Will Baptist church, for which he served as preacher in 1865 and again

about twenty-five years later. Herbert N. and Melvin B., sons of Nelson, represented Dickinson and Waverly respectively on the board of supervisors in 1915 and 1916, and are men of standing and usefulness in the western part of the county. The former is in trade at Dickinson Center, and the latter at St. Regis Falls. Fred, another son of Nelson, resides at St. Regis Falls.

There were three Hazen brothers, Hardy, Harvey and Runey, who came respectively in 1828, 1831 and 1841. Harrison, Safford and Sumner were sons of Hardy, and George and Horace, both living in Dickinson, of Harvey, and Glenn, Dwight, Hollis and Holland, all of Dickinson, and Earl of Malone, grandsons. Millard, a son of Safford, resides in Dickinson, and Reuben, another son, in Lawrence. Seward and Anson, who lived in Malone for a good many years, were sons of Harrison. Seward now resides in Lawrence, and Anson is a merchant in Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Heath came in 1824, and established a stage-line hotel in the western part of the town. His son, Milton, became a militia colonel, was an unsuccessful candidate for sheriff in 1842, and afterward resided for a time in Malone, and then at Potsdam. A daughter of Benjamin married Dr. Petit, who died in the army during the Civil War, leaving a son, Frederick, who was adopted by Colonel Heath. The Heath hotel burned in 1870.

Erastus Hutchins settled in 1822. He was the father of Claudius and Anson, both of whom served as supervisor, and were active and influential generally in town matters. Claudius was a militia colonel, and was county clerk from 1862 to 1868—continuing thereafter to make Malone his home. Melburn W. was the son of Claudius, and came to be one of the best known men in the county. For years he was a justice of the peace, clerk of the board of supervisors, surrogate's clerk, deputy county clerk, and president of the board of education of the village school district of Malone. In 1898 he was appointed an examiner of State banks, and removed to New York—becoming the head of the examining force. His boyhood friends will remember him as the best billiard player and the best ball player in the county, and as surpassing them all in every form of athletic sports. He died in 1911.

Alexander Dawson was a prominent figure for a long time, and was the father of William, who was for a number of years supervisor, a farmer and a lumberman on a large scale for his day. Alson and John were also sons of Alexander. Guy H., a merchant at the Center, and

respected citizen, and Alexander, a farmer, are sons of William, and Mrs. George W. Dustin of Malone is a daughter. Homer, another son, deceased, was landlord for a time of the old Dustin hotel at the Center. Joseph B., the present landlord there, is a son of John.

Warren Ives, accompanied by his brother, John, came from Vermont in 1829, with an ox team from Ticonderoga, having lost one of his horses through the ice in crossing Lake Champlain, and traded the other for the oxen. They were ten days making the journey from Ticonderoga, camping wherever night overtook them, and often their camp-fire showing wolves prowling near. They located at first in the southern part of the town, where Warren kept a hotel for a couple of years, and then built the first house at what is now the Center. John Thomas, a son of the old Connecticut clock-maker, who was a cousin of the Ives brothers, came with them, or followed soon afterward, and from him the place took the name Thomasville, by which it was so long known. Warren Ives and Mr. Thomas built the first grist mill in the town, which was not much of a success, and after a year or two the latter and John Thomas moved on farther west. Warren Ives remained, and attained a good deal of local prominence. He surveyed many of the town's roads, was a lawyer, and served as supervisor for a number of years. He and Abial Chamberlain built the first sawmill at the Center, on the site now occupied by the Orcutt lower mill, which was used exclusively for custom work, as no lumber was then made there for market. Chamberlain was a man of eccentricities, gruff and grumpy, and liked by nobody. He believed in witchcraft, and boys were his particular aversion — which meant, of course, that the boys delighted in annoying him and playing tricks upon him. They would set the mill running at night, and then send him letters suggesting that the witches had done it, and advising him to consult a fortune teller who lived in the vicinity, and who confirmed the boys' representation, and directed that he burn the saws to exorcise the witches. He followed the advice, and presumably spoiled the saws, whatever may have happened to the witches. Martin V. B. and H. L. Ives of Potsdam are sons of Warren. The former has represented his district in the Assembly. Another son, Gideon S., has been twice Lieutenant-Governor of Minnesota.

William Mosier was another of the early settlers, and had several sons — John, James, Noble and William, all now dead. Watson, a clergyman, but now connected with rapid transit lines and a dealer in real estate in New Jersey, is a son of John: and Alfred Mosier and Mrs. Fred Hale of Dickinson and Judson and Elbert of Malone are children of William, 2d.

Moses A. Dustin, a man of fine character, originally a Vermonter, had been a school teacher in Ohio for twenty years before establishing himself in Dickinson, where he also taught. His sons were Moses Atwood, Ezra T., William Dana, George W. and Alonzo. The latter went West when a young man, and is supposed to have been murdered and robbed. Communication between different parts of the country was not as easy then as it is now, and the exact facts could never be learned with certainty. The other sons all became prominent in Dickinson, and George W. was for years a county personage of consequence and popularity. He served in the Sixth Heavy Artillery in the Civil War, and afterward was connected for some time with the quartermaster department of the regular army, and for a year or two was private secretary to Chief Bushyhead, an Indian. He was sheriff of Franklin county from 1889 to 1892, and afterward was in business at Brushton. Moses A., Jr., was proprietor of a hotel on the Port Kent and Hopkinton turnpike, and then for a good many years of the house at Dickinson Center, and was a genial landlord. George W. of Malone is a son of Moses A., Jr., and was county clerk from 1880 to 1886. He is at present in the real estate business—one of the squarest and most estimable citizens the county ever had. Mrs. George H. Oliver and Mrs. John H. Dullea of Malone, Mrs. Seth Johnson of Burlington, Vt., and Mrs. James H. Putnam, now living in Mississippi, are daughters of Moses A., Jr., and E. Dana Dustin, now in New York city, and Mrs. Aloney Rust of Malone, Mrs. James Moore of Oneida, and Nita F. Dustin, a teacher at Batavia, are children of George W., 1st.

William C. and Solomon Clark came about 1840. William M. of Malone is a son of the former, and George C., the fruit dealer, and Mrs. Ira Haskell are grandchildren. Harlan P. and Melvin B. of Brushton are sons of Solomon, and Mrs. John W. Genaway of Malone a granddaughter.

George Page was the father of Homer, deceased, and of Watson. The latter is distinguished for having a personality that enabled him whenever a candidate for office as a Democrat to carry a town which was good ordinarily for two or three hundred Republican majority. He lived for a number of years at St. Regis Falls. George S. and Burt of Dickinson and Robert of Tupper Lake are sons of Homer. Another son, Edwin, lives in Missouri.

Eldred Baker, popularly known as Major Baker, came about 1840. I think that he had lived previously in Bangor or Brandon. He kept a hotel on the Port Kent and Hopkinton turnpike for a dozen or fifteen

years, about a mile east of its intersection with the road leading from Dickinson Center to St. Regis Falls. During this period there was a good deal of teaming past this hotel, the produce of the region which was shipped out going mostly by this route to Black Brook, and the supplies that were brought in all coming over the same road from Lake Champlain. Mr. Baker removed about 1854 to Dickinson Center, and there kept the hotel, the American House, which used to stand near where the Orcutt store and office now is. He had several children, all of whom except two are now dead. These reside in California. Harrison G. Baker, who at one time had a hotel at Brandon, and was well known throughout the western part of the county, was a son of Eldred.

Denison S. Smith came with his parents to Hopkinton in 1833, and for years thereafter his life was full of hardship and privation—his clothes in winter being wholly of cotton, and work in the woods even in childhood being required of him. Indeed, his people were so poor that the boy's shoes were made by his father from old boot legs, and his stockings from shreds of wool picked up a bit at a time from bushes and fence corners where a neighbor's sheep had shed it, and cleansed, carded by hand and spun and knit by his mother. Even his summer hats were braided by his mother winter evenings from straw gathered by her at harvest time. Mr. Smith's years from about 1843 to 1852 were spent in New England and in California. The story of his life during this period was graphically written by himself, and is intensely interesting, but as it does not bear at all upon Franklin county only very brief extracts from it are given. His trip from New York to California—by sea to a Texan port, thence overland into and across Mexico, and thence by boat to San Francisco—was crowded with hardship and thrilling adventure. He reached San Francisco with barely sixty-two cents of his money remaining, but finally managed to journey to the mines, where the cost of living was incredibly high—meals of the most ordinary sort two dollars each, and sleeping accommodations proportionately dear. Flour sold at a dollar and a quarter per pound (equivalent to two hundred and forty-five dollars per barrel), and most other eatables at a dollar per pound. At one time when suffering with scurvy, and vegetables being necessary to save his life, Mr. Smith paid half a dollar apiece for a half bushel of onions not larger than English walnuts. Cigars sold at twenty-five cents each, and drinks at one dollar. Mr. Smith did some prospecting for gold, but for most of the time worked for wages at whatever he could find to do. He returned home in 1852, and soon afterward took up his residence in

Dickinson, where he lived respected and usefully until his death, a year or two ago. He held various town offices, and during the Civil War was enrolling officer for the town of Dickinson, preparatory for a draft, under Colonel S. C. F. Thorndike, and afterward was deputy provost marshal. Later he was assistant United States assessor of internal revenue under U. D. Meeker. Before this he had been a deputy sheriff, and as such was assigned to pass the last night of the life of Madison Bickford (who had shot Secor in the town of Franklin, as told in Chapter XVI) in the cell with him against a possible attempt at suicide by the prisoner. Bickford had left a prayer meeting in Dickinson to follow Secor and murder him. Mr. Smith speaks of Bickford, who was only nineteen years of age, as "a young man of more than ordinary ability, and a favorite with the young people." Bickford visited pleasantly with Mr. Smith until two o'clock in the morning, saying, among other things, that he would not change his fate for ten years in prison, and then slept soundly until morning. At Bickford's funeral, held in Dickinson, the officiating clergyman declared that he had died a martyr, and Bickford's father characterized the execution as "Franklin county's murder." Justus D. Smith of Dickinson is Denison's only child. He was for twenty years the private secretary of William H. Russell, of New York, who built a Swiss chalet on the Zina Roys brook in Dickinson for a summer home.

David and Ebenezer Parks, brothers, and Rev. Richard Parks, Sylvanus Niles, Patrick Fleming and Jeremiah J. Sampson were all an excellent type of citizens. The Parks brothers were comparatively early arrivals. Ebenezer had a son and a daughter, but the family is now extinct, while David's descendants are numerous. He had six sons and three daughters, of whom John, William, Mrs. John McNeil and Mrs. Silas Crocker are dead—all leaving children as follows: By John, Fred, Walter, Hazel and Newton, the latter of whom lives at Utica; by William, Joseph and Earl, of Worcester, Mass., and Sadie; by Mrs. Crocker, Edith Wylie of Boston; by Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Ernest LaBounty and Mrs. Roy Harris of Montpelier, Vt. Descendants of the others named are: Of Frank, Claude, Leo, Vernon, Anna and Lenna; of George, Kyle and Daniel; of Thomas, Edward, Howard, Beatrice, Nellie, Bessie of Carthage, Grace of Newton Falls, and William and Burt of Tupper Lake; of Ira, John of Dickinson, and Mrs. A. S. Smith of Saranac Lake. All live at St. Regis Falls except as otherwise noted.

Rev. Richard Parks was of another family, and did not come to

Dickinson until about 1860, when he was called to the pastorate of the Free Will Baptist church, which, first and last, he served faithfully and acceptably for a good many years. He preached also in Burke and at a number of other places in Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, and was everywhere esteemed a high-class man. He had three sons, George and Nelson, both dead, and Ovet, who resides in the West. Ovet E., now living in Potsdam, and Frank, a teacher in the school at Dickinson Center, are sons of George. Nelson had no children.

Mr. Niles came about 1838, and was a blacksmith for fifty years. A sister was the wife of Denison S. Smith, and Samuel is a half brother, still living in Dickinson. Sylvanus's sons were Noble, Jay and Sylvester, all now residing in Dickinson, and his daughters were Mrs. Almada Spears, living in Essex county, Mrs. Cora Winters of Dickinson, and Mrs. Nettie Day of Lake Ozonia.

Patrick Fleming was of the highest character, and remarkably capable. He was town clerk for a number of years, and two or three times supervisor. He kept the first store at Dickinson Center. His sons, Silas P. and William Alyn, were at one time well known figures in the town. The former was in trade and also built, and for a short time kept, a hotel, the Centennial, at Dickinson Center. He was a fun-loving, rollicking fellow, never contented unless engaged in some prank that outraged the sense of propriety of the sober-minded. William Alyn became a lawyer, practiced at Brushton and Malone, and removed to Minnesota, where he was elected a member of the Legislature.

Mr. Sampson located about 1850, and was a millwright. He had thirteen children, none of whom was born in Dickinson. All are now dead except Mrs. Anna Kingley, who resides at Racine, Wis., and Esquire, who lives at Dickinson Center.

Joseph Bailey, one of the most genial and most accommodating of men, came about 1845 or possibly a little earlier, and was a farmer, a tanner, a shoemaker and a cooper — turning his hand also to many other things if thereby he could help a neighbor or a friend. He was town clerk for most of the time for half a century, and served as postmaster at Dickinson Center during the Civil War. A daughter married John Dawson, and still lives in the town. Joseph B. Dawson is his grandson.

A resident of a different sort was Alonzo Clark, born in 1843. At the age of forty-six, twenty years of his life had been passed in prison, and later he served at least one more term — all for horse stealing. He seemed to have a passion for that sort of thievery. In 1889 he was

credited with having stolen no less than 120 horses, and boasted that not one had been the property of a townsman. His operations extended all over Northern New York and through the middle West. Upon his release from prison in 1898 he announced a reformation, and I think stole no more. But he had no penitence, and reformed only because he was getting old and had found that stealing did not "pay." In 1898 he claimed that he had stolen 370 horses in all. He died in 1910.

Dickinson contains no village, and only one hamlet, though there are two or three neighborhoods rather more closely settled than the average of farming sections—each of which has its distinctive name. East Dickinson lies in the extreme northeastern part of the town, and here there are a store, a church and a few scattered farm houses. Formerly the place had two starch factories, one of which was burned, and the other has been converted into a feed mill. Some four miles to the west, and on the northern border, is Alburgh (the name indicating plainly that the people there were originally Vermonters), and at this point there are a store, a blacksmith shop, a creamery and eight or ten families. Years ago there was a Methodist chapel near by. Dickinson or Harwood's Corners is on the direct road from Moira to Dickinson Center, and has a store, a creamery and five or six families resident in the immediate vicinity. Dickinson Center, the hamlet referred to, is south of the center of the township. Deer river flows through it. It contains four or five stores, two churches, a Grange hall (which used to be a Second Adventist church), a school house and town house, a railroad station, two grist mills, two saw mills and a creamery. Its population is between four and five hundred.

Dickinson has been the scene of two tragedies of melancholy interest. The dwelling house of Esek Hawkins burned September 3, 1852, and Mrs. Hawkins and a daughter, aged seven years, perished in the flames. In 1865 Henry Meacham, believing his wife unfaithful, shot her through the heart and cut her throat as she was clasping her infant child to her breast, and then shot himself through the brain. Mrs. Meacham was a sister of Cook, the accomplice of Bickford in the murder of Secor.

The list of those who have been merchants at Dickinson Center includes Patrick Fleming, Thomas Leonard, Theophilus Olena, Luther Hurlburt, Tuttle & Peck, S. P. Fleming, Tuttle & Conger, George W. Dustin, Alfred H. Olena, S. & Lannis Wilcox, L. M. Stowe, Richard P. Lindsay, Harvey Harrington, H. G. Baker, Watson Page, George Chase & Co., Lyndon Young, W. D. Dustin, Fred L. Conger, F. L. Curtis, B. L. Orcutt, Rev. A. F. Bigelow and C. A. & C. E. Morehouse. **Mr.**

Hurlburt was a brother of former Congressman Calvin T. Hurlburt of Brasher, and A. H. Olena, now a prosperous merchant in New York city, is a grandson of Jeremiah Sampson. Both were partners for a time with George W. Dustin, ex-county clerk. Those who are at present in trade there are H. N. Ramsdell, H. H. Briggs and Guy H. Dawson.

Hotels other than those of Reuben Cady, Samuel Foster, Benjamin Heath and Silas P. Fleming, already sufficiently mentioned, were: One established by Warren Ives, and purchased about 1840 by Eldred Baker, on the Port Kent and Hopkinton turnpike, about a mile east from its intersection with the highway leading from Dickinson Center to St. Regis Falls, which was kept by him until about 1854, and from that date to about 1860 by Moses A. Dustin, Jr.; one at Dickinson Center, next north of B. L. Orcutt & Sons' office, known as the American House (torn down in 1882), which Henry N. Bickford, the father of James Madison, the murderer, kept for two or three years, though he was more a pettifogger in justice's court than a landlord, and then for a number of years by Eldred Baker, and, finally, until it burned, but not in a particularly attractive way, by a man named Cheney; and the present hotel at Dickinson Center, the only one now in the town, which was a conversion of the office of Dr. Hiram N. Smith of Nicholville into a tavern by Moses A. Dustin, Jr., and kept by him until his death in 1894. It was next managed by Steve Fosburg, then by Homer Dawson, deceased, and now by Joseph B. Dawson. The tavern on the turnpike where Ives, Baker and Dustin presided still stands, but has not been used as a public house for half a century or more. Of Mr. Bickford it is said that in manner and temperament he resembled the late Hon. John P. Badger, and he was rated a man of considerable abilities. Before locating in Dickinson he had made his home in Moira.

The industries of Dickinson were never numerous nor of large importance. The local demand for manufactured products was of course insignificant, the streams permitted no large power developments, and until about thirty years ago all transportation had to be over poor roads, with a considerable haul to the railroad.

The original grist mill at the Center was almost directly across the river from the present Tuttle mill. It was sold by Warren Ives in 1843 to Allen Lincoln of Fort Covington, and by him to Alpheus Conger of Moira in 1863. Conger executed a contract of sale to E. N. Tuttle and L. M. Stowe, but before the conditions had been fulfilled

sold to Frank B. Peck of Hopkinton. While the mill was owned by Mr. Lincoln it was run by Elkanah Shaw, whose son, Levi, was the last person to operate it. After acquiring the property under their contract, Stowe and Tuttle built a new mill on the opposite side of the stream, and the old mill eventually rotted down. Stowe sold to Tuttle, who afterward had as partners George Macomber, and then William Downey. This mill is now owned and operated by Everett Markham, better known, however, as Tuttle, he having been adopted by E. N. Tuttle. Upon retiring from partnership with Tuttle, Downey built a new mill in 1907 a few rods down the stream, and continues to run it.

The town formerly had four starch factories. One at the Center was built by H. M. and Jeremiah J. Sampson about 1857, and was sold by them to Milton Heath and George B. Farrar. Rev. R. Parks and Dyer L. Merrill afterward operated it, and Mark Page next owned it and ran it successfully for a long time. One at Alburch was built by D. W. and C. J. Lawrence and Ira Russell of Moira in 1856. H. H. Thompson of Malone bought it ten years later, and sold to R. S. Brown and Tabor C. Meigs in 1867. It was next owned by Clark Dickinson and Thomas F. Mulholland of Bangor, who in turn sold to Wells S. Dickinson and Fayette W. Lawrence. At East Dickinson there were two starch factories, one of which was built by Leonard Fish, James Spooner and William Rice about 1855, sold by them in 1864 to Sumner Sweet, bought in 1866 by R. S. Brown and Tabor C. Meigs, and by Horace A. Taylor in 1873. It still stands, but has been converted into a feed mill by Horace Lincoln. The other, I think, was built by Charles Taylor, who sold it in 1865 to A. G. Perry, and the latter to John V. Bowles in 1875. It burned in 1877, and was not rebuilt.

The first saw mill, as already stated, was built by Warren Ives and Abial Chamberlain at the Center, practically on the site now occupied by the lower Orcutt mill. Anson Hutchins bought it fifty years ago, and a few years later he and L. W. Babcock ran it on an extensive scale until it burned in 1878. (Dr. Babcock removed to Minnesota, became prominent in politics, and in 1903 was Speaker of the Assembly.) They had also a second mill up the stream, just across the river from the present Orcutt steam mill. Benjamin L. Orcutt came to Dickinson from Massachusetts in 1875, and with his brother-in-law, William D. Dustin, operated for a time the William Dawson mill, east of the Center. In 1879 he and Mr. Dustin bought the old Ives or Hutchins & Babcock mill property, the former soon acquiring the lat-

ter's interest. Since then Mr. Orcutt and his sons, Fred and Harry B., have operated the mills, doing a large business, and building up an enviable reputation as capable and straightforward men. At their lower mill they have an electric power plant, which furnishes light to such of the people of the hamlet as choose to use it.

At an early day Erastus Hutchins and Hardy Hazen built and ran a small saw mill in the vicinity of Alburgh, which Anson Hutchins afterward owned, but upon engaging in business at the Center sold to Milton Lockwood. Alexander Dawson, the elder, and then Jonathan Saunders, had a mill a mile farther south. Still another saw mill was built about 1857 at the Center, near where the Downey grist mill now is, by H. M. and Jeremiah Sampson. This property was, I think, owned and worked later by Anson Hutchins, and then by Stephen Dow and George L. Parks, J. W. Webb, and finally by Webb and Willard E. Seaver as a tub factory. Yet another saw mill was run by John and Alson Dawson on the Zina Roys brook, at about the point where Fairladies, the show place of the town (a summer home built of stone by Mrs. Kobbe, of New York, at great cost) is located. There was also a steam saw mill at East Dickinson in the Bowles starch factory. The William Dawson mill, above referred to, was originally called the King mill, and the timber tract and water privilege were acquired by Mr. Dawson about 1870. It shifted ownership between Mr. Dawson and Albert Tebo two or three times, and was as often burned. It is now out of existence. There was also a small saw mill near Barnes Corners, in the same neighborhood as the Dawson mill, built by Rodney Tyler, and owned at one time by O. W. and E. D. Bean. Nothing definite can be ascertained about the man King who first had a mill in this locality. The mill itself had disappeared seventy years ago or more.

Dickinson had a tannery as early as 1835 and two in 1845, both small of course. The first of these was on the farm now owned by Howard Davidson, and was operated by a man named Bishop Kingsley. The second was Josiah Bailey's, and was near the Briggs drug store, on the north side of the river.

In 1887 Dickinson Center was led into the hope that it was to be given an industry which would contribute largely to its growth and prosperity. Rev. C. A. Morehouse was at the time pastor of the Free Will Baptist Church, had strong inclinations toward business undertakings, and had engaged with a brother in a mercantile venture there. He then proposed to establish a chair factory which should give employment to eighty or a hundred men, obtained the promise of financial

backing by a Chenango county man, and was pledged four thousand dollars as a bonus by the citizens of the town. Something like half of this bonus was actually paid over to him, but the remaining subscribers insisted upon seeing the factory in operation, or at least fully equipped with the special machinery required, before "making good" on their subscriptions. To this demand Mr. Morehouse pleaded that it was necessary that he have the money that had been promised if he were to go on with the enterprise. A building was actually erected and equipped as a saw mill, but the chair machinery was never supplied. As a saw mill the establishment employed from ten to fifteen men, but was not a success under Mr. Morehouse. In 1892 Benjamin L. Orcutt bought the property, and operated it in turning out hard-wood flooring and butter tubs until it burned in 1897.

The Christian church at East Dickinson was the first religious organization in the town, and was formed mainly through the efforts of Elder James Spooner, with the co-operation of Jesse and Jotham Rice, Samuel Foster and Reuben Cady. The date of organization is given as 1815. For a good many years it was a thriving body, but for nearly or quite half a century now it has been inactive, and without a regular pastor. Its records are understood to have been destroyed by fire a few years ago. The church edifice was erected in 1861.*

The second church organized was the Free Will Baptist, at Dickinson Center, in 1835, with Elder Charles Bowles presiding, John Ramsdell first deacon, and Jesse Rice clerk. The records are complete from the date of organization to the present, and the minutes of the early church meetings are extremely interesting in parts—particularly where they reveal the watchfulness that the church undertook to exercise over the daily walk and conduct of individual members. Any member was free not merely to complain of another, but apparently was expected to do it if cognizant of any impropriety. Thus at meeting after meeting charges appear to have been threshed out, first against one offender, and then against another. Upon one occasion the pastor himself was formally charged with falsehood, but was exonerated. Other delinquencies alleged were that the accused had failed to attend meetings regularly; had been guilty of improper home conduct in having failed to be considerate and gentle with wife or children; had been quarrelsome with neighbors; had indulged in intemperate language or

*The church was opened again for worship in 1916, a minister of the Holiness Movement (Rev. Philip Guter, residing at Moira) officiating, and the attendance at meetings being surprisingly large, and the interest marked. Mr. Guter held services also in the old Baptist church near Alburgh.

the use of "hard expressions"; had shown stubbornness; or even had used ardent liquors; in a word, one had to walk with the utmost circumspection if he would escape rebuke and discipline at the hands of the church. Such inquisitorial methods would not be tolerated to-day for an instant. One resolution adopted by the church provided that a member absenting himself from three consecutive meetings should be considered "as no more of us," and another pledged abstention from intoxicating liquor except upon a physician's prescription, and even then to use it "only for the glory of God." In 1860 the society determined to proceed to the erection of a house of worship, which was completed in 1861 or 1862. The timber used in its construction was given by Mr. Pierrepont, the then owner of such lands in the township as had not been sold to settlers. Mr. Pierrepont gave the bell also. Seemingly there has always been a strong interest in the church upon the part of its members, and it is seldom that it has been without a pastor for any considerable length of time. Its membership is about one hundred, though not all are now resident in the town. Within a year or two it has affiliated with the St. Lawrence Baptist Association, which is composed for the most part of regular Baptist societies, the differences between which and the Free Will Baptists are in this day not wide. The former are Calvinists and the latter Arminians. Then, too, the Baptists were formerly understood to be close-unionists, while the Free Will Baptists have always been open-unionists—which distinction has now, however, been practically wiped out. But since I am not expounding theology, but only telling a story, enough on this point.

A few words about Elder Charles Bowles, who organized the church, will not be uninteresting. A biographer says that he was the son of a full-blooded negro who was a servant and of a daughter of Colonel Daniel Morgan of Virginia, whose rangers in the revolutionary war were pronounced by General Burgoyne to be the finest regiment in the world, and who was the hero of the brilliant victory by American arms at the battle of the Cowpens. The claimed descent from Colonel Morgan is, however, erroneous, as that gentleman was not born until 1736, while Mr. Bowles was born at Boston in 1761. He served throughout the revolutionary war as a soldier in the American army. A few years after the war, all uneducated, and incapable of debating or expounding doctrine, but wonderfully familiar with the Bible, fervent in faith, and moving in exhortation and in prayer, he became a Free Will Baptist exhorter, and then an elder. For more than thirty years his field of

work was in Vermont, and in 1835 was induced by his son, a Congregational clergyman, to remove to Northern New York. His first work in this section, apart from stirring religious life among the woodsmen with whom he came in contact on his way, was in Dickinson. Then he preached in Moira, in Hopkinton, in Lawrence, in Malone, and in Constable—in school houses, in homes, in groves—wherever he could gather an audience. He was full six feet in height, had a deep, heavy voice, and possessed a good deal of magnetism as a speaker. He became blind, or nearly so. His last days were passed in Malone with a Mr. Fuller, in the northern part of the town, where he died in 1843. He is buried in Constable.

The Mormons began a proselyting campaign in Dickinson in 1843. Joseph Smith, to whom the Book of Mormon was revealed, and Apostle Joseph Meacham were relatives of the Dickinson Meachams, and it was doubtless this relationship that directed the movement to this locality. The Mormon meetings were held in the old red school house on the road leading from Nicholville to Dickinson Center, and occasioned a good deal of criticism and excitement. A number of converts were made both among Dickinson and Hopkinton people, and these were persuaded to journey in ox carts from the locality to Nauvoo, Ill., which was then the Mormon headquarters. The glamour soon wore off with most of the proselytes, however, and many would have returned gladly if they could. Report has it that the hierarchy was not disposed to object seriously to the withdrawal of men, but that it held to the women with an iron grip. One man is said to have attempted to steal away with his family, and to have been shot. Samuel Meacham did return, but came alone, and always thereafter was a desolate and broken man, mourning for the family that remained at Nauvoo.

Definite information relative to the organization of the Baptist church at Alburch is unobtainable, as the records of the society can not be located. The proceedings of the St. Lawrence Baptist Association for 1848 show that it was in existence in that year, but without giving any particulars regarding it. In 1853 these proceedings credit it with twenty-nine members, and from this time until 1865 it appears to have had a pastor with the exception of three years, though sometimes in conjunction with Nicholville. Its own report to the association in 1857 declares itself a small, weak body, and the largest membership it ever listed was thirty-five in 1864, from which time until it was dropped from the association in 1873 it never had a pastor except in 1868. In 1877 the association advised that it become a branch of the Lawrence-

ville church, or that its members individually unite with that society, sell its church edifice and give the proceeds to Burke. In 1878 it reported that it was ready to deed its church building to Lawrenceville, but so far as the records in the county clerk's office show the transfer was never made. The church was built or begun in 1860. Local understanding is that all of the people of the district, regardless of denominational associations, were contributors to the fund, and the present impression of most of them is that the building was to be for union services. The title, however, is in the Baptist organization.

In the cemetery across the road is a grave at which stands a tombstone inscribed with the name of Peter Demo, January 16, 1859, as the date of his death and 112 years his age. An old resident who remembers Demo well tells me that he lived in Dickinson a number of years, and that it was known to a certainty that he was at least as old as the stone represents, and was confidently believed to be older. He claimed to have been a soldier in Montcalm's command when Wolfe wrested Quebec from the French in 1759, and afterward a trapper for the Hudson Bay Company. Doubtless it was upon the reckoning that he could not have served as a soldier at an earlier age than twelve years that belief in his having been at least 112 years old was predicated.

The first recognition of Dickinson in the Methodist conference records was in 1851, when it was made a mission, and Rev. J. Delarme assigned to it. It is presumable, however, that the place had earlier, though probably infrequent, Methodist ministrations, as Parishville had been the center of a circuit at least a quarter of a century before, and "riders" from there had doubtless covered this territory. Potsdam is understood to have been the parent charge. After Dickinson's organization as a mission it was at times subsidiary to Nicholville. Later it was joined for a time with Duane, the two constituting a single parish, and in 1887 St. Regis Falls was annexed. The church building at Dickinson Center was erected in 1872, services having been held prior to that date in the homes of members, at school houses and at the town house. Even before Dickinson was made a mission the St. Lawrence French mission had been created by the conference (in 1849), and was continued for nearly twenty years. This mission had stations at a number of points in Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, the movement having been designed with the intent of attracting people of French nativity in this section to the Methodist denomination. The headquarters of the mission for both counties was a short distance south of Alburgh, where there was a considerable French Protestant

population, and where a chapel was built in 1854 at a cost of four hundred dollars. Who served at this chapel first I have failed to learn, but Rev. James Delarme (located at Nicholville) was assigned to it in 1851, and Rev. Michael Taylor followed in 1854. Then Rev. A. Leclair was in charge for eight years. Rev. Allen Miller, Rev. Mr. Shaw and Rev. A. F. Bigelow also preached there. The chapel was finally sold and converted into a dwelling house. As such it is still in existence.

A Seventh Day Adventist church at the Center was incorporated in 1895, and a church edifice erected. The movement originated in a visit to the place by propagandists of the faith, who held a series of tent meetings, and aroused an interest which continued for a few years; but gradually the membership fell away, the society ceased to be active, and the building and lot were sold for five hundred dollars.

There are no civic or other organizations in Dickinson with the exception of Adirondack Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, No. 1,019, which has a membership of one hundred and twelve, and owns its lodge room, which was formerly the Seventh Day Adventist church.

Formerly there was a Grand Army post, named in honor of Daniel Robbins, who was the Methodist Episcopal pastor at Dickinson Center at the time the 142d regiment was recruited. He enlisted in that command, and died in the service. The post was organized in 1886, but surrendered its charter in 1908, when there remained in the town but few veterans, the large majority having responded to the last roll call for final "muster out." The highest number of members that the post ever had was forty-two, and of these only four are now living. H. G. Waste is the sole survivor of the charter members. The original officers were: Commander, R. P. Lindsay; S. V. Com., Luther Maxam; J. V. Com., Lyndon Young; Officer of the Day, E. E. Bates; Adjutant, S. W. Gleason; Quartermaster, William N. Tuttle; Surgeon, William Morrill.

CHAPTER XIV

DUANE

Duane was formed from Malone January 24, 1828, the first settlement in the town having been made about 1824 by men employed by James Duane, from whom the town takes its name. It then included Brighton and three townships of Harrietstown.

Mr. Duane was of distinguished ancestry, his grandfather having been the first mayor of the city of New York, a State Senator, member of the Council of Appointment, and for several years a judge of the United States court. He was the founder of Duanesburgh, Schenectady county. Our Mr. Duane married Harriet, daughter of William Constable of New York, who was one of the large land owners in Franklin county in the apportionment of the Macomb purchase, and also a ship owner and importing merchant. For his day he possessed great wealth. His ships sailed to all parts of the world, and when he or members of his family desired to voyage to Europe he was accustomed to fit up one of his own vessels, and employ it much as the modern millionaire uses his yacht. Mr. Constable came to this country from London, England, where he had a fine establishment in the aristocratic residential district. It is told of him that upon the occasion of a visit to that city, after he had become a resident of New York, he was met in the street by Benedict Arnold, who greeted him with extended hand. Mr. Constable refused to see the hand or in any way to respond to the salutation. Notwithstanding the immense land holdings of Mr. Constable here, he never visited the county. After his death, however, a brother journeyed twice through our northern towns, inspecting the Constable properties, examining into the methods employed by the local agents, and in some cases dealing directly with those who held lands under contract.

A part of Mr. Constable's holdings, amounting to 34,589 acres in township No. 12, and to 10,000 acres in No. 9, had become the property of Mrs. Duane by inheritance, and at about the time that the wolf-bounty frauds were rife, burdening non-resident land owners so sorely, Mr. Duane came to this county to make it his home. His motive, in large part, was to do what he could to stamp out the business. "Judges, church members, respectable neighbors, all were in it, and winked at

enormous sums being spent, which all came out of the non-resident taxpayers." Mr. Duane arrived in Malone with his family in 1824, and located in that village until he could make a road thence to his own lands and build there. His operations were on a tremendous scale for that day, and, with the exception of a single instance, never since has Duane enjoyed an equal activity and prosperity. Possessed of means of his own, and backed by the wealth of his father, he undertook a development which involved the employment of considerable help, the establishment of several industries, and a heavy expenditure. A part of his help he brought with him from Schenectady county, and others were attracted from other points in this locality by the opportunity to obtain employment and to purchase lands at low prices, with the privilege of paying for them in labor. A brick kiln was built just north of the foot of Studley Hill, and operated by a Mr. Studley (from whom the hill takes its name), a saw mill was constructed on the Duane stream for getting out the lumber needed in building, a farm of three hundred acres was cleared and brought into the highest state of cultivation, engineers were employed for three years to locate deposits of iron, a forge was erected on the Duane stream just below where it is crossed by the Hopkinton and Port Kent turnpike, and later, after Mr. Duane had been joined by his brothers, Robert and Mumford, a furnace was established on Deer river, and operated for six or seven years. Its product averaged about one hundred tons a year of the very finest quality of iron. But the expense of marketing the output was so great that operations were prosecuted at a loss. The Duane residence, since burned, was one of the best for its time in the county, and there were two fine gardens of two acres each, which are now all grown up to weeds and briars. The farm, too, is neglected and apparently abandoned, no member of the family remains in the town, and only traces of the Duane works are to be seen.

In another chapter Mrs. Lowell, a daughter of Mr. Duane, who died at Schenectady in 1890, is quoted at considerable length, and additional extracts from her charming pamphlet, "Recollections of an Old-Fashioned Lady," are here given: "A good many families, some from the neighborhood and some that father had brought with him from Duanesburgh, had moved in, made little clearings, and built log houses while he was getting ready to build. They must have lived chiefly on the wages he paid them, or the money advanced, until they began to raise crops, for only people who are not very well off settle on new land. There were so many families that, although most of them were young people and their children yet babies, by the time that mother got there (1827)

she had forty children in her Sunday school. [The population of Duane in 1830 was 247 and in 1840 it was 324, or more than it has ever been since except in two decades, one of which was during the Schroeder activity.] * * * As the country opened, and the roads improved, to her great delight, mother often had her house filled with company. She proved the truth of the old adage, 'Where there is heart-room there is house-room,' by poking us into crannies, and perhaps accommodate a party of six or eight who might unexpectedly arrive after ten o'clock at night. * * * Such quantities of food had to be cooked for the men! Beside seven or eight who were clearing the farm, a squad were working in an ore-bed and living in a shanty. Their bread had to be baked in the house, they doing the rest of the cooking themselves; upsetting all the economy of the kitchen utensils by their demands. One time our women not only baked for our large household, but for a gang of men at the forge and for another who were cutting down trees where Uncles Robert and Mumford were about to build the furnace. Our great brick oven, which would hold fifteen large loaves, was heated every day but Sunday, and twice on Saturday. * * * The land unfortunately abounded in iron ore. Ore-bed after ore-bed was discovered, worked, and given up. * * * A great deal was spent to make the mineral wealth productive. At last (in 1828) they did get fine beds opened. Father built a forge, made bar iron which sold excellently at the Clinton rolling mills; the good time looked to be coming. Just then came the freshet which destroyed so many lives and so much property in Vermont and Northern New York, and carried off the forge. The little stream which one could step over on stones, except where it was dammed, was so swollen that the whole ravine it ran through was filled like a deep river. * * * He built another forge; it was burned; another; it was carried off by another freshet. * * * Uncle Robert, with Uncle Mumford, put up a large blast furnace at Deer river, about five miles from our house; their works looked like a village. The great furnace, the stone bellows-house, the blacksmith shop, the three coal houses filled with charcoal burnt in the neighborhood, their own house and two barns, a frame tavern which they built and rented to a man who could board some of the people they employed who would not mess with the men. It was a wonderful treat to go over and see the casting at the furnace; men carrying great round ladles, red-hot, filled with melted iron, to pour into the molds. In the long run neither they nor poor father made by their manufactories. But they spent more of dear grandpa's money than the lands had ever been valued at upon it. * * *

"Father and mother were practically parson and doctor to the settlement. Each had a medicine chest, stocked, and they also had two doctor-books — 'Thompson's Domestic Medicine' and 'The Family Physician.' When the people were sick they used to consult father and mother, who would look out the case in the book, and weigh out what they supposed to be the right medicine. They always furnished every comfort in their power, so that it was looked upon as a right for any to send for medicine, tea, white bread and currant jelly, or for father to come and bleed them. * * *

"The way father came to build the pretty little school house, looking so much like a church (which you remember, but which is gone now) was this: The people had to hold their first town meeting in a log school house; he saw that it was lowering to their self respect as a community, and himself put up a neat frame building which could be used as a school house, town house and church. Most of the elder heads of families were members of the Congregational Church. On Sundays they used to hold their meetings in the morning in this way: One brother made a prayer; then Deacon Esterbrooks gave out one of Watts's hymns. * * * They had another hymn; another prayer; no Bible, but a sermon read. After this service came intermission. The women sat eating their lunch on the benches by the wall. Mother had her forty Sunday scholars on planks rested on benches, so as to form a triangle 'round her chair. Soon, the men, who had adjourned to the fields if it were pleasant, or the shed if it stormed, began to come in and listen too. Sunday school and recess over, father read the *Church* service, the people all responding, and liking it very much. These were the first [Episcopal] church services held in any of our northern counties. Miss Harison well said when St. Mark's, Malone, was hung in black at his death, 'It was just, for he introduced the church into the county.'"

Mr. and Mrs. Duane were devoted members of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Lowell says: "About three years after we moved up to Duane a church was organized in Plattsburgh; a young deacon, Rev. Anson B. Hard, put in charge. He came out to Malone and held, in the court house, the first [Episcopal] church service, except the lay readings, ever held in Franklin county. The roads were still very rough; there had been heavy rains; the children all had the whooping cough; nothing stood in the way. Father took us all — mother, the nurse and four children — in a lumber wagon to the village. The water in holes in the road was so deep that several times it went over the sides of the wagon. We were five hours going fourteen miles. * * * A few

church people had moved into Malone; a few were attracted by the services; and before long there were occasional visits from missionaries, when we always went down—sometimes getting up before light to be in time. * * *

“It might seem strange, when the household was conducted on so large and munificent a scale, there should have been such a lack of money. The master and mistress allowed themselves few personal indulgences, and found it difficult to scrape enough together to send a boy to school. It was that everything was raised on the farm except a supply of groceries and dry goods from the stores in Malone, in a manner I shall describe by-and-by. The farm was three hundred acres in the highest state of cultivation. It is understood by persons settling townships of wild land that farms half paid for, with the remainder under contract (that is, mortgaged to the seller, with interest to be paid) are worth more than those not sold at all. This great farm was worked by laborers paying for the first half of their farms in Number Nine by work. There was so little money going in that part of the country in those days that ‘store pay’ was the regular remuneration; cash, the exception. Farmers who owed interest on their land, or who wanted to make a payment on the second half, never brought money. They ‘turned in’ cattle, butter, grain, or whatever they had, to the country merchants, and gave due bills. The merchants took the cattle to Shoreham, the butter to St. Albans, and so got the money to pay the city dealers who supplied them. Goods were bought on six months’ credit, and had to be turned two or three times before money could be got for them. So that this large farm, where everything was brought to perfection and carried on on so large a scale, was managed without our seeing any money. We always had from four to five men in the winter, and from six to twelve in the summer; in haying I have counted seventeen. We killed our own beeves and mutton, cured our own pork; father saw to the hams himself, and we had everything of the very best. * * * There was no market for anything. They did not know how to sell if there had been. Consequently we had a supply, as free as water, of things that are stinted by money-value elsewhere. Of cauliflowers, asparagus, sweet corn and the like there were more than could be eaten in parlor and kitchen.”

Besides the Duane activities already noted, the town had at one time a grist mill on the Duane stream, and John Smith operated a “leather factory” in 1834. Among other hides and peltries, catamount skins were tanned there. The bark mill used by Mr. Smith was afterward

brought to Malone, and became a part of the Lincoln tannery. Near this point, too, as well as at the furnace, Major Duane erected a boarding house for the employees in the mine and at the forge, which was run also as a hotel eighty years or more ago.

Mr. Duane served his town for many years as supervisor, and became an officer in the militia, ranking as major. He died in 1859.

The eldest son of Major Duane (James Chatham) was a West Point graduate, and during the war of the rebellion served with distinction as an engineer in the army of the Potomac. He built the pontoon bridge for General McClellan across the Chickahominy, which was the longest bridge of that kind ever constructed up to that time, and was in charge of many other military engineering works. He rose to the rank of brigadier-general. After the close of the war he was for a number of years the head of the United States lighthouse board, and then became a member of New York city's aqueduct commission which planned the system of works for supplying the metropolis with water from the Catskills.

Stephen Kempton operated a saw mill on the Duane stream in later years, which Isaac Chesley afterward owned and worked, and still later a Mr. Walker ran a steam mill near the same point for a year or two. Oren Grimes (who had been manager for the lumbering interests at St. Regis Falls) and his son-in-law, Fred O'Neil (afterward county treasurer for six years, and then postmaster at Malone for seventeen years) began lumbering in 1875 on Deer river, near where the Duane furnace had been, and continued in the business for about twelve years, when they sold to Ladd & Smallman of Malone, who sold to Nelson Trushaw and Peter King. The latter were burned out in 1892. George McNeil had preceded Grimes & O'Neil in lumbering here, and had an English gate mill and tub factory. Francis Skiff was there even before McNeil. Grimes & O'Neil rebuilt the mill, and apparently the frame tavern which Mrs. Lowell refers to as having been rented to a man who was to board such of the furnace operatives as would not mess with the common hands was run as a public house also; for there was then a good deal of travel past the place on the Hopkinton and Port Kent turnpike. I am told that when the house was closed in the Duane period the key was simply turned in the door, and furniture, bedding and clothing left in it to mould and decay. The tavern became the Grimes homestead. It was bought years later by E. P. Perkins, who tore it down, and now even the spot where it stood can hardly be located. Still another mill was built near the headwaters of Deer river by Fenderson

& Ford in 1891 and another in 1905 by Conger Bros. of Brushton at Lake Duane. The latter burned in 1907 with a loss of \$7,500.

During the time that Grimes & O'Neil lumbered here John Duane, a son of the major, tore down the old furnace building in order to get the iron in it to sell. The structure was of stone, as high as an ordinary three-story building, and the walls were reinforced by great bars of iron two or three inches wide and thirty to forty feet long. Of course the building served no purpose standing idle, and yet it seems too bad that it should have been dismantled and destroyed. The foundation walls of some parts of the works are still visible.

Apart from the Duane enterprises, the town had no industrial history of moment until about 1883, when Robert Schroeder of New York, who bought hops in Franklin county for a number of years, determined to become a grower himself on an extensive scale, and purchased more than two thousand one hundred acres of farm and forest lands on the plateau which comprises substantially all of the arable land in the town, paying fancy prices for most of it as measured by the valuations which had theretofore been prevalent, or by those which now obtain. He erected large and expensive hop houses; set out several hundred acres to hops; bought barn fertilizer in New York city, freighted it to Malone, and then hauled it fifteen to eighteen miles by team to the yards. Everything was done with a lavish disregard for expense, and there were no profits. The yield per acre was light, the price of hops fell to a point below the cost even of economical production, and after a time yard after yard was abandoned until none remained in cultivation. Of his forest land Mr. Schroeder made a private park, and built a fine cottage on the shore of a handsome sheet of water known as Debar pond. He was then a bachelor, and with a gentleman employee and friend as companion spent a good deal of his time in the summer months at this point. Male guests from New York city were present frequently, and upon such occasions the fun was reported to have been fast and "loud." These affairs were expensive, too, for items of wine and broken china, and the upkeep of the cottage could hardly have been less than that of the farms. The cottage was once burned, but was rebuilt even finer than before. Mr. Schroeder at length failed, and the entire property was sold at a great shrinkage in price as compared with cost. Mr. Schroeder returned to New York city to reside, and committed suicide there a few years ago.

In the old days Duane had two hotels besides the Duane establishments for the accommodation of stage travelers and the few sportsmen

who sought the locality for hunting and fishing. One was kept by Hiram Ayers, and the other by Ezekiel Ladd, who built it in 1839, and who was succeeded by Jabez Hazen, Henry Woodford, James Bean and Robert Ladd. The building was burned in 1890 and rebuilt by Robert Ladd. This latter hotel is now the town house. Later William J. Ayers had a summer hotel that was famous for the excellence of its table, and which, until it was burned, enjoyed a considerable patronage, and George Selkirk now conducts a modest establishment for summer boarders and sportsmen in the western part of the town. Lake Meacham was long one of the best trout waters and deer hunting localities in the Adirondacks, and still gives good sport in these regards. Before the civil war "Aunt Mary" Wine lived there in a cabin, and cared for chance visitors in a crude but hospitable way. Then a little better house, kept by John Titus for several years, and afterward by Henry Woodford, began to attract custom, and in 1872 was purchased by Isaac Chesley and Alonzo R. Fuller, by whom it was enlarged and improved. Mr. Chesley retired from the partnership after a year or two, after which Mr. Fuller conducted the hotel alone for perhaps twenty years. Something like eighteen years ago the house burned, and was wholly rebuilt on modern lines. Shortly afterward the place changed hands, and is at present managed by A. H. Mould for the owners. Mr. Fuller was a gentleman of exceptional intelligence, with the tastes of the naturalist abundantly developed. He was one of the first men in the country to demonstrate the practicability of artificial propagation of fish, and was an authority on everything pertaining to the forests. His ability and attainments were recognized by the most eminent scientists, and for years he was in correspondence with Agassiz and other men of like standing, who sought his views and statement of his experiments and knowledge. Mr. Fuller's influence in the community was a force for good in every respect, and through his teachings and agency in various forms, and also through association with his guests, the people of the town gained remarkably in material welfare, general appearance, intelligence and morality. Mr. Fuller removed to Malone, where he conducted a jewelry store and "clock hospital" until his death in 1912.

Though until a recent period without a house built expressly for purposes of worship, Duane had religious services from earliest times. It has already been seen how these were arranged and conducted under the distinctively Duane influence, with occasional visitations by Episcopalian deacons or clergy, with regular lay readings by Major Duane himself, and with Congregational worship under home leadership.

Only a few years later the indefatigable Methodist Episcopal circuit riders, or pastors from adjacent towns, carried their ministrations here, even if somewhat irregularly, and, with a persistence not manifested by any other denomination, held to the field until it became their own exclusively. Duane was between two Methodist charges or stations. Saranac mission in the Troy conference, and Malone in the Black river (now Northern New York) conference; and it was visited sometimes by the preacher of one and sometimes by that of the other, besides being served from time to time by local preachers residing within its own territory. Such services were held generally in the "pretty little school house looking so much like a church" that was built by Major Duane. In 1836 Rev. Jehiel Austin, appointed to Saranac mission, and who made Merrillville his home, extended his work to Duane, and formed a class there. Several families united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at about this time, and the work prospered for about two years, when business disturbances and reverses occasioned a number of removals from the town, and the work languished. But John Adams, a local preacher or exhorter, who lived on the place afterward owned by William Steenberge, officiated at services from time to time between 1839 and 1844, and in the latter year a Mr. Parish, then stationed at Merrillville, preached in Duane also. It was in 1849 that Methodism was permanently organized in Duane, Rev. Ebenezer Arnold, stationed at Malone, forming a class there, and having a regular week-day appointment in the town, the meetings being held at the residence of Hiram Ayers, who was the class leader. The other members were Mrs. Bigelow Ayers, Thurza Ayers, Joseph Sheffield, Sr., and wife, William Esterbrooks and a Mr. Robbins. A Sunday school also was formed during the period with Thurza Ayers as superintendent. In the same year Rev. Alonzo Wells, then of Bangor, supplied the appointments both at Duane and Chasm Falls, the work at these points having been linked together almost from earliest times. In 1850, through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Arnold and Presiding Elder Isaac L. Hunt, South Malone and Duane were set apart from the Malone circuit, attached to the Chateaugay circuit, and called the Duane mission. Rev. B. F. Brown became pastor and Rev. Mr. Wells junior pastor—this arrangement continuing until 1852, except that Rev. William Chase succeeded Mr. Wells. In 1852 the connection between these missions and Chateaugay was severed, and they were united with Dickinson, under the ministration of Rev. Allen Miller. In 1854 Rev. Chas. M. Bowen became pastor, and in 1853-9 the charge was supplied by Rev. Mr. Bowen, Rev. Mr. Northrup, Rev. Samuel Salisbury, and Rev. Mr. Castle. The list of succeeding pastors appears in

the appendix. The church edifice was erected in 1884 during the pastorate of Rev. J. R. Kay, and in this same period the name of the charge was changed to Chasm Falls. Within the past few years a marked revival of interest and increase in membership have been witnessed.

Duane is as distinctively a rural town as can be found in the State. It has no manufactories, no railway, and practically no business aside from that of its summer hotels and one or two saw mills. It has one post-office, one telephone and one telegraph office. In 1847 and again in 1858 it sought to have the south half of township Number Nine taken from Malone and joined to itself, but failed.

Though he was not a resident of the town, Thomas Meacham hunted and fished there so much that he deserves mention here. Meacham Lake was named by him, and his obituary stated that during his life he had killed 77 panther, 214 wolves, 210 bears and 2,550 deer. He died at Hopkinton in May, 1849.

CHAPTER XV

FORT COVINGTON

Fort Covington was erected as a town from Constable February 28, 1817, and included what is now Bombay. The mile square comprising the village of the same name and something over seven thousand acres contiguous on the west had been a part of the St. Regis Indian reservation, but were ceded to the State, a part in 1816, and the remainder two years later. The consideration paid to the Indians therefor was an annuity of fifteen hundred dollars forever — equivalent to twenty-five thousand dollars capitalized at six per cent. After this cession most of the tract was patented by the State to settlers who had previously held the lands under leases from the Indians at a rental of ten cents per acre per year, though two parcels were reserved by the State for military purposes. One of these, bordering on the right bank of the Salmon river, contains about forty-six acres exclusive of the highway, and was leased by the State in 1845 to John Moore at a rental of twelve dollars per year, subject to surrender of the premises whenever the State should require. Moore subsequently assigned the lease, and the plot has since been occupied under similar assignments by a number of parties. It is at present in the possession of F. J. Dimond, William G. Kelsey, the Alex. Smallman estate, the Salmon River Yacht Club, and others. The like reservation on the left bank of the river is under lease to Mrs. Albert Nevin, and comprises about fourteen acres. The rental for this parcel is five or six dollars. Both leases being terminable at any time at the pleasure of the State, the lessees naturally do not care to undertake costly improvements, and it would seem as if it were for the best interest alike of the State and of Fort Covington that the policy of holding the lands for possible fortification and military occupation be abandoned, and the plots sold outright to the highest bidder, for there is not the slightest likelihood that either of them will ever be fortified or be used for military purposes. For a time following the act of reservation it was proposed now and again to erect defensive works there, but the proposition never went further.

Fort Covington is the oldest town in the county in point of settlement by the whites with the exception of Burke and Chateaugay, and

if we count William Gray a white it antedates even these. Gray was a revolutionary soldier at the age of seventeen years, his home having been in Washington county, and was captured by the British near Whitehall. Held as a prisoner at Quebec until the close of the war, he located at Caughnawaga, and then at St. Regis. In everything but birth he was more Indian than white. In 1793 the St. Regis chiefs leased to him lands now comprising the village of Fort Covington, known as the mile square, for two hundred dollars annual rental and the promise of the erection of mills there. Three years later this lease was assigned by Gray to Thomas Araquente, a St. Regis chief, and carried with it a saw mill which had been built in the meantime. Toward the close of the year 1798 Araquente transferred his holdings to James Robertson of Montreal for two thousand four hundred dollars and an agreement on Robertson's part to continue payment to the Indians of the stipulated rental. Robertson's lease was for a term of nine hundred and eighty years. Araquente even assumed to include in the transfer, besides the mill and mile square, the lands on both sides of the Salmon river to its source, but no attempt appears ever to have been made to enforce possession or title under this latter conveyance. Three brothers of James Robertson also became interested in his investment. They erected a grist mill in 1804, which was swept off by a flood in 1805, and was immediately rebuilt—the cost of the two structures and equipment, according to Dr. Hough, having been about seven thousand dollars. Robert Buchanan was the builder for the Robertsons, and afterward leased and operated the mill for a good many years. He died at Fort Covington or Dundee in 1829, and his brother Duncan in 1825.

The town includes only a part of township number two and the ceded Indian lands, making an aggregate assessed acreage of 22,565. It is one of the smallest towns in the county, while in valuation it ranks seventh. Ninety years ago its valuation was the same as Bangor's, and but little less than that of Chateaugay. Malone's was eighty thousand dollars larger, and is now the greater by two millions and a half. In the intervening period Bangor's assessment has been multiplied by five, Chateaugay's by six, and Malone's by fifteen, while Fort Covington's has increased only about fourfold. True, Fort Covington has since been partitioned to make Bombay, but in the same period Bangor has lost Brandon, a part of Harriestown, and Santa Clara; Chateaugay has been shorn of Belmont, Burke and Franklin; and Malone has had taken from it Duane, Brighton and the richest part of Harriestown.

Fort Covington is well watered. The Salmon river flows northwardly through the northern and eastern part of the town; the east branch of Deer river traverses almost the entire length of the town on the east; the west branch of the same stream crosses the entire south part, whence it bends into Bombay for a short distance, and then, swinging easterly, again enters Fort Covington, approximately paralleling the east branch, which it joins just above the point of confluence with the Salmon; the Little Salmon flows through the eastern part of the Indian cession, and Pike creek through the western section. The latter empties into the Salmon below the Canadian border, and the Little Salmon about half a mile south of the border. Cushman brook flows for about three miles through the eastern part of the town, emptying into the Salmon a mile above the mouth of Deer river.

Fort Covington has of course its ridges and valleys, though not so markedly as most of the towns to the south, a considerable section being as nearly level as any equal body of lands in the north country. Its soil is largely clay except in the south portion, and as a whole is well adapted to profitable agriculture. Originally it was of course densely wooded, and with a larger growth of hard timber than characterized Constable and Westville. It is one of the few localities in the county where oak flourished, a tree that is seldom known on light or gravelly ground. Even now thirty to forty thousand feet of oak are sawed there annually. There was also in some parts of the town a good stand of pine. Most of the latter went down the river in rafts of lumber and ship masts to Montreal or Quebec, as also did the cut from Westville and even from as far to the south as Malone. Pine lumber sold in those days at five dollars a thousand for common, and at eight dollars for clear. A number of the finest farms in the county are in Fort Covington, and a particularly large proportion of its farmers have ranked high in intelligence, in character and in the degree of success that they have attained in their calling, and have been regarded locally as authority in methods and as examples to be emulated. Even as long ago as 1820 farmers of the town succeeded in winning a noticeable part of the premiums given by our first county agricultural society at its first fair for cattle and farm products.

Since there are no town records of date earlier than 1817, nor church records until still later, the story of settlement and progress prior to the war of 1812 is now practically impossible of definite ascertainment, the more so because, early occupancy having been in general under leaseholds from the Indians, deed records are also lacking. The part

of the town which is now the village was known until 1817, and even later, as French Mills, though why so called it is difficult to understand except upon the theory that a considerable percentage of the early inhabitants were French, for the mills were the enterprise of Englishmen and Scotchmen.

The name which was assumed upon the erection of the town was taken in honor of General Leonard Covington, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Chrystler's Farm in 1813, and died on a boat en route to French Mills. His funeral was held from the house, then a hotel, that is now occupied by Frank J. Bucklin, at the west end of the lower bridge, and interment was near the residence of the late T. T. Kimball, on what has since been known as Covington Hill, not far from the block-house. The remains were removed to Sacketts Harbor in 1821. The town would have been called simply Covington except that a town so named had already been erected in the western part of the State; and hence "Fort" was prefixed.

When the first settlers other than those connected with the mills came, and who they were, is not known with certainty. Dr. Hough's history names Samuel Fletcher, Aaron McLean, Ambrose Cushman, John Hunsden, David Lynch and Robert, Walter and Duncan Buchanan as having located in 1800 or soon thereafter; but the records in the county clerk's office do not show any of these except Robert Buchanan as having had title to real estate in the township at anything like the date stated, though it is known from State records that Mr. Hunsden was there in 1803 as clerk of the Indians. He was a physician, and, according to the *Franklin Telegraph*, died there in 1820. He had been a revolutionary soldier, was familiarly known as "captain," and in announcing his death the *Telegraph* said that he "had long been a useful and respected inhabitant." He was at one time deputy collector of customs. His daughter was the first wife of General S. C. F. Thorndike of Malone. A map in the Secretary of State's office, made in 1818, indicates that he was then the owner of about eight hundred acres of land along the Little Salmon river and west of it. By an act of the Legislature, passed in 1819, he was to be allowed twelve hundred dollars on any purchases of lands that he might make, as compensation for his services in inducing the Indians to consent to the cessions of 1816 and 1818.

It is also known that at least one of the Robertsons was there as early as 1798; but in apparent discredit of Dr. Hough's statement of early residents is this record in the diary of James Constable, who

visited the place in August, 1805: "Came to the French mills on the north side of Salmon river, being an old saw mill, and now not at work. There is a very large grist mill completing on the other side, the property of a Mr. Robertson of Montreal, which is the old mill with additions. Mr. Buchanan, the superintendent, went through it with us. In April, last, the dam was undermined, gave way, and upset the then mill, the waters carrying the millstone a great distance. * * * The mill is constructed for four run of stones, and the work appears to be good. The expense must be considerable, and the iron work is got at Judge Bailey's, twenty-five miles distant. There is no village here, and *no people but those belonging to or working at the mills.*" (The reference to Judge Bailey is important, as establishing that in 1805 there were iron works at Chateaugay.) But as impeaching Mr. Constable in part, and to some extent suggesting that there were more people at French Mills, or at least in the township, at the date in question than he or even Dr. Hough indicates, I give the following transcript from the assessment roll for 1806 of the town of Malone, of which Fort Covington was then a part:

	Personalty.	Realty.
Robert Buchanan	\$75	\$250
Seth Blanchard	100	175
Henry Briggs .....	...	400
Walter Blanchard .....	...	250
David and Luther Danforth .....	...	320
Silas Cushman .....	...	220
Sullivan Ellsworth .....	...	200
Thomas Fletcher	15	...
Samuel Fletcher .....	...	312
Buel Hitchcock	25	...
David Lynch	45	57
Arthur McMillan	30	...
David McMillan	63	...
Daniel McLean .....	...	221
Ezekiel Paine .....	...	100

These all seem to be, and most of them certainly are, Fort Covington names, though two or three of them may belong to Westville. Unfortunately the assessment roll from which they are copied does not carry any township or lot descriptions. However, an old map on file in the county clerk's office locates Mr. Blanchard three or four miles south of the village, and his will as recorded in the surrogate's office in 1832 refers to Seth W. B. Wilson as his grandson, and makes provision for his education, though I am informed by a surviving member of the family that there was no blood relationship between the two. Mr. Blanchard was in 1817 one of the associate judges of the court of common pleas, and at the first town meeting was elected a commissioner

of common schools. He was, too, one of the first men to hold the office of deputy collector of customs at French Mills. He had a son, Steven, who was the father of Justus and Seth. The latter was decidedly a "character," effervescing good nature, fond of companionship, and dearly loving a joke. His conversation was picturesque in the extreme, abounding in wit and quaint expressions, some of which are still quoted frequently in the town. By occupation he was a wheelwright, and he lost an arm by reason of its having been so badly mangled by a saw as to necessitate amputation.

The map referred to puts Silas Cushman just over the town line in Westville, but shows Ambrose abutting on the river, south and east of the village. The latter was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Samuel Fletcher is marked as owning the lot next west of Ambrose Cushman. At a later date he was a merchant at West Constable or Westville Corners, and eventually removed to St. Lawrence county. He was an uncle of Calvin T. Fletcher of Helena, who at one time practiced law in Malone, and the great uncle of the late Ernest T. Fletcher of Malone. Thomas Fletcher is thought by Stiles Stevens, his grandnephew, and exceptionally well informed on points of early local history, to have been the man who was shot by the British when they raided the town in 1812, though Mr. Briggs remembered the name as Frazer. Mr. Stevens is probably correct.

David and Luther Danforth are on the map at the southeast corner of the mile square, at the upper falls, where, in company with Guy Meigs, they had a gang saw mill, which after Mr. Meigs had withdrawn from the partnership they continued to operate until the timber supply had been practically exhausted. They also had a carding and fulling and woolen mill, which latter they leased in 1836 to Luther Starks and Sidney Briggs — Starks subsequently assigning his interest to Daniel Russell and D. S. McMillan. The place is the same that was until recently occupied by Thomas Davidson, deceased, with a carding mill, and it is worthy of note that, whereas in early times nearly every community had such a mill, Mr. Davidson's was in 1917 the only one in the entire county. It still contained the machinery for the manufacture of cloth. The exact date of the erection of the woolen mill here is unknown, but it was probably between 1830 and 1835,* and was the second mill of the kind in the county. In a letter written by John H. Hatton, and published in 1903, it is stated that Luther Danforth had three sons, a son-in-law (Thomas Richey) and a grandson who were

* Mr. Davidson died in the autumn of 1917, and the mill was then razed.

Methodist ministers. Allen Danforth, presumedly a son of David or Luther, served as fifer in Captain Tilden's company in the war of 1812.

Sullivan Ellsworth was doubtless a brother of Orange and an uncle of Chandler, as a biographical sketch of the latter lists a Sullivan as one of the brothers of Orange. The map gives him a number of farms in the central and southern parts of the town. Orange Ellsworth must have arrived earlier than 1808, as Chandler was born in the town in that year. His farm adjoined the home place of Sullivan. Alpheus Ellsworth, a brother of Orange, probably came at about the same time with the latter. Certainly he was there in 1814, as in that year he joined with Orange in taking title to lands which were already in their possession, probably under contract.

David McMillan was the father of Mrs. Ebenezer Stevens, who was the first white child born in the town, and also of David Stiles, who gave the Lawrence, Webster Co. woolen mills in Malone so fine a reputation for honest and durable, even if coarse, products, and who, removing to Wisconsin at about the close of the Civil War, amassed a fortune in lumbering, and died there in 1883. A son, B. Frank, is an almost annual visitor to old friends in Malone and Fort Covington, and is prosperous. Arthur McMillan, a brother of the elder David, was a member of Captain Tilden's command at French Mills in the war of 1812.

Buel H. Hitchcock came in 1802 from Vermont with Albon and Alric Man of Westville. He was a physieian, and Aretus M., Myron H. and Alric (all of whom became prominent in the business life of Fort Covington twenty years later or more) were his sons. Alric removed to Cornwall, Ont. There is still standing, though built over, a frame-dwelling house that is known as the "Hitchcock house." In a paper prepared some years ago by John A. Quaw it is said that this building was in existence when James Campbell came in 1808, and that it is believed to be the oldest frame structure in the county. It is now at the south foot of Water street, on the bank of the river, and it probably was the home of Dr. Hitchcock. Formerly it stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of James MacArtney, some twenty rods north of its present location. It was from this house, as told by Christopher Briggs and Stiles Stevens, that a man stepped out with a gun when the British entered the town in 1812. Particulars regarding the affair are not altogether agreed, except as to the fact that the British fired upon him and either wounded or killed him.

Henry Briggs was in trade at French Mills during the war of 1812,

but afterward returned to Washington county for a time. He came to Fort Covington again in 1820, accompanied by his family. Several sons of a brother came later, and became well known and substantial men in the northern part of the county. Henry was the father of Christopher, who was elected county superintendent of the poor in 1864, lived in Malone for many years, and committed suicide in 1890 by stabbing himself in the abdomen. The Briggs family was a large one, but I think that the last member of it lately living in this section and bearing the name was Levi, a son of Christopher, who made his home with his son-in-law, Guy Man, in Westville.

Concerning Ezekiel Paine or Payne I am able to learn but little. He was town clerk of Constable, of which Fort Covington was then a part, in 1808, a coroner the same year, one of the incorporators in 1815 of a literary society known as the French Mills Miscellaneous Library, and upon the organization of Fort Covington as a town in 1817 was elected one of the inspectors of schools. Samuel H. Payne was an ensign in the State militia in 1818, a captain in 1822, and deputy customs officer in 1838, at which time he evinced such interest and sympathy, if not open activity, in the Papineau cause or Canadian rebellion that he was removed from office. The neutrality law then made it the duty of customs officers, among others, to aid in enforcing that statute, and in particular to seize any arms or munitions or supplies that were intended for use of insurrectionists against a foreign government, so that Mr. Payne was adjudged by the administration to have doubly offended, in that, besides having individually violated the neutrality law, he had been also negligent and disregardful of the obligations of his office for enforcement of it. At that time probably nine-tenths of the people in Fort Covington were pronounced partisans of the rebels. Whether any of them actually went into Canada, as many did at Ogdensburg, to help the rebels fight their battles, I am not advised; but fifty or more of the most prominent men in the place organized an association to give them aid and comfort by subscription of funds and by procuring guns for them. The next year Mr. Payne was nominated by his party for the Assembly as a vindication, but was defeated by John S. Eldredge of Hogansburgh. In 1838 two militia companies in Franklin county were called out for service on the border for enforcement of the neutrality law, and at least one of the two was stationed at Fort Covington, under the command of a Captain Montgomery. The troop used the building now known as the Spencer or American House for a barracks, and cells of oak plank were built in

the cellar for the confinement of men who should be arrested or of soldiers guilty of infractions of discipline. The fact that this hotel was at one time a military barracks is seemingly well understood in Fort Covington, but generally the date is erroneously thought to have been during the war of 1812. Though I have been unable to get any certain line upon the date of erection of the hotel in question, I am confident that it was not then in existence, because there is good authority that in 1812-14 there were but two taverns in the place; one at the west end of the lower bridge, and the other the building known in recent years as the Matthews store. Walter H. Payne was a son of Samuel, was district attorney from 1857 to 1860, and was nominated as a Breckinridge elector in the latter year, but declined. While unable to establish the fact with certainty, I am disposed to believe that Samuel was a son of Ezekiel, and Walter a grandson.

Daniel McLean is thought to have been the father of Allan, and the grandfather of the late Mrs. D. J. Stewart and of Mrs. Gilbert A. Wright of Malone.

Of the other pioneers, assuming that all of those whom I have listed from the assessment roll were Fort Covington residents, nothing can now be learned.

James Campbell came in 1808, and for a long time was a prominent figure in the town and county. He was a mechanic, but if he gave due attention to the duties of the many offices which he filled he could not have had much time to work at his trade. He was customs inspector in 1812; adjutant of the Franklin county regiment the same year; assistant United States storekeeper to receive and care for the immense quantities of supplies sent from Sacketts Harbor and Plattsburgh for General Wilkinson's army while it was quartered at French Mills in 1813-14; one of the associate judges in 1817; sheriff from 1815 to 1818; a Presidential elector in 1828; member of Assembly in 1827. After the war of 1812 he was an ensign in the State militia, and then adjutant again. An advertisement in the Franklin *Telegraph* shows that he was in trade at French Mills in 1821. He died at Cornwall, Ont., in 1883 at the age of ninety-nine years.

George B. R. Gove, a man of strong character and driving energy, came from New England in 1809, and for many years was one of the leading men of the place. He was supervisor seven times between 1823 and 1840; was elected county clerk in 1825; was member of Assembly in 1824 and again in 1849; was customs officer 1850-4; and was also a commissioner of the United States deposit fund. He had a brickyard

near the village in 1825, and was in the mercantile business in 1828, built and operated a grist mill, a mill for grinding plaster, and a saw mill on the Little Salmon river, and had an ashery. It was through Mr. Gove that the attempted frauds upon the United States treasury by David Jones, by the presentation of baseless or raised claims for losses and damages in the war of 1812, were exposed. Mr. Gove had an honest claim amounting to about six hundred dollars, which Jones had multiplied by ten. A communication came to Mr. Gove from Washington in regard to it, to which he instantly replied that he had no claim for the larger sum, but did have one for the smaller. A thorough investigation followed, which exposed the enormity of the Jones operations, and disclosed that perjury and false certification had entered into them. But between the question whether a Federal or a State statute had been violated no successful prosecution could be made.

Captain James B. Spencer was another early arrival, having come from Vermont in 1810. For a man who attained to the prominence and possessed the influence which he enjoyed, he must have been most unfortunate or thoroughly bad. At one time or another he was accused of participation in a number of crimes, viz., passing counterfeit money while he lived in Vermont, collusion with Jones, his brother-in-law, in the attempted war claims frauds, smuggling and subornation of perjury. But he appears to have lived down all of the charges, and to have commanded the respect and confidence of his townsmen and of the county generally. He was commissioned a captain in the regular army by President Madison in the war of 1812, was afterward agent for the St. Regis Indians; a local magistrate; deputy collector of customs; twice member of Assembly; surrogate; a Presidential elector in 1832; and in 1836 was elected to Congress over Asa Hascall, though he lost Franklin county by about two hundred majority, and owed his success to St. Lawrence. He died at Fort Covington in 1848.

The McCrea family was also represented early at Fort Covington, but I am unable to learn much about them. The estate of James McCrea, Jr., was administered there in 1809, by James McCrea of Essex county. John McCrea was a second lieutenant in an artillery regiment in 1817, was one of the early deputy collectors of customs, and a deputy sheriff in 1823. His home was where Timothy T. Kimball afterward lived.

William Ware must also have come early, as his estate was administered by his widow in 1809, and Essex county militia officers boarded with Mrs. Ware in 1812. Though I have no positive information to

that effect, I believe that Preserved Ware, afterward well known and prominent in both Fort Covington and Bombay, was a descendant.

Daniel W. Church, who settled here in 1809, was a surveyor and mechanic, and built many of the mills in the northern part of the county. He removed to Morristown, and died there.

Still another estate, administered in 1815, is of interest because of the field of conjecture which it suggests. Elihu Spencer, a soldier in the United States army, was killed at the battle of Chrystler's Field in 1813, and upon the petition of his mother, Martha, a brother, Joseph, was appointed administrator. The record of proceedings affords no further information. Wonder is excited if the administrator named was the father of Joseph Spencer, whom so many of us knew as landlord of the old Spencer or American House. The assumption that he was is strengthened by the fact that in a later generation there was an Elihu Spencer. Still there is probably no record in existence which could resolve the question, nor any living person who knows.

Jonathan Ordway located in 1809 or 1810 on the east branch of Deer river, three or four miles southeast from the village, where he had large holdings. Besides engaging in farming and lumbering, he was a practicing physician. A grandson, Walter S. Ordway, is a merchant in Westville.

Thomas Erwin was here as early as 1813; perhaps earlier. He was the father of Rev. James Erwin, who was for half a century a Methodist circuit rider and pastor, and of whose activities extended mention is made in the sketches of Chateaugay, Malone and Westville. The elder Mr. Erwin was an elder of the Presbyterian church, and a close friend of "Father" Brunton, concerning whom more is told in connection with the history of churches in the town.

If there were others who were residents prior to the war, the number could not have been large, and information about them is not now procurable. To the war itself the place contributed comparatively few soldiers — possibly its close proximity to the border making residents there apprehensive that if they should identify themselves openly and actively with the American cause their families and property interests might suffer more seriously in the event of the place falling into British hands. As a matter of fact, French Mills was entered by enemy forces but twice during the war: the first time in November, 1812, for perhaps an hour, and the second in February, 1811, for perhaps two or three days. Except for two cases, at neither time were civilians or private property much molested. On the payrolls of the

several Franklin county companies which served during the conflict, on file in the adjutant-general's office at Albany, I find only these Fort Covington names: James Campbell and Seth Blanchard, sergeants; Alpheus Chapman, Silas Cushman, Arthur McMillan, John S. Payne, Allen Danforth, Marcus Harriman, Samuel H. Payne, James B. Spencer, Silas Ware, Joseph Spencer, Ezekiel Blanchard, Alpheus Ellsworth (spelled Exworth), and Noble Sexton. The last named had been a soldier in the war of the revolution.

Fort Covington became an American military outpost within a month following the declaration of war, a company under Captain Rufus Tilden of Moira having occupied it July 8, 1812, and proceeded at once to erect a block house—which, however, was never finished. It stood on Covington Hill, but whether near the site of the Presbyterian church, as most residents of the place appear to believe, or farther west, at the crest of the hill above Water street, is, I think, an open question. Other companies, from the vicinity of Troy, arrived in September, and one from Essex county in October. All were under the command of Major Guilford Young of Troy, and, with the exception of Captain Tilden's, were withdrawn early in November, but not until after they had made two expeditions against St. Regis, the first of which was fruitless. On the second they captured the place and a company of British soldiers which was in garrison there. Yet another expedition, of which I have never seen mention except in a private letter written by one of the participants (Lieut. Noble of Essex county), was undertaken November 3d. The battalion was ordered out by Major Young ostensibly to proceed against plunderers who were alleged to be driving off cattle at a point eight or ten miles away. They marched all day, a distance of about eighteen miles, for eleven of which they floundered through two swamps, when some of the officers revolted because no plunderers had been found and because they had become satisfied that the major was in reality leading them to an attack upon a superior force near Montreal. They returned with their forces to French Mills—their commands being militia organizations, and therefore not subject to service beyond the confines of their own country. Hardly had the Troy and Essex county companies been withdrawn from French Mills when Captain Tilden and his men, numbering forty-odd, were captured by a larger force of British, Canadians and Indians, who remained hardly an hour. The post was occupied soon thereafter by companies from Columbia county, which remained until March, 1813, and then by the company of Captain

David Erwin of Constable, who continued in charge until the arrival of General Wilkinson's army in November of the same year. The year following Captain Tilden's capture was without notable incident locally. The story of General Wilkinson's stay is recited in considerable detail in another chapter, and need not be repeated. Hospital Surgeon James Mann, from Massachusetts, says that at this date the vicinity of French Mills was a wilderness, and letters written by members of Major Young's command, a year earlier, complained bitterly that, though the officers were able to find accommodations of a sort in the homes of residents, the body of privates had to live in tents and huts, with altogether inadequate protection from the cold. The many sick soldiers in General Wilkinson's army had mostly to be transferred to Malone, though local tradition is to the effect that a house opposite the American Hotel was converted to hospital uses. But even if every habitation in the place had been so taken, no great number could have been accommodated, as a map of date 1818 shows only thirty buildings in all, including mills, in the mile square. The army remained until February, 1814, a part camping on Covington Hill, near the block house, and others on a site on the west side of the river, about a quarter of a mile south of Chateaugay street. Both positions are believed by present residents to have been fortified, and there is an impression on the part of some that the military reservation adjacent to Canada on the east side of the river also had defensive works. But apparently more intelligent examination of this latter locality resolves what had been deemed a fortification into a reservoir for supplying water to a distillery just across the border. Pipe logs leading to the place from the mill pond have been cut at a number of points. The army here was under the immediate command of General Jacob Brown of Jefferson county, General Wilkinson having transferred his headquarters to Malone. When General Brown's command was withdrawn and departed for Sacketts Harbor in February, 1814, the block house is said to have been burned and the barges which had brought the force from Sacketts Harbor scuttled and burned down to the ice. Of the truth of the latter representation there is no doubt whatever, as the wrecks of the boats are still to be found at the river bottom, but the block house is claimed by some to have continued to stand for a good many years. Upon evacuation by General Brown the British marched in, February 19, 1814, and seized such stores as were to be found.

The presence of an army in a community, its individual units freed from the restraints of home, and prompted often in periods of camp

idleness to excesses and unmoral acts, is always demoralizing to the citizenry, and French Mills undoubtedly suffered in this regard, though it is doubtful if it had ever been a particularly godly place, as it is stated in a biography of Rev. Nathaniel Colver that in 1820 there was not a "praying man" in the town. It is altogether probable that business thrived when the soldiers were paid, as their scant and miserably poor rations disposed them to buy supplies locally whenever they were in funds. But after the departure of the troops a sharp reaction was experienced, and for years a tremendous scarcity of money prevailed. Christopher Briggs told the writer thirty-odd years ago that when he arrived in Fort Covington in 1820 the place had not recovered from the effects of the war. Only from Judge Campbell or Allen Lincoln could cash be had, and even as late as 1827, when Mr. Briggs engaged in trade, he did not handle a hundred dollars in money in an entire year's business! Confirmatory of Mr. Briggs's story of hard times, I find in the advertising columns of the *Franklin Telegraph* in 1821 no less than seven notices of sheriff's sales of the property of prominent Fort Covington men, viz.: Ambrose Cushman, Benjamin and Samuel Sanborn, John Drum, Samuel and Jonathan Rich, and James McLean.

From the year 1820 we are on surer ground, with more exact and more accurate data, though trustworthy particulars on some points are still unobtainable. According to Mr. Briggs, there were then about thirty-five dwelling houses in the hamlet, and only one store, kept by John Aiken. The manufacturing establishments included a carding mill, a tannery, a grist mill, a cabinet shop, and a trip-hammer works, which made scythes and nails. The map of 1818 in the Secretary of State's office shows the carding mill, marked as a "clothiery," on the east side of the river, the (Herrick) "bark mill," just above it, the trip-hammer works at about the place where Courtney's carriage shop now stands, and the grist mill on the west side, close up to the dam. The trip-hammer works and nail factory were operated by Jesse Woodbury, Jr., from Washington county. There were several stores at Dundee in Canada. It was almost impossible at that time to haul goods from Plattsburgh on account of poor roads, and pretty much everything that the people required from merchants came from Montreal. The customs officers were not vigilant or strict, and never pretended to collect duties on small quantities bought for personal or domestic use unless the smuggler operated so openly that he could not be ignored with safety. When Mr. Briggs did teaming between Fort Covington

and Plattsburgh his employers would give him three dollars for the expenses of a round trip, of which seventy-five cents had to be paid for tolls, so that two dollars and a quarter was all that he had for other expenses for three nights and four days on the road. But even this was a munificent allowance in comparison with the funds that sufficed for his journey from Washington county with his father. There were eight in the party, and at the start fourteen dollars was the total amount in their possession. Three miles this side of Plattsburgh the sum had been reduced to three shillings, which one member of the company took at Ellenburgh, and pushed ahead on foot. Mr. Briggs and family were two or three days completing the journey, without a cent of money. "We had to live plainly and work industriously. I had lived in the town thirteen years before I had anything but a lumber wagon in which to drive to church, and even then I was the first outside of the village to own a buggy, while in the village such vehicles were very few. * * * But the period of stress and stagnation following the war was nearing its end, and a year or two later prosperity came to the town — not in the degree by which we measure success and growth to-day, but in the modest way in which we estimated them then. * * * Farmers from all over the county brought their black salts there to market them. * * * All these influences combined to build up Fort Covington, and it was from about 1822 to 1832 that the town witnessed its period of most rapid development and greatest prosperity. Men could not come here from all over the country to the southward with their produce without adding materially to the volume of the town's business. They found the place the best market accessible for their products, and these products brought them no cash except in rare instances. They had to take pay for them from the stores, so the town's merchants made money both on what they bought and on what they sold." But the year 1825 was a disastrous one. Lumber tumbled in price, and George N. Seymour, Allan McHutcheon and Aretus and Myron Hitchcock failed. Indeed, as stated by Mr. Briggs, John Aiken, Benjamin Raymond and Warren L. Manning were the only merchants the town ever had in the earlier years who did not fail at some time, though most of them got on their feet again.

The Franklin *Telegraph* contained advertisements by the following: William Burns, tea and sheetings, 1820; John Davidson, dry goods, groceries and tinsmith at Salmon River lines, 1820; James Campbell, Genesee flour, pork, and a thousand gallons of whiskey, 1821; P. B. Fiske, saddlery and boots and shoes, 1821; William Herrick, *soal*

leather at twenty-six cents per pound by the hundredweight, 1824; John & R. Johnson, successors to R. Hawley & Co., in store in rear of Joseph Spencer's tavern, dry goods and groceries, in 1825, to which they added millinery later in the year, with a milliner "from the south;" Jeremiah Parker, tailor, 1825; A. McHutcheon & Co., a closing out sale of their stock of dry goods, groceries and hard and earthen ware, 1825; James Parker, saddlery, 1826; Miss H. W. Smith, a ladies' school in 1826 at Dr. Paddock's house, at which the tuition for instruction in reading, writing, English grammar, composition and geography was two dollars, and three dollars for rhetoric, history, philosophy, chemistry, ornamental needlework, and painting in oil colors and on velvet; and George B. R. Gove, at the old McHutcheon stand, salt, dry goods, groceries, hardware and whiskey, 1828. Mr. Gove also advertised brick-making in 1825; J. Congdon and R. A. Campbell a carding mill in 1821; and Dr. Roswell Bates vaccination in 1820 at a charge of twelve and a half cents per case "ready-pay" or twenty-five cents "trust."

Spafford's *Gazetteer*, a standard work published in 1824, states that Fort Covington then had forty-nine mechanics, two storekeepers, three grist mills, one fulling mill, two carding machines, one iron works, one nail factory, three tanneries and one ashery. At one time there were six asheries.

The Franklin *Republican*, published at Fort Covington, contained these advertisements in 1828: George B. R. Gove and John R. Johnston, merchants; Ora F. Paddock, druggist; and Thomas Mears, miller. In 1830 the following were advertisers in the same paper: David L. Seymour, potash kettles, salt, strong beer and sole leather; Orvis & Meeker, by George B. R. Gove, agent, tea and domestic goods; Aretus M. & M. Hitchcock, general merchants; and William Cleveland and James Parker, hotels. The senior member of the firm of Meeker & Orvis was Uriah D. Meeker, who afterward became county clerk, and then was for many years deputy clerk and one of the most respected citizens of Malone.

Quoting Mr. Briggs again: "I visited Malone for the first time in 1822, and I should think that the towns were then of about equal size. I do not know whether Fort Covington ever contained actually more inhabitants than Malone. The latter had a larger area devoted to agriculture about it at that time than the former, and may have contained the most people. But about 1825 Fort Covington forged ahead of Malone from the business standpoint, and maintained the lead

until the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad was built, though Malone seemed for a time, when its cotton factory was built, to have recovered at least a part of the ground lost."

Unlike most of the other older towns, which were peopled so largely from New England, Fort Covington's earliest settlers were from Canada, and were of French extraction, with some sprinkling of English and Scotch, though there were a few also from Vermont and from Washington county in this State. Indeed, perhaps the latter locality supplied the larger number of pioneers between, say, 1806 and 1820.

The population of Fort Covington has had remarkable fluctuations. Three years after the town's erection it had just under one thousand, which exceeded that of any other town in the county except Malone, which outnumbered it by about 150. In 1825 it had increased to 2,136, or 118 per cent., and in the ensuing five years there was a further gain of 32 per cent. to 2,901, which placed it ahead of Malone by about 700, or by 200 more than in 1825. Only in these years was it ever larger than Malone. In 1835 it had decreased to 1,665, a loss of 42 per cent.—due in the main, if not altogether, to the partition of the town to form Bombay. From this latter date there was a fair rate of growth to 1860, when the figures stood at 2,757 (about half as many as Malone then had), but following that year there was an almost unbroken decline to 1900, since when the population has been practically stationary at a little over 2,000. The figures for 1915 are 2,045, of which 199 are aliens, and the number residing in the village is 757. The village was incorporated in 1889. There are now seven towns in the county each having a larger population, and one other which is of about equal rank.

While Fort Covington never at any time except in 1825 and 1830 had a larger population than Malone, it was nevertheless for a quarter of a century the more important and busier place. Its location gave it advantages which no other town in the county possessed. The Salmon river used to be navigable for barges and for steamboats that drew eight or nine feet to a point about a mile above Dundee, which made the place the natural port of entry and of exportation for the entire county and for the eastern section of St. Lawrence as well. Flour and other supplies had to be procured there or from Plattsburgh, and for a long time our lumber and black salts went there on their way to market in Montreal or Quebec. Its stores were the best stocked in the county, and it is not easily understandable why its pre-eminence was not greater than the record shows. It certainly had some enterpris-

ing and strong men. In the number and ability of its members of the bar in early days it was particularly strong, and its physicians stood easily first. Politically it almost dominated the county at one time, when complaint used to be preferred against the interference and arrogance of the "Fort Covington junta," as it later obtained concerning the "Malone ring." With everything so favoring it, it would seem that until Malone gained its railroad facilities it ought still more to have outranked and outstripped it. Can it be possible that even in early times a spirit of *laissez faire* prevailed, as it certainly did at a later period, a single illustration of which it is worth while to cite? Thirty-odd years ago Charles W. Breed of Malone visited the place for a part of a day, and dropped in for a call upon a druggist, who soon proposed a fishing trip down the river. Mr. Breed assenting, the druggist in question locked his store, and called upon his competing druggist (who was also postmaster) to join the party. The latter also locked his store and post-office, and the three were absent for some hours. One wonders if something of this attitude may not have been responsible for the deadness which for a long time characterized the Fort. But this is a long break in our story, and there ought to be a return to about 1820.

John A. Qua gave his recollections of early Fort Covington in a letter published a few years ago. He came there from Washington county in 1819, when he says that there was no store except a small grocery, which was where the Gillis drug store stood later, though there were two places which sold liquor. All trading was done at Dundee. There was no school house, nor a church, and Alexander Campbell had the only hotel, at the west end of the lower bridge. The village consisted of only a few log houses. Outside of the village on Drum street, the only residents were a Mr. Russell, David Drum, Ebenezer Stevens and Sewall Gleason; on the Bombay road, a Mr. Dana and Robert and William Chapman; on the Deer River road, north of the Ellsworths, only two log houses; on Creighton street, William Creighton and Samuel Fletcher; and on Burns street, George Larkin Burns, William Ryan and William Holden. The first school house was on the Farlinger place, and the second on the Thomas W. Creed place. With the latter a town house was combined, in the upper room of which Lorenzo Coburn's reminiscences state that a Mr. Crosby had an "academy" (not incorporated) in 1825, and Rev. Elisha Hazard taught a district school in the lower room. Wages in 1819 were three shillings a day, and it is a safe guess that a day was longer than eight hours.

John H. Hatton did not become a resident until about 1850, but he was in time to gather a good deal of early history at first hand from those who had made it, which he published in his later years. He names Charles Marsh (not mentioned either by Mr. Briggs or by Mr. Qua) as having been in trade in 1820. Mr. Marsh was decidedly prosperous at one time, and devoutly religious. Indeed, Mr. Hatton says that he took upon himself the entire support of the Presbyterian church, less such contributions as others might volunteer to make. He lived in an old stone house on Water street, just above the mouth of the Little Salmon, which sloped from the highway back to the bank of the river. It was built in four sections, so that the roof of each new part stepped down from the older. The newer parts were shed, storehouse, etc.; these have been torn down, and the front remodeled. It was known as "Marsh's castle." At one time the systematic smuggling practiced at the Fort was conducted largely by landing the goods at the river end of the building, and then secreting them in it until there should be opportunity for their removal. I have never heard, however, that Mr. Marsh was a party to such operations, or even privy to them. He failed about 1850 for more than twenty thousand dollars, afterward became insane, and died poor. He was thrown from a buggy thirty-odd years ago, and never recovered from his injuries. He came from Washington county by way of Montreal, where he got his training in merchandising.

Still another merchant in the long ago was Samuel C. F. Thorndike of Malone, who, however, remained for only a short time.

The activities of William Hogle, a notable personage at one time, were principally of a little later date. According to Mr. Hatton, he was an adopted son of George B. R. Gove, and his store at one time employed five clerks, and had so large a trade that all were kept busy. He went into the steamboat business, sinking over twenty thousand dollars in it, which ruined him financially. Later, however, he operated the Gove saw mill, and manufactured saleratus on an extensive scale from pearl-ash. He had a wharf just below where the Little Salmon empties into the Big Salmon, and used to ship potash or pearl-ash, hoop poles and Indian baskets by canal boat, via the St. Lawrence, the Richelieu river and Lake Champlain, to New York city. He was also a partner of Allen M. Lincoln for a short time in the manufacture of starch in the Luther Starks woolen mill.

Yet more important factors in business than any of these were Benjamin Raymond, Warren L. Manning, Richard Grange and James

W. Kimball, all of whom were of a later period. Perhaps S. V. R. Tuthill, a partner of Mr. Manning, ought to be included in the list, and also D. E. Deneen and T. W. Creed as later extensive dealers.

The story of the industrial establishments of Fort Covington is difficult to trace in detail with accuracy. The first were, of course, the Indian saw mill and the Robertson grist mill, together known as the French mills. If taken literally, Mr. Constable's diary, locating the one on the north and the other on the south bank of the river, would require them to be either below the Lincoln tannery, where the river bends to the west, or south of Chateaugay street; and a map on file in the county clerk's office, made in 1835, actually shows them at the first mentioned point, which is an absurdity, because that site admits of no power development. Moreover, records in the Secretary of State's office at Albany establish incontestably that these mills were in the immediate vicinity of the sites of the present electric light plant and of the former McNaughton grist mill. An act of the Legislature, passed in April, 1819, providing for the sale of the lots in the mile square carried a prohibition against the issuance of a patent by the State to the heirs or legal representatives of James and Alexander Robertson for the grist mill lot until they should pay to the State one hundred and twenty dollars, to be applied to the benefit of Robert Buchanan. Knowing that it was the policy and law of the State that original occupants of any given parcel in this tract should have the preference in buying at the appraised valuation, but that nevertheless compensation must be made to the then tenants or occupants who had made improvements, the significance of the provision quoted from the law of 1819 is readily seen. Buchanan had been a lessee of the grist mill from the Robertsons, and in the course of his fifteen years of such occupancy had doubtless laid out something on the property for betterments. The Robertsons, apparently, declined to compensate him for these, and, the disagreement being carried to Albany, the State limited the prescriptive right of the Robertsons to buy unless they complied with the general obligation to pay for improvements. The matter evidently dragged for six years, when, in 1825, Elizabeth Robertson Stuart of Montreal, "sole heiress of James and Alexander Robertson," met the stipulated condition, and received the State's patent to the lot on the west side of the river, where the electric light works are, which she contracted in 1831 to Thomas Mears of Hawkesbury, Ont., who was the father of Hamlet B. and Thomas Stewart Mears. But if this be not enough to fix convincingly almost the precise spot where the first grist mill stood, it may be added that I have

been privileged recently to see the notes on early Fort Covington that were made thirty or forty years ago by a gentleman who then examined carefully into the facts, when pioneers were still living to impart information, and these notes also locate the original mills at the places stated. Having in mind probably the general course of the river from where it passes out of Westville, Mr. Constable must have written "north" and "south" where "right" and "left" would have been more accurately descriptive.

But before proceeding to designate as far as may be the various establishments that have flourished, decayed and disappeared at this center of activity during nearly four generations it seems pertinent to unfold more fully the conditions and record concerning the ceded lands in the mile square.

Seven or eight years before its cession by the Indians to the State the Robertsons sublet the east half of the tract to William Hawkins, who, unable to keep up his payments, repudiated his agreement with the lessors; but, instead of surrendering his holdings to them, delivered back a part to the Indians. During his possession Hawkins had in 1809 and 1810 erected a new saw mill where the first one had stood. Ignoring their own lease to the Robertsons, the Indians thereupon leased the lots between Mill street and the river, together with the saw mill thereon, to Wareham Hastings.

The entire mile square, ceded by the Indians in 1816, was surveyed by State authorities in 1818 into "houselots" and "outlots." The former, numbering about one hundred, were of varying dimensions, and were all in localities which were expected to be occupied by village residences or commercial and manufacturing establishments. Two factors were to govern in the sale of these, viz., the estimated value of the land alone, and the appraised value of improvements, if any, added. For the unimproved lots or parts thereof (for some of the lots were sold as a whole, and others broken into two or three or even a half dozen parcels each) the prices ranged from fifteen dollars to two hundred dollars apiece, while the appraised value of improvements varied widely. For the lot on which the electric light works are the straight land value was appraised at \$2,000, and the improvements at \$3,120, out of which latter sum Buchanan was, of course, to get his \$120, while the remainder represented the interest of the Robertsons themselves — they having been the original builders. The value of the several lots lying between Mill street and the river was set at \$1,000, and of the improvements at \$1,500.

The "outlots" were in the outskirts of the mile square, and had an area of from two to thirty-four acres each. The number of such lots was twenty-one.

Now for such history of the several mills and shops in the locality as I have been able to gather:

According to the Constable diary, the saw mill on the east side of the river had gone into disuse by 1805. It had undoubtedly been a primitive and cheaply constructed affair, and naturally could not last long. By 1810 William Hawkins had rebuilt it, as shown by State records, and by 1816 Wareham Hastings had come into possession. The latter purchased the property outright from the State in 1822, and sold it the same year or the next to Joshua Aiken of Peru, who in turn disposed of it in 1823 for \$5,300 to Benjamin Sanborn of Fort Covington and Thomas Mears of Hawkesbury, Ont. The deed of conveyance includes both a saw mill and a grist mill. The latter was built by Sanborn, for Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1824 recites that he had by mistake built a part of his grist mill on the lot above the one that he owned, and gave him the privilege of buying the additional lot. When and how the saw mill went out of existence I am unable to learn. In 1826 Sanborn disposed of his interest in the property to Mears, and the grist mill remained thereafter for nearly half a century a Mears possession, though operated now and again under lease by other parties,—among whom were John and Robert Patterson, who had it when it burned about 1870, Isaac Seeley, John Gillies and Gilbert A., Albon and Almon Wright. Later the Wrights had it by purchase, and sold it in 1888 for twelve thousand dollars to the Fort Covington Milling Company (a McNaughton organization), which proceeded to lay out several thousand dollars additional in converting it into a roller-process mill and otherwise improving it. This company did an extensive business for a number of years, smuggling wheat by the carload, and finally having to pay five thousand dollars to the United States government to settle the case against it. Not long after the dam had been carried off by a freshet in 1913, the mill burned, and has not been rebuilt.

The "bark mill" marked on the map of 1818, which would naturally be supposed to belong to the Streeter tannery, was in fact an adjunct of William W. Herrick's, and had no water privilege except for grinding for that particular works. State records show that it had gone into practical disuse in 1832. Near this bark mill was Benjamin B. Streeter's tannery, in which Grindal Streeter was afterward a partner. A shoeshop was an adjunct of it, and not far away was a hat fac-

tory run by one or more members of the family. At this factory high hats for men's dress wear were made. As I now visualize the only one of them that I ever saw, it might have served as a pattern for the head-gear that Uncle Sam is pictured as wearing, or it might have been copied from it. These hats were higher and larger than the modern silk tile, were of a yellowish tinge, and the plush or fur with which they were covered was nearly as long as the fur of an animal.

It seems a reasonable assumption that the "clothing" shown on the map was a carding mill — perhaps that of J. Congdon and R. A. Campbell advertised in 1821, and also the same as that which George A. Cheney owned later. Certainly it could not have been a woolen factory, for there was no such establishment in the county until after 1825.

The triphammer works, as already stated, were owned and run by Jesse Woodbury, Jr. The census of 1825 lists them as still in existence, but that of ten years later omits them altogether.

Quite a distance down the river, and between the river and Water street, was William W. Herrick's tannery, with shoeshop connected with it. The precise date of its establishment can not be ascertained, but certainly was 1818 or earlier. Walter Herrick, a grandson, is confident that it antedated Allen Lincoln's, which was on the lot next north, and probably was built in 1822.

Mr. Lincoln had a shoeshop in connection with his tannery, and also a store in one end of it, from which he wholesaled large quantities of merchandise (then cheaper there than at Cornwall) to go into Canada for resale. When Mr. Lincoln identified himself with Fort Covington there was not a house in the place that he could rent, and he had to fix his habitation temporarily in Westville — walking to his work every morning, and tramping home at night. His tannery, shoeshop, store, real estate investments and other activities prospered him remarkably, and no man in the town was of greater importance or more prominent. His estate, valued at one hundred thousand dollars, was one of the largest ever accumulated by anybody in Fort Covington. His tannery continued to be operated for a good many years, his son, Allen M., running it, and then James Blansfield. It was finally torn down.

The Cheney carding mill and dye works were sold to John and Alexander M. Stewart, who converted the building into a furniture factory, which fire wiped out.

James Courtney's carriage shop stands about where the Streeter tannery used to be, and is the only industry in the vicinity on the east side of the river where there were formerly so many. A part of the

Courtney building once stood on Water street, where Mr. Courtney understands that it was at one time a hotel, kept by a Mr. Dutcher, and then by Hiram Stafford, but which others remember as a saloon only.

Near this point there was also a plant for rectifying whiskey, which was run by D. E. Deneen and Michael Mead.

As already demonstrated, the first grist mill was located nearly opposite, close up to the dam on the west bank. The lot on which it stood was contracted in 1831 by a Robertson heir to Thomas Mears, who already owned a like mill on the east bank, and full title passed in 1839. But the premises had been sold under a judgment in 1836, Hamlet B. Mears buying them in, and the sheriff's certificate of sale reciting that there were "grain mills, a distillery and outbuildings thereon." The deed of 1839, however, recites the description as it appeared in the contract of eight years earlier, and mentions only an old building that had theretofore been used as a mill, without specifying its kind, but which undoubtedly was the original grist mill of 1805. The census of 1835 so lists it, but that of ten years later omits it, so that it must have disappeared, perhaps by decay or by fire, during that decade. Between the contents of the contract of 1831 and the sheriff's certificate it is made to appear rather convincingly that the distillery was built between 1831 and 1836. It is understood to have been owned and operated by Aretus M. and Myron Hitchcock. How long it was run and what became of it is unknown, but my conjecture is that it became the Luther Starks woolen factory, as the latter was established in a building that was already standing, which the lessee undertook in his lease to complete and improve.

In 1841 Hamlet B. and Thomas S. Mears leased to Luther Starks for ten years, with renewal privilege, a building and water rights on the west side of the river for a carding and fulling mill and for the manufacture of cloth, the lessors reserving a right of way to a point below for a saw mill if they should build one there. By the terms of the lease Mr. Starks was to make specified changes and improvements in the building. He operated the industry until he committed suicide by cutting his throat in March, 1850. The business was continued for a few years thereafter by Tilness Briggs.

The saw mill contemplated in the lease was built by the Messrs. Mears, and after a time was made over into a starch factory, which the Mears Brothers operated, followed by Gilbert A. Wright and then by Allen M. Lincoln and William Hogle. It had but a brief life.

Both this starch factory and the Starks woolen mills were torn down,

and the material in them utilized for the erection of a sash and door factory near by for Gilbert A. Wright, which was four stories in height, and is said to have contained ten thousand dollars' worth of machinery. It did a considerable business for a country plant until it was destroyed by fire.

Matthew Fleming and Donald Chisholm had a wheelwright shop just below the starch mill, and later Seth Blanchard had one yet farther down the stream. Both were burned. Lewis Bullis also had one on Center street, east of Water street, and on Salmon street, below Center, James Somers had another, a good many years ago. The building is still standing, but is not in use.

The sole industrial establishments in this immediate locality at present are the Courtney shop on the east side, and on the west bank the electric light and power plant, the saw mill, planing mill and feed mill of Patrick and W. H. S. Keefe, who came from Canada in 1902, and first installed the electric works, which have a potential development of three hundred horse power. The rates for service are two dollars per month per light for residences and half a dollar more per light for commercial consumers. The arrangement induces free burning of lamps, with the result that Fort Covington always has the appearance of being one of the best lighted villages in Northern New York. Plans and terms were virtually agreed upon in 1917 by which Shields Brothers were to build a transmission line from the works to Bombay, and there use the current for lighting their factory and offices as well as other business places and residences. The Keefe dam was carried off by a freshet in 1913, and has been replaced by one of concrete.

South of this center, close by the upper bridge, on the west side, Calvin Henry had a stone blacksmith shop in the long ago, which was displaced thirty years since by a furniture factory built by Spencer & Premo. The latter was converted a few years ago into a co-operative creamery, now owned and operated by Solon Storm. Almost directly across the stream was Daniel Noble's tannery and shoe shop. The building is now a barn, just in the rear of William G. Kelsey's dwelling house. Mr. Noble owned a considerable tract of land south of the tannery, and an indentation of the river there has borne the name Noble Bay for many years.

At the so-called upper falls, south and east of the upper bridge, near the old Danforth saw mill, which age and high water put out of existence thirty or forty years ago, there was a carding and fulling mill and woolen factory at least as early as 1834. Luther Danforth

owned it in 1836, and presumably built it. He leased it in that year to Luther Starks and Sidney Briggs. According to the census this mill and the one on the Little Salmon in 1834 manufactured 22,407 yards of cloth valued at \$6,885 — which was only about half as much as the like product of the county that was made in the same year in families, where in the same time there were also made 20,623 yards of cotton and linen. In that period nearly every family had its flock of sheep, and wives and daughters were accustomed to make the cloth required for practically all garments for men, women and children, as well as blankets and spreads for the beds and tables. Spinning and weaving were then included in the customary household accomplishments, and, indeed, as Gaillard Hunt puts it, “in the country each family was an independency. * * * The household stood alone, and might be cut off from communication with the rest of the world for months at a time without inconvenience.” Some specimens of these early manufactures are still to be found in Franklin county, and show an intricacy of design and a beauty of finish that are amazing for hand work. Even the President himself in 1809 wore a suit of homespun at his inauguration. Mr. Starks assigned his interest in the lease of the mill in 1839 to Daniel Russell and D. Stiles McMillan: and in 1843 the business was advertised under the name of Sidney Briggs & Co., who announced the price of twenty-five cents per yard for making gray cloth, or thirty cents for colored. In 1850 Mr. Briggs assigned his lease of the property to Benjamin Raymond, who in turn assigned it soon afterward to Alonzo Doane and Reuben Martin — Doane assigning his interest the same year to Preserved Ware. In 1856 Mr. Martin came into actual ownership of the property. The operators of the mill from the time of Briggs to 1866 are not surely ascertainable. Luther Danforth is claimed by some of the older people to have run it himself for a part of this period, while others insist that he never ran it himself at all. Tillness Briggs and Norman McPhee were both there for a time, and during a part of the period of Martin’s ownership it was operated by his son-in-law, Elory Howard. Moses Santinee and Louis Currier, brothers-in-law, also ran it, but whether separately or in partnership no one seems to remember. In 1866 it was sold to Joseph Shannon, who, with his son, David, operated it except for a short time until it was sold to Thomas Davidson in 1893. Mr. Davidson still made cloth there occasionally in a small way until his death in 1917, but the establishment was better known as a carding mill, the only one of the many doing custom work that at one time flourished in the county. The old dam was carried off, and the plant depended upon a gasoline engine for power.

Near this woolen mill Daniel Taro (brother of "poor Peter" of Malone, a skillful moulder sixty years ago, but afterward a vagrant drunkard, who was killed on the railroad near Montreal) had a foundry before the civil war. A mortar and pestle made there may still be seen at the MacArtney drug store.

Across the river from the woolen factory, but farther up the stream, Thomas Mears once had a saw mill, which was run as late as 1875 by S. J. Stewart, and still later by Allen Fay for his brothers, Joseph and James. Joseph now owns the site and power, the mill having gone out of existence.

Toward the close of the civil war, when the price of cotton reached a fabulous figure, Gilbert A. Wright built a flax mill near this saw mill, and in 1866 sold a half interest in it to Hamlet B. Mears; but the enterprise did not prosper, and was abandoned—the building being made over into a sash and blind factory, and eventually burned.

Daniel Whitney and Luther Bartlett had a tub factory in the same vicinity, which was owned and run later by Sands Austin. It was burned when Mrs. Lareach and two daughters were occupying the second story as a residence. The mother was old, and the night of the fire had been locked in while the daughters went to the village. Unable to make her escape, she was burned to death.

Another tragedy near by was the drowning perhaps seventy years ago of Thomas Carter and two girls. They had been to church and returning had to cross the river in order to reach their home. The boat was small and unsteady, and, overturning, all were drowned.

Over on the Little Salmon earlier than 1830 John Starks built the first woolen mill that the county ever had. Misfortune pursued him persistently, however, the mill having been carried off by a freshet while it was yet almost new, and, having been quickly rebuilt, was destroyed by fire in 1839 or 1840. Mr. Starks removed to Malone, and in 1843, in company with Cyrenus Gorton and George A. Cheney, bought the woolen mill now owned by the Lawrence-Webster Company, but failed soon afterward. His Fort Covington mill was rebuilt by Myron Hitchcock, who ran it for a time, and I am informed that Sidney Briggs also had it later. It was finally torn down or carried off by high water.

Near the John Starks woolen factory was the dwelling house of Robert McPhee, an expert weaver who came from Paisley, Scotland, and set up looms in his house. He employed two or three hands, and turned out a considerable product of fine goods.

In this same locality George B. R. Gove built and ran a grist mill, a mill for grinding plaster and a saw mill. It is said that the plaster ground here was drawn to Plattsburgh, where it was sold as a fertilizer. The grist mill became the property of Judge Henry A. Paddock, son-in-law of Mr. Gove, and was sold by him in 1865 to Sherman B. Rickerson. Subsequent owners have been Thomas and William Hamilton, Robert Mitchell and now Archibald McNair. Though the mill still stands, it is useless, partly from depreciation and also for lack of power, the dam having been undermined. The Gove saw mill was run at one time by William Hogle, and fifty years ago or more he and Allen M. Lincoln had a starch mill there, which was owned afterward by Thomas W. Creed. It was carried off by a freshet in 1887.

In view of the general practice in early times, it would be strange if there were not a saw mill on every stream in the town where a power could be developed; but I have been able to obtain trace only of a few additional to those already named; all but two of these were in the vicinity of Deer River Corners, now called Fort Covington Center. The first of them was on the east branch of Deer river, and was doubtless built by Jonathan Ordway; another, with a tub factory combined, was built by Nathan, James and Addison Inman, and was burned in 1861; one a hundred rods up the stream, built by Edwin S. Bean in 1857, sold to Richard Delarm, who resold to Mr. Bean, and the latter to Lewis Billings; another, still farther up the stream, built by Winchester Briggs, and gone long ago; still another was built and run by Allen Ellsworth; and on the west branch of Deer river Alonzo and William Ordway had a mill. Another industry in this locality was a brickyard on the Charles Frye farm, operated by Robert Cushman and Seth Blanchard. The field book of a State survey in 1832 shows a saw mill on Pike creek that had almost rotted down, and which at the date stated was owned by David McMillan. Information from another source fixes 1813 as the date of its erection; at a later date it was removed and rebuilt by Mr. McMillan farther up the creek.

The earliest hotels in Fort Covington were one at the west end of the lower bridge on Center street in a building a part of which is now the residence of Frank J. Bucklin, and one in the building now occupied by the Allen S. Matthews estate as a tin and hardware store. Both of these were running in 1813, and perhaps earlier; the former with Alexander Campbell as landlord, but by whom the latter was first kept I am unable to ascertain. Lemuel K. Warren (who was a landlord at Hogansburgh in 1831) was its proprietor in 1820, and William Cleve-

land had it in 1830. Mr. Cleveland had previously owned a distillery in Malone, and kept a hotel on Webster street, near the Brewster residence. Joseph Briggs erected a hotel almost on the international boundary in 1816, which was known as the Briggs house for more than forty years. Landlords there after Mr. Briggs were William Shedd, Albert Stebbins and John McGregor. It is now a private residence, occupied by Edward Chorette. An act of the Legislature passed in 1825 authorized the leasing of a quarter of an acre of land owned by the State which was bounded on the north by Chateaugay street, on the west by Salmon street, and on the east and south by Salmon river (which is the lot where the creamery now is, or near it) to Benjamin Sanborn, provided he erect thereon a tavern house and outbuildings, but with the restriction that no part of the premises be used as a deposit for saw logs or lumber. Whether Mr. Sanborn ever built the hotel I do not know. In 1825 Joseph Spencer, the elder, had a hotel the location of which I cannot fix. Merchants by the name of Johnson advertised their store "in the rear of Joseph Spencer's tavern." Harvey Clark had a hotel on the lot immediately west of the school house grounds (now known as the Sawyer lot) as early as 1819 or 1820, which he rebuilt in 1824. The new house burned in 1827, and while it is known that Mr. Clark was still an innkeeper a year or two later, it is impossible to determine whether it was at this same point or elsewhere. He was a brother-in-law of Rev. Nathaniel Colver, who boarded with him in 1821, and who wrote to Mrs. Colver that he could see from his chamber window "every morning and evening from one to three deer within about a hundred and fifty rods, playing in the meadows." James Parker had a hotel in 1830, which was probably the present Northern Hotel on Water street,* which he is said to have built. The latter has had many landlords since that time, among whom the following are recalled: Osborn Allen (the grandfather of J. O. Allen of Brushton), Alexis Dutcher, Oliver Paddock, F. W. Stoughton, and David and Robert Stafford for a few years following the civil war, Tom Lee, Samuel McElwain, Dan. Taillon and King Kellogg. During the Stafford regime Fort Covington was engaged in a big fight to give the town a temperance character, but the Staffords persisted defiantly in the sale of liquor, and were frequently indicted and fined therefor. David became violently insane in 1873. Mr. McElwain committed suicide by cutting his throat in 1883. Another old hotel was the so-called "old

* The Northern Hotel was closed in the spring of 1918, and its furnishings sold at auction. It seems doubtful if there will ever be occasion to reopen it.

red house " on Mill street, which was kept by Judge James Campbell. The date of the building of the American or Spencer House is unknown, but it was certainly in existence as early as 1837, and even may have been the hotel kept by Joseph Spencer, the elder, in 1825, in the rear of which was the Johnson store. Samuel Browning, afterward at Hogansburgh and then proprietor of the Ottawa House in Montreal, kept the American House at one time, and other hosts there include James Caul, Joseph Spencer, the younger, N. Hollenback, Fitch O'Brian, Duncan M. Cameron, Alexander Gardner, Charles Kellogg, and now Daniel Grant. This hotel was a military barracks in 1837 or 1838, when troops were stationed in the town to enforce our neutrality laws during the Papineau rebellion in Canada. The American House and the Northern Hotel are the only present inns in the town, and, unlike most other towns in early days, Fort Covington does not appear to have ever had taverns outside of the village.

Fort Covington's first newspaper was the *Franklin Republican*, founded by J. K. Averill in 1827, and then published by Samuel Hoad, with Francis D. Flanders as associate editor, until 1833; the *Franklin Gazette*, established by Mr. Flanders in 1837, and removed to Malone in 1845, when Mr. Flanders was Assemblyman; the *Salmon River Messenger* (sometimes derisively called the *Mullet*) which J. Dennison Fiske founded in 1851, and which J. Seeley Sargent (who removed to New Orleans) published later until it was discontinued after a year or so; the *St. Lawrence Valley Record*, founded by William Manson and published for a few years until 1876, when it was discontinued; the *Sun*, started by Ransom Rowe in 1885, and since his death, ten years afterward, published by Isaac N. Lyons; and the *Advertiser*, established by Frank J. Bucklin in 1910, but discontinued in 1917.

Fort Covington Academy was chartered April 21, 1831, and notes were given to the amount of nearly three thousand dollars by a number of men of the vicinity, with promise to pay annually the interest on their obligations toward the support of the institution. The upper room in the town hall, which at that time was on the Creed lot at the corner of Chateaugay and High streets, was used at first for a school room, as it had previously been used for a private academy that was taught in 1825 by a Rev. Mr. Crosby. A stone building two stories in height was erected for it the next year on the public square on the west side of the river, on the same lot that is occupied by the present high school. The original structure was burned in 1874, and was rebuilt in 1876. The academic charter was surrendered in 1904, and the high

school with an academic department authorized at the same time. The number of academic students ranged for a long time in early days between twenty-five (in 1840) and seventy-five (in 1842), in which latter year the fees received for tuition aggregated eight hundred dollars. The high school now employs three teachers and has fifty-five pupils.

Transportation conditions comprise an interesting story. In early years the Salmon river was navigable even for large boats to a point south of the international boundary, and much freight was sent out and brought in by water, and a considerable passenger traffic was fostered. Local parties were both steamboat builders and owners, though most who so operated lost amounts which in those days were accounted a fortune. The principal market was of course Montreal, but in some cases shipments were made directly to New York city. In 1866 two lines of steamers were running between Dundee, Que., and Montreal, with competition so keen that the fare was only a sixpence; and in 1881 there were four lines of boats plying between Dundee and Cornwall, Dundee and Lancaster and St. Anicet, Dundee and Ogdensburg, and Dundee and Massena, each having a good patronage. In those days Fort Covington got its coal by water, and the price there was so much less than in Malone that in some cases it was hauled by team from the former point to the latter, whereas now the Malone price averages the lower. The channel of the Salmon is at present so shallow that even motor pleasure craft scrape the bottom at some points — due in part of course to the fact of filling in, but perhaps also to the fact that the level of the St. Lawrence itself is claimed to be lower than formerly. Something like thirty years ago the federal government made an appropriation for dredging the Salmon, and in 1889 the State appropriated ten thousand dollars for the same purpose. But there could be no value to these operations so long as nothing was done from the boundary north, and Canada would do nothing in the matter, as its engineers estimated that it would require a hundred and fifty thousand dollars to dredge the river properly through the Dominion to the St. Lawrence.

But advantageous and beneficial as water navigation was in former years, the need for railway facilities was felt, and agitation to obtain them developed in 1866, or perhaps a trifle earlier, and continued intermittently and spasmodically for fifteen or eighteen years before success was realized. The first movement of the sort of which I have knowledge began about 1866, when it was proposed to build from Potsdam Junction (now Norwood) to St. Lambert, Que. Public meetings were held in

every hamlet in the northern part of the county, and as the constitutional prohibition against granting aid to private enterprises was not then in force Fort Covington voted to bond for seventy-five thousand dollars and Bombay for fifty thousand dollars as a bonus, while individuals pledged sums upon a like basis up to five hundred dollars each. The undertaking never went further, and about 1868 a new project was presented and urged — which looked to the building of a road via Malone to Ausable Forks, where connection was to be made with the Delaware and Hudson system. This also failed of practical result, and in 1872 the proposition was advanced to construct a line from Montreal to Massena. Again Fort Covington voted to give a bonus of seventy-five thousand dollars, Bombay of forty thousand, and individuals generous amounts. Matters then dragged for ten years, when construction was actually begun under Grand Trunk auspices, and the line opened for business in 1883. No local aid was given except for rights of way and some small personal subscriptions. In 1887 the contract was let for an extension from Fort Covington to Massena, the work of building was rushed, and thus Fort Covington gained a rail outlet eastward through Canada to New England points and westward to the New York Central system, though the service is not particularly good as respects passenger accommodations.

The St. Lawrence Valley Agricultural Society was formed in 1871, and held annual exhibitions on well chosen and excellently fitted grounds to and including 1875 — five in all. Enterprising farmers and business men stood by the project enthusiastically and loyally, but every year expenses exceeded receipts, so that when the affairs of the society were finally wound up in 1883 the life members, numbering seventy-five, had to pay about fifty-five dollars each to discharge the debts.

The first murder committed in Franklin county was perpetrated in Fort Covington February 2, 1825. The victim was Fanny Mosely, who had formerly lived at Hawkesbury, Ont., where she had been married three or four years previously to a worthless schoolmaster, and had come to Fort Covington for a wedding trip. There her husband stole all of the money, two hundred dollars, that her father had given her as a marriage portion, and also a sleigh and a pair of horses derived from the same source, deserted her, and was never afterward heard from. Thus abandoned and left destitute, Mrs. Mosely became a tailoress, won general respect, and accumulated some property. In 1824 she went to the Videtoës, two or three miles south from the village, to make her home, and became engaged to Stephen Videtoe, with arrangements for

the marriage to occur a few days subsequent to the date of the murder. At the time that the crime was committed Videtoe and Mrs. Mosely were alone in the house, except for Videtoe's parents, who were sleeping in the kitchen. Videtoe had pretended for some days previously that he had seen Indians about the premises, and simulated fear that they meant to massacre the members of the household. Accordingly he procured a gun and ammunition, and after darkening the window with a blanket shot Mrs. Mosely, and, death not being instantaneous, gave her wine which contained arsenic. She died after two or three hours, ignorant that her affianced was her murderer. Videtoe gave out the report that Indians had come to the house, broken the window near the victim's bed, and shot through the aperture. At first his account of the affair was accepted generally as truthful, and, spreading with amazing rapidity, soon brought men armed and grimly determined to hunt down the assassins and give them summary justice. But no tracks were to be found in the snow leading to or from the house, and, it becoming manifest that the window had been broken from within instead of from without, and it appearing also that the bullet could not possibly have taken the course it did if fired as Videtoe had represented, the theory of Indian perpetration was quickly abandoned, and Videtoe was arrested. The trial in the following July continued for five days, and though the evidence was almost wholly circumstantial it was deemed so convincing that the jury required only a few minutes to find a verdict of guilty. Some features of the trial seem curious to-day. The sessions of the court began at seven o'clock mornings, and were continued until late every evening—the final session not having been concluded until five o'clock in the morning. Just preceding or just following the judge's charge, a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Colver. The execution was August 26, 1825, and was public. It occurred on the lot on Elm street in Malone, just east of Mrs. Gilbert's, now owned by Harry H. Hawley, which was long known as "gallows hollow." Crowds of people coming from all parts of the county were present to witness the gruesome affair. Videtoe protested his innocence to the last, and went to the gallows with a written denial of his guilt in his hand, and even after the trap was sprung changed the paper from one hand to the other and waved it at the crowd. The motive for the crime was of course never positively known, but was conjectured to have been jealousy, or possibly a desire to avoid the marriage. Videtoe was about twenty-five years of age.

A second murder, suggesting in some of its phases the Videtoe affair, was perpetrated November 18, 1885, by Edward Gower. The victim

was his wife. They lived in a rude hut west of Fort Covington Center, and had been to Brushton to market their turkeys. On the way home, both having got out of the wagon, their horse ran away, and Gower pursued it, leaving the woman to follow at her pleasure. Gower's story ran that after reaching home and waiting a time for Mrs. Gower, he assumed that she had stopped for the night with a neighbor, and went to bed. He claimed to have been awakened by a crash of breaking glass, and to have fired through the window in the belief that mischievous boys were about, and with intent to frighten them away, after which he insisted that he returned to bed, and knew nothing of the fatal result of his shot until the next morning, when he found his wife dead under the window. Blood prints on the window casing indicated that Mrs. Gower had tried to get into the house after she had been shot, and the belief was that she had returned home soon after Gower himself arrived, had been thrust out by him, and then shot deliberately through the window. The prosecution contended that it would have been impossible to inflict the wound had Gower fired as he claimed to have done. Mrs. Gower was seventy years of age. A plea of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree was accepted by the court, and the prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment at Dannemora for one year.

A calamity of a different sort occurred in the town May 12, 1875, when a tornado swept over a section of the village. The schoolhouse near Malachi Barry's was unroofed, a daughter of Mrs. Fanny Brown instantly killed, and a child of Harry Lowe seriously injured. Others of the school children were also slightly hurt. The path of the wind was narrow, but ten or fifteen other buildings were partly wrecked, and in one case where a fence was destroyed every post was pulled out of the ground.

The record of public offices held by Fort Covington residents is formidable, and demonstrates that the town has not been slow in gaining recognition of the political claims of its people. Excluding minor positions, like coroner, associate judge of the court of common pleas, loan commissioner, attorney for the St. Regis Indians, subordinates in the customs office and clerkships at Albany and Washington, the list is as follows:

School Commissioners.—William Gillis, George W. Lewis and William G. Cushman.

Deputy Collectors of Customs.—Seth Blanchard, John Hunsden, James Campbell, John McCrea, James B. Spencer, James Campbell, Samuel H. Payne, Ezra Stiles, George B. R. Gove, Ezra Stiles, Philo A. Matthews, S. E. Blood, A. S. Creighton, George S. Henry, Sidney Ellsworth, Rodney Russell.

Sheriffs.—James Campbell, James C. Sawyer.

District Attorneys.—Henry A. Paddock, Walter Payne.

Surrogates.—James B. Spencer, Henry A. Paddock.

County Judges.—William Hogan, Roswell Bates, Joseph R. Flanders, Henry A. Paddock.

County Clerks.—George B. R. Gove, Uriah D. Meeker, Francis D. Flanders, Edward A. Whitney, Almerin W. Merrick.

Representatives in Congress.—William Hogan, James B. Spencer.

Members of Assembly.—William Hogan, George B. R. Gove, James Campbell, James B. Spencer, Jabez Parkhurst, Francis D. Flanders, Joseph R. Flanders, George B. R. Gove, James W. Kimball, Allen S. Matthews.

Presidential Electors.—James Campbell, James B. Spencer.

It is interesting to note that besides presiding on the bench Dr. Roswell Bates was upon one occasion himself arraigned in circumstances that must seem amazing to the present generation, which apparently holds the Sabbath in so indifferent estimation. The doctor started one Sunday afternoon or evening from Fort Covington to drive to Malone, where he was to spend the night with his sister, Mrs. Leonard Conant, and then get an early start on Monday for a visit in Vermont. At Westville he was overtaken by an officer, who, apprehending him, escorted him back to Fort Covington, where he was arraigned the next day and fined for having traveled otherwise than professionally on Sunday. His church also took him to task for the offense, and disciplined him by denying him the privilege of partaking the communion until he should express penitence, which he did after half a year. At the time in question a State statute prohibited traveling on the Sabbath except in cases of charity or necessity, or in going to or returning from worship, visiting the sick and certain other specified cases.

SOME FORMER RESIDENTS

A number of former residents deserve special mention, some because of notable achievements, and others because their life history is of exceptional interest.

William Purcell was born in Fort Covington August 15, 1830, and at the age of three years removed with his parents to Rochester, where he became a newsboy, then a printer, and at length an editor. He founded the *Rochester Union* in 1852, and remained its editor except for a few months in 1884 until his death in 1905. His retirement in 1884 was voluntary, and was dictated by the fact that he could not conscientiously support Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency. The *Union* was the strongest and best Democratic paper in Western New York. Mr. Purcell was for six years a member of the Democratic State committee, and its chairman in 1879. He was for a long time one of the board of managers of the State industrial school at Rochester, serving as its

president, and was also a member of the State board of mediation and arbitration. In 1881 he was defeated for Secretary of State.

James McMahon, born in Fort Covington in 1831, removed while yet a child to Rochester, where, upon reaching manhood, he engaged in the book trade, and afterward in the transportation business in a large way. This work led to his removal to New York city, where he became connected with the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank in 1878, and continued with it until 1906, becoming its president. The institution is the largest savings bank in the world, and has over a hundred million dollars of deposits. Mr. McMahon was also a director or trustee in several commercial banks, trust companies and fire insurance companies, and was actively and usefully associated with a number of important charitable and philanthropic associations. During the latter part of his life he made his home in Brooklyn, where he was a member of the board of education, but never held or sought any distinctively political office. He died in 1913.

W. H. Hawkins, born in Fort Covington in 1816, died at Potsdam February 9, 1889. Mr. Hawkins was educated at Franklin Academy, Malone, and at an early age entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. Among other charges served by him were Chataugay, Fort Covington and Malone. He was also once presiding elder of the Potsdam district. Retiring from the ministry, he located at Potsdam, engaged in the mercantile business, and acquired a competence.

Daniel R. Cameron, brother of James ("Black Jim"), was born at Summerstown, Canada. Locating in Fort Covington, he was at one time in business with Preserved Ware, but removed to Chicago a good many years ago. There larger opportunities and his own fine qualities of good fellowship and excellent natural abilities led to big business connections. He was at one time associated with the famous publishing house of Culver, Page & Horne, and later entered into a partnership with Mr. Amberg, whose index files are known throughout the world. Mr. Cameron was president of Chicago's board of education for a long time. He became wealthy, retired from business, and removed to Altadena, Calif., where he had one of the finest homes in the State, and entertained in a princely way. He died in 1918.

William C. Kingsley as he was called in Brooklyn, but Kinsella as the family was always called in Franklin county and on the border, was born in the edge of Canada, and really was not identified with Fort Covington except as a student at the academy in his boyhood. He left the locality while yet a youth, taught school and engaged in the con-

tracting business in Pennsylvania, built a railroad in Illinois, and at the age of twenty-five years located in Brooklyn in 1858. There he continued in the contracting business, building a large part of the city's water-works and sewerage system, improving the so-called Wallabout district, and constructing the big storage reservoir at Hempstead. He was among the first to suggest bridging the East river, and became the foremost advocate of the project — arguing and elaborating the idea so convincingly that the Legislature was persuaded by his presentation of the matter in 1867 to authorize the undertaking, which in the beginning was designed to be wholly a private enterprise. Mr. Kingsley raised the first five million dollars for beginning the work, he and his partner making the largest individual subscriptions for stock in the company. Mr. Kingsley became superintendent of construction, and then was successively trustee, vice-president, and from 1882 until his death president of the corporation — serving in the last stated capacity without compensation, as he donated his salary of five thousand dollars a year to the bridge fund. He was a director in many semi-public service organizations of the city and in many financial institutions, was particularly active and helpful in developing Coney Island and Prospect Park, and was the largest stockholder in the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Though a leader of the Democratic party in Kings county for a long time, and though both local and national dignities of a political character were more than once within his reach, he never held public office. He died in 1885, and Hugh McLaughlin said of him that he was the ablest man that ever took part in Brooklyn affairs.

James Farnsworth Pierce, born in Madrid in 1830, practiced law in Fort Covington for a year or two in the fifties. Returning to St. Lawrence county, he was elected county clerk on the Democratic ticket in 1861. He removed to New York in 1865, his Democracy ingratiating him promptly with the machine in Brooklyn, so that he was sent to the State Senate in 1868, and between that date and 1890 was given four more terms in that body. In 1894 he was appointed State superintendent of insurance, and in 1897 resumed the practice of law in New York, where William A. Wolff (formerly of Malone) became one of his partners. Mr. Pierce was not a particularly strong man, nor was he regarded as finely scrupulous, but he was exceedingly adaptable, very genial and made friends easily.

Samuel Hoard came to Fort Covington in 1827, and purchased the Franklin *Telegraph*, which had been founded a few months earlier. Discontinuing the publication in 1833, he removed to Ogdensburg,

where he published the *St. Lawrence Republican*. Removing to Chicago, he became prominent there and rich. He had a beautiful home, was postmaster, and died in 1881.

Old Grimes is dead, that good old soul,
We ne'er shall see him more.

The John H. Hatton letter from which quotations have been made states that old Grimes, the veritable character of song and story, was at one time a boarder at the Spencer House, and a few years ago, while on vacation at Fort Covington, his old home, William Ryan, a newspaper man, wrote for the *New York Times* what purported to be an authentic narrative of the Grimes character and conduct in the vicinity. Mr. Ryan says that Grimes, whose given name was Ephraim, came from New England, first to St. Agnes, Que., in 1835, and six months later to Fort Covington. He was ostensibly a shingle maker and shingler, though according to Mr. Ryan he performed no labor in all of the time that he was at Fort Covington until just before his departure, and yet always had money to spend, which it is said that he obtained by making counterfeit silver coins. These he is represented to have sent to Vermont by a woman to be put into circulation, and in exchange for which she sent good bank notes to Grimes. After quitting the Spencer House as a boarding place he is said to have lived in a hut in the outskirts of the village, and when, towards the last of his stay, his spurious coins began to circulate in the vicinity, and suspicion came to be directed against him, he sneaked away one night, and never returned. The story runs, further, that after his departure his hut was searched, and the dies which he had used were found in it. Mr. Ryan gives to Grimes the character of a fertile and ingenious fabricator, an entertaining raconteur to hear whom the people came from miles around, an inveterate jester of an assumed simplicity and ingenuousness that made him a general favorite, and that gained confidence for him until his actual operations became suspected and finally proven.

Charles E. Perrin was the son of Solon of Fort Covington, and a nephew of Henry J. Perrin, a respected farmer in Malone. Charles was a printer, and worked in the *Franklin Gazette* office. He left Malone during the civil war, and entered upon evil ways. Soon after the close of the war he paid Malone a visit, and created quite a sensation by reason of his ultra fashionable dress and fine presence and manners. A woman who posed as his wife accompanied him, but it was afterward ascertained that there had been no marriage, and that the relations of the two were illicit. Shortly afterward Perrin was convicted for having burglarized

a wholesale house in New York city by which he realized a large amount of plunder, and was sentenced to imprisonment for four years, which term expired in 1873. There is a story, though not authenticated so far as I know, that he was also guilty of arson in New Jersey. In 1874 he participated in a forgery scheme, the largest of its kind ever successfully carried through, which marketed eight hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the Buffalo, Erie and New York Railroad, the New York Central, and the Chicago and Northwestern. The forging was done by others, and Perrin's part was to sell the bonds, which were so cleverly executed that they deceived not only the officers of banks, trust companies and bond dealers, but even the officials of one of the railroad companies, who redeemed forty thousand dollars of them without suspicion that they were spurious. Three bond houses bought so heavily of them that their losses forced them into bankruptcy. Perrin's individual share of the clean up is said to have been a hundred thousand dollars, and when discovery of the forgeries was made he had sufficient warning to enable him to escape to Europe. But in 1875 he was once more in New York and again in a similar deal. He was recognized, arrested, and sent to Sing Sing for a term of fifteen years, but within eight months plotted and organized with others a scheme for escape by firing the bake-house. The attempt was successful as regards Perrin, and he again took refuge in Europe, where he operated along his customary lines, first in Paris and then in London. While he was not himself a forger of engraved securities he appears to have been an expert in similar work where the pen would serve his purposes, and in London he succeeded in swindling a bank heavily, for which he was sent to prison in 1877 for ten years. But he turned State's evidence, and was released in 1883, when he returned to this country by way of Canada, and proceeded to St. Louis, Mo. There he opened large accounts in a number of banks preparatory to plundering them later by means of forged drafts. Again he was caught, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, which, with allowances for good behavior, expired in 1892. Upon his release he was delivered to the New York authorities to serve out at Sing Sing the term to which he had been sentenced in 1875. He was transferred from Sing Sing to Dannemora about 1898, and was discharged from the latter institution in 1902. In the winter of 1903, while pretending to be in the real estate business in New York city, he made a fake purchase of a country place in Dutchess county for \$10,000, and insured the buildings on it for \$19,000. Fire soon followed, and Perrin (then operating under the alias of Hall) was arrested upon a

charge of arson. According to Perrin, the seller of the property was really the chief conspirator, and because he turned State's evidence he was released upon his own recognizance in 1904, since when I have not been able to trace him. Inspector Byrnes in his book telling of extraordinary crimes and professional criminals says of Perrin that some of his aliases were Stevens, Franklin, Cherwood, Williamson and Vincent, and that he generally wore a full black beard, dressed well, and conversed in an easy tone. Byrnes characterizes him as "one of the most extraordinary criminals that this country ever produced, and a man of great ability, imposing appearance, and iron nerve," having been credited among his pals and the police as one of the two "smartest people in his line in the world." Except at the times when he was in prison Byrnes says that few extensive forgeries were undertaken in which Perrin was not depended upon for the dealings by which capital was to be duped into buying the output.

Amos S. Kimball entered the United States volunteer army as quartermaster of the 98th regiment at Malone in 1862, served throughout the war, and then was continued in the regular army — eventually becoming quartermaster general. The final years of his service were spent in New York city. He died in Washington, D. C., in 1909. He is said to have been worth a million dollars.

David, William and Allen Streeter are sons of Grindal and grandsons of Benjamin. They removed to Chicago several years ago, engaged in business there and prospered. At least one of them is now rated as a millionaire. David is at present a resident of California, and the old home in Fort Covington is packed with interesting art objects and curios that he collected in his travels over all the world.

James C. Spencer was the son of Captain James B., and was a lawyer of bright mind and good attainments. He moved to Ogdensburg in 1854, where he practiced law and held the office of United States attorney for the district of Northern New York. Removing to New York city in 1866, he quickly formed friendly relations with the Democratic leaders, and enjoyed preferences and benefits through their influence. He became judge of the superior court, and was appointed receiver of the Erie Railroad. His first wife was a daughter of Benjamin Raymond and a sister of Mrs. Joseph R. Flanders. Miss Sarah Spencer, a student at Franklin Academy more years ago than she would now confess, and in recent summers an occasional visitor to Malone as Mrs. Spencer-Browne, is his niece. Judge Spencer died in New York city in 1902.

Rev. Nathaniel Colver, who, next perhaps to Rev. Ashbel Parmelee, was the strongest man intellectually who ever served in Franklin county as a clergyman, visited a relative in Fort Covington in 1820, and the next year was solicited by a number of residents, irrespective of their several denominational affiliations, to settle there as pastor of a church to be formed. He accepted and remained for eight years—a tireless worker, delighting in controversy and reveling in agitation of one kind or another. His biography was written and published forty-odd years ago by a fellow clergyman, and I condense from a copy of the work: Mr. Colver was a tanner and currier by trade, and never had any schooling except during winters. His first service in a pulpit was near Albany, where he had gone from his Massachusetts home merely to hold a prayer meeting. Though without the slightest ministerial training, the circumstances at this meeting seemed to compel him to preach, and he delivered three sermons without any previous preparation, and under protest that he had not even a text and that he had utterly refused in advance even to consider the suggestion that he preach. Mr. Colver officiated not only as pastor of the Baptist church which he organized at Fort Covington, but also held mission services at many points in Franklin and St. Lawrence counties. He became a Mason at Fort Covington, but formally renounced connection with the order in 1829, having practically withdrawn from it some years previously. That was during the fierce anti-Masonic times, and his course was productive of angry resentment on the part of those who continued to adhere to Masonry, and of eager approval by the anti-Masons. Mr. Colver's first public utterance in denunciation of the order was in the court house in Malone before an audience that packed the room, and thereafter he continued the crusade vigorously by speaking on the subject at many points in Northern New York and throughout Vermont. In 1829 he accepted a call from a church in Washington county, where he remained for ten years, though often during the period engaging in revival work at Poughkeepsie, Philadelphia, Richmond and other cities. In 1839 he went to Boston to take the pastorate of Tremont Temple, which was purchased at a cost of fifty-five thousand dollars to be made over into a church expressly for him. There he remained until 1852, and then removed to Detroit, Mich.—visiting Malone and Fort Covington on the way, and preaching at both places. In 1856 he located at Cincinnati for five years, and next was in Chicago until 1867, when he went to Richmond to found a school for the training of negroes for the Baptist ministry. This school had its beginning in a slave pen, known

as Lumpkin's jail, and has grown into the Virginia University, a good sized college. Mr. Colver died in Chicago in 1870. He is said to have had a striking presence, with a power of address that entranced his hearers and often moved an entire congregation to tears. Once in a church convention debate on slavery he replied to a Governor from a Southern State, speaking for an hour practically extemporaneously, with so impassioned force and eloquence that the Governor declared that though he had heard Henry Clay and Daniel Webster at their best, he had never before listened to such oratory. Almost unlettered when he began his work at Fort Covington, and never attaining to fine scholarship, and at times dropping even into crudity of expression and trampling upon grammatical construction, yet men in the ministry who were distinguished for their educational acquirements pronounced him one of the most engaging and strongest speakers that they had ever heard. He was by nature impulsive, radical and intense. Besides his anti-Masonic agitation, he became a zealous temperance apostle and a hot abolitionist and open crusader against slavery. Men who were leaders in the latter cause took him to full fellowship, warmly commending his work, while as a speaker on temperance it was said that not even John B. Gough was more dramatic or effective.

Charles A. Gardiner ought not to be omitted from these biographical sketches notwithstanding he originated just north of the border, in Dundee. After completing his academic studies at Malone he took the full course at Hamilton College, then taught for a time, and studied law. Locating in New York city, he came to have entire charge of the law department of the elevated railway companies, with sixty or more clerks under him, and was also the personal counsel of the Goulds. He was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the State, especially in matters of interpretation and construction of the State and Federal Constitutions, and for some years preceding his death was a member of the board of regents of the university of New York. He died in 1909, aged fifty-four years.

CHURCHES

According to a historical sermon by one of its pastors the Baptist was the first church organized in Fort Covington, and dates from 1821 or 1822, though Dr. Hough gives the date as 1824. It was formed by Rev. Nathaniel Colver, the original membership comprising but eleven persons if the sermon account be accepted, or nine if Dr. Hough be correct. The society had a comfortable growth for a few years, but was weakened not a little by Mr. Colver's activity and rancor in the anti-

Masonic agitation. Services were held at first in the townhouse, schoolhouses or private residences. In 1829 a church edifice was erected, which was enlarged and improved and a bell purchased in 1852. Schism arose in 1843, growing out of opposing views concerning the pastor, and seemingly paralyzed church activities. The pastor was dropped from 1844 to 1848, when he was reinstated, and concord prevailed until 1868, when dissension again developed, but from what cause, to what extent or with what duration does not appear. With few exceptions the church had regular pastors continuously until 1882, when a vacancy occurred for four years, since when there have been many times when there was no pastor: and now, for five or six years past, the society has been moribund because of deaths and removals of members. Revivification is not contemplated.

The story of early Presbyterianism here is obscure and complicated. The Associated Reformed Scotch Church had some sort of an organization contemporaneously with Mr. Colver's earliest labors, or possibly antedating them a little, under the leadership and ministration of Rev. "Father" Brunson or Brunton. Rev. James Erwin's autobiography gives him the former name, but the latter is correct. "Father" Brunton was the father of the first wife of John Burch of Malone and of John Brunton, who made his home in the seventies and eighties with Mr. Burch. He was a quaint little figure of a man, with twinkling eyes, always moving at a trot, and very rarely missing a Sabbath service or a prayer meeting at the Congregational church. Though unbalanced mentally, he had been highly educated, read or spoke a number of languages, and was encyclopedic in his fund of general information. Mr. Erwin pictures what seem to-day to have been amazing conditions as prevalent in the elder Brunton's time. Mr. Erwin's father was a "ruling elder" in the church, and both spiritually and socially was intimate with "Father" Brunton, who used to spend his Saturday afternoons and evenings at the Erwins' home, and upon such occasions invariably using the brandy decanter so freely that he was unable to walk home unattended — Mr. Erwin's sisters always accompanying him and steadying from either side. Moreover, "Father" Brunton always called at the Erwins' on his way to church Sabbath mornings, and drew upon the decanter to brace him for pulpit service. The morning sermon was never less than an hour and a half in length, and in the afternoon (which service followed after only a half hour's intermission) was still longer. Mr. Erwin adds that Mr. Brunton's and his father's use of stimulants occasioned no reflections upon them, as drinking was then

common even among religious people. Both were accounted examples of righteousness, with the "moral rigidity of Puritanism," but as a matter of course at that time they were animated with "sectarian bigotry." When the younger Erwin united with the Methodists his father drove him from the house for no other reason, though a reconciliation was effected a little later through the influence of the mother. According to Dr. Hough, the Brunton régime closed about 1821, after which a Rev. Mr. Crosby, a teacher in an unincorporated academy in the place, started a Congregational church organization, which continued weakly for a short time, and in 1827 a United Presbyterian church was formed by Rev. Alexander Proudfoot, from Salem, Washington county, with Rev. John A. Savage (who became the first principal of the incorporated academy) as pastor. The next year the form of organization was changed to Presbyterian simply, and association effected with the Champlain Presbytery. The church edifice was erected about 1828 or 1829, and was rebuilt and enlarged in 1866.

Quoting in abbreviated form from Rev. John Talbot Smith's history of the diocese of Ogdensburg, Cornelius, Patrick and Michael Dineen came to Fort Covington in 1822 from Ireland, and were soon followed by other Irishmen and Catholics until the number seemed in 1826 to warrant attention by Rev. Father Moore of Huntingdon, Que., who visited the place and said mass at the hotel. At rare intervals thereafter during the next few years Father Moore or some other priest continued such visits, but mostly the Catholics of the place enjoyed their own church privileges only by journeying, always on foot, to St. Regis or Hogansburgh. Rev. Father McNulty of Hogansburgh organized St. Mary's church at Fort Covington in 1837, and a church building was erected — the entire male Catholic population turning out for the work. For the next thirty-two years the parish was attended from Hogansburgh. The church edifice was completed through the efforts of Rev. James Keveney, and it was not until 1869 that the parish became an independent one, comprising one hundred and seventy families, with a resident rector. A parochial residence was bought at a cost of three thousand dollars, and a little later the church was given a new roof at about an equal expenditure. During the rectorship of Rev. Father Charles J. McMorow, in 1883, a new cemetery was purchased, and under Rev. Father James McGowan the church was improved — a new floor laid, new pews put in, a tower added and the interior generally beautified. Father McGowan contributed two thousand dollars from his own means to the work, and also gave a bell. During the rectorship

of Rev. Father J. L. Desjardins, which began in 1911 and still continues, a vestry has been added to the church and \$2,300 of debts paid. The parish includes 290 families, numbering 1,213 persons.

So far as the records of the "First Methodist Episcopal Society in Fort Covington" show, the church was organized under the labors of Rev. Arzu J. Phelps, pastor, at a meeting held December 17, 1838, at the town house, "the usual place of worship," and the certificate of incorporation as recorded in the county clerk's office bears the same date. But this was by no means the beginning of Methodism in the town, for the conference records show the appointment in 1830 of two ministers to the charge, which was even then reported to have one hundred and seventy members, or nearly three times the present number. Yet further, we know from Rev. James Erwin that there were Methodist activities there at least as early as 1828, but whether under the care of circuit riders, local exhorters or class leaders can not now be told. It was in 1828 that Mr. Erwin, a mere boy, was won to the faith and united with the denomination at the cost of expulsion from his home because of the intolerance and anger of his father, who had designed that he should become a Presbyterian minister. While we have no evidence or record in the matter, it may probably be safely assumed, considering the then comparative importance of the place, that Methodist ministration began even quite a bit before Mr. Erwin's conversion. The explanation of formal organization having been delayed until 1838 is doubtless that there was at about that time a religious awakening of considerable proportions, as Rev. C. L. Dunning, then stationed at Malone, had been holding protracted revival meetings there, and had been followed in like effort by Rev. Jesse Peck (afterward a distinguished bishop of the church), and in 1836 the membership had jumped to nearly three hundred, but decreased in 1838 to eighty-six. The church edifice was originally located a short distance from its present site, to which it was moved in 1838, when Warren L. Manning gave the lot to the society and also erected the parsonage at his own expense. In 1844 and 1845, for a year or two following 1866, and from 1877 to 1901 it was joined with Bombay as a conference appointment, and in 1875 with Westville Center. Otherwise it has always been an independent parish by itself, with no out-charge. The present membership is about sixty.

Unless, as is conjectured to have been the case, army chaplains of the Episcopalian faith may have held services occasionally during the war of 1812, the first ministration with the Episcopal ritual was by

Rev. Eleazer Williams in the old town house; perhaps in the thirties, or possibly along toward 1850, at both of which times Mr. Williams was located at St. Regis or Hogansburgh. Then there was no further manifestation of Episcopalianism here until about 1870, when Rev. William Stone Hayward, from Hogansburgh, visited the Fort occasionally, and held services in private residences. With the coming of the railroad in 1883 there were accessions to the feeble few who were striving to build up an organization, rectors came to be engaged regularly, and services were held in the Masonic Hall and then in the Baptist church. The society's own church building was erected in 1898, and though small is of fine interior finish. The parish is at times without a rector, and even when so supplied has usually to depend upon divinity students from Montreal. The church numbers twenty-two members.

Aurora Lodge, No. 383, F. and A. M., was organized in 1855. It has seventy-eight members, and, with the exception of the fire company, is the only fraternal association in the town.

The Aetna Fire Engine Company was formed in 1850, and has nearly always been strong and enthusiastic both as a distinctively protective and as a social organization. It has a building of its own, erected in 1900, which contains, besides quarters for apparatus, a hall for meetings and entertainments, a room for one of the town's polling places, and a store. The town contributed two thousand dollars toward the erection of the edifice upon condition that it be privileged to occupy a part. The engine of the company is of the old man-killing, hand-brakes pattern, and has been the only protection of property from fire ravage that the village has ever had, though a year or two ago seven thousand six hundred dollars was appropriated to lay adequate water mains through the principal streets, to be connected with a powerful force pump at the electric light works. Thus there will be little use hereafter for the old engine, as the pumping facilities will furnish several strong streams capable of reaching well above the highest buildings in the place.

The Franklin County Bank at Fort Covington was incorporated by Lewis county men in 1840, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase it to half a million dollars. Though four thousand dollars of the capital was paid in in cash and two thousand dollars in bonds deposited with the State banking department as security for the redemption of the circulating notes which it was expected to issue, the institution never opened for business. Ela Mer-

riam, afterward a prominent banker at Ogdensburg, was one of the incorporators. In those days a bank's capital was not required to be fully paid in, and such institutions were not infrequently of decidedly a speculative character, were often started by men who were not residents of the places where operations were to be conducted, and failures were in startling numbers. In the course of an excellent paper prepared a few years ago by Matt C. Ransom, reciting the history of banking in our county, it is very plausibly suggested that the organizers, though non-residents, were attracted to Fort Covington by reason of the fact that there was then no bank in the county and that the prosperity and natural advantages of the place seemed to carry the promise that it must continue to hold primacy in the county as regards financial affairs and general importance.

A movement was instituted about 1888 or 1889 to organize a State bank, but did not proceed further.

The Fort Covington Banking Company was formed as a partnership in 1906 by George W. Higgins, James N. MacArtney, William A. MacArtney, Elbert O. Forbes, William G. Cushman, James A. Smart and Frederic J. Dimond. Messrs. Higgins, Cushman, Dimond and Forbes are no longer connected with it. Requests for information addressed to the management have been ignored, and I am able to state only the general outside understanding or impressions relative to the bank's affairs. The nominal or perhaps the actual capital is supposed to be ten thousand dollars. The institution has unquestionably proved to be a convenience and benefit to the people of the place, and its owners are men of substance and general trustworthiness. It is believed also to be prudently and safely managed. Nevertheless the plan of organization is not the best for a bank, for under its operation it discloses nothing whatever relative to its condition, though appealing to the public for confidence and support; nor is it under any official supervision or subject to official examination, or required to carry any reserve. Banking on such lines in cities is absolutely prohibited by law except in instances where individual deposits are each in a large amount, and therefore presumably made by men who are competent to safeguard their own interests without State intervention. Yet again, the incorporated bank has to pay taxes on every dollar of its capital and surplus, while the private banker is apt to escape all assessment except upon his real estate. That is the case with the Fort Covington Banking Company, which, for some unexplained reason, is not assessed at all on its personality.

Though advantageously located in many respects, with fine highways leading to many attractive points within reasonable distances, and with waterways that invite delightful trips by sail or motor boat to beautiful islands in the St. Lawrence and to interesting shore places in Canada, Fort Covington is unfortunate in that the configuration and conditions of the adjacent country permit no possibility of a gravity system of water-works based upon a supply from springs. Cisterns and wells have always had to be depended upon for water for domestic uses, and so, of course, few of the residences have bath-rooms or toilet facilities, nor is there any general sewerage system. Were there water-works, even with no better water than flows in the river, and sewers, there should be no reason why the village might not have a finely appointed summer hotel well filled with guests through the season, and become also a center of fine vacation homes of wealthy people from Montreal and cities of our own country. It would be an admirable point as well, with its historic associations and varied natural attractions, for summer schools. It is regrettable that enterprise and capital are not enlisted to provide what the village needs in the regards indicated. Lacking these, there seems to be no promise of large growth or of especial prosperity for the place.

CHAPTER XVI

FRANKLIN

The town of Franklin was erected from Bellmont May 20, 1836, and comprises about half of township number nine and all of township number ten of the Old Military Tract. In area it is the third largest town in the county, containing more than one hundred and five thousand acres. Many lakes or ponds dot its surface, and the two branches of the Saranac river run through it, affording a number of excellent water powers. As illustrative of the size of the town, the story is told that one of the early supervisors, journeying to Malone to attend his first session of the board, after having driven all day, arrived at a primitive hotel, inquired what town he was in, and was amazed to learn that he had not yet wholly traversed his own. The anecdote is illuminative of Franklin's broad reaches, and not less of the horrible highways that used to characterize it. The town is of rugged surface, its once magnificent forests now largely gone into lumber, pulp-wood and charcoal, or ravaged by fire. The character of its soil and its altitude make it impossible that it should ever become important agriculturally, and the waste of its timber in the past precludes extensive lumbering operations, so that such growth as may yet come to it must be through the establishment of summer hotels and sanatoria. It had a population of less than two hundred when formed, which had increased to eleven hundred in 1860 and to fifteen hundred in 1900. It is now 1,378. Among early settlers were a not inconsiderable number of escaped or emancipated slaves, who were provided with homesteads by Gerrit Smith, the form of whose grants to these and to poor white men whom he recruited from the cities is interesting. It names in each as the consideration "one dollar" and the grantor's desire "to have all share in the means of subsistence and happiness which a bountiful God has provided for all."

The first settlement in Franklin was made in 1827 by Isaac G. McLenathan and William Wells, from Jay, Essex county, at the place now known as Franklin Falls, but from 1827 to 1851 called McLenathan Falls. Here they erected a saw mill and an iron forge, and almost at the same time another forge was built by Uriah Sumner a few miles west, at or near Bloomingdale. This latter had only a very brief life,

nor were the enterprises of McLenathan & Wells enduring or successful, largely because of their remoteness from markets. All lumber and iron output had to be hauled by team to Port Kent, a distance of thirty-four miles. In later years a plank road, with toll gates, was built between the points named, and was kept up until about 1875. In the course of a few years after the inception of operations by McLenathan & Wells their industries had become inactive, and the place was all but abandoned. Operations under new management were resumed in 1846, however, William V. K. McLean and John Fitzgerald, also Essex county men, having taken over the properties. The story of the forge subsequent to McLenathan & Wells's operation of it is not now ascertainable with certainty, but from the best information that I can gather it seems probable that the building did not exist after 1847. In that year a deed of the lot on which the forge was located refers to the forge as if it were then standing, but no subsequent conveyance of the premises makes any mention of the establishment, and certainly the reports of the great fire which wiped out everything in 1852 do not specify a forge as among the buildings burned. It is, therefore, to be presumed that about 1847 the forge disappeared to make room for a saw mill. Keese & Tomlinson became associated with McLean & Fitzgerald here about 1848 for a year or two, and at about the same time Peter Comstock, from Port Kent, appears to have become the working head of the business, but whether as superintendent, lessee or proprietor I am unable to ascertain. James B. Dickinson and George Tremble, both men of character and good abilities, came to the place, the former in 1850 and the latter in 1852. Associated with Mr. Dickinson was James H. Pierce, who became our county's Assemblyman twenty years later, and afterward represented Essex county in the same body. For a good many years Mr. Pierce made up and led to Republican county conventions the delegates from all of the "south towns," viz., Brighton, Franklin and Harriestown, and sometimes from Duane also. Often they came without caucuses having been held at all, and with credentials prepared en route. It is worth noting also that in 1871, when Tweed lacked one vote in the Assembly to pass his New York city charter, he finally obtained it by the payment of one hundred thousand dollars to Orange S. Winans, of Chautauqua county; but the offer had first been made to Mr. Pierce, and turned down by him. Pierce & Dickinson operated at Franklin Falls as merchants, and they also had a forge in Essex county on the line between Jay and Keene. In addition, Mr. Dickinson was interested in the mill at Franklin Falls.

Besides the mill McLenathan Falls had a rather pretentious hotel and a large store. These and every other structure except one small shanty were wiped out by a forest fire in May, 1852, which a high wind swept down upon the place from the hills. So rapidly and fiercely did the flames spread that fowls, dogs and cattle perished in the streets, and the inhabitants themselves barely escaped with their lives. Household goods, merchandise in the store, large quantities of lumber, and even the unsubmerged parts of wagons that had been hauled into the river were all destroyed. Twenty-three dwellings were burned, and the first estimate of loss was one hundred thousand dollars, which, however, revised figures somewhat reduced. The place was rebuilt under the leadership of Peter Comstock, though apparently McKean still retained some interest in the works, for two years later he executed a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors, in which he conveyed all his right, title and interest in and to mills, store, etc., at Franklin Falls. In 1859 Mr. Tomlinson acquired the business and properties, and the next year the firm of Tomlinson & Tremble was formed to operate them. The mill was repaired and worked by this concern for five years, when they sold to Christopher F. Norton, of Plattsburgh, who for fourteen years made Franklin Falls the headquarters for his extensive lumbering operations on both the north and south branches of the Saranac, and covering almost all of Franklin and Brighton and the north part of Harriestown. While he cut some lumber at various mills in Franklin, the larger part of his logs were floated to Plattsburgh and sawed there. Later the power at Franklin Falls was bought by Dr. S. W. Dodge, who afterward removed to Massena, and the mill was rebuilt and run by him for a few years.

The mills at Franklin Falls are now only a memory, but they have been succeeded by a more important enterprise, for here is one of the power development plants of the Paul Smith Electric Light, Power and Railroad Company, which, with a companion plant at Union Falls (just on the border between Franklin and Black Brook in Clinton county), develops five thousand horse power for transmission over many miles of wire through the southern part of our county and into Essex and Clinton, to light villages, operate a railroad, and supply energy for manufacturing purposes. The money outlay for construction has been very great, and the business done is extensive.

The landlords who conducted the hotel at Franklin Falls after McLenathan have been: Peter Hewitt, Hugh Martin, Varnum Hewitt, H. Rice, Herrick Bromley, Lewis L. Smith, Alonzo Moody, Isaiah

Vosburgh, S. W. Dodge, Norman I. Arnold and Patsy O'Neil. The latter's widow now conducts it, but the location is nothing like what it used to be for hotel business. Fifty years ago the Saranac and St. Regis lakes country had no railroads running to it, and were accessible to visiting sportsmen and pleasure seekers only by stage or private conveyance from Malone or from Lake Champlain ports. Most of the travel was via the latter, and it all passed through Franklin Falls and Bloomingdale, making Franklin Falls an exceptionally good hotel point. While L. L. Smith was landlord there he served dinners during the summer months to from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty guests daily.

There have been many saw mills in Franklin other than those at Franklin Falls, but none of them large — the vast timber cut of the region having been floated for the most part down the Saranac river to Plattsburgh, and sawed there. Lumbering here and in adjacent towns forty or fifty years ago (principally by Mr. Norton and the Turners) was on a larger scale than anything of the kind known in this county prior to the coming of Mr. Hurd and Mr. Ducey to Waverly and Santa Clara, and unquestionably Franklin would be to-day a much richer town (and the estates of the lumbermen larger as well) if such operations had never been had. Charcoal burning by Bowen & Signor at Slab Bridge, below Hunters' Home, and the shipping of pulp-wood have also contributed a good deal to the deforestation of the town.

Probably next in importance to the Franklin Falls operations were those of Thomas Goldsmith, who acquired over fourteen thousand acres from Gerrit Smith for \$20,891, and who had mills at the Flood Dam (a mile above Thatcherville), at Goldsmith's, at Alder Brook, and also at a number of points in Clinton county, just over the Franklin line. He was forced to an assignment in 1846, but continued to run his mills for the assignee for a number of years afterward. In 1856 his lands, then comprising 13,890 acres, were sold by the assignee to Daniel Robinson and John A. Griswold of Troy, who twenty-odd years later disposed of them to Patrick Hanlon and Bowen & Signor. The mill at Goldsmith's did only custom work during the period of the Robinson-Griswold ownership, and was run by Amos Lamson, James Davis and others. H. L. Wait built a steam mill at this place eight or ten years ago, and operated it until his death in the early part of 1915 — hauling his product to the railroad at Loon Lake with a traction engine. The Wait mill still stands, but is idle.

A mill was built at Thatcherville, three miles above Hunters' Home, about 1840 by Avery Thatcher, and a dozen years later Allan Com-

stock rebuilt on the same site for his father, Peter, of Franklin Falls. Litigation tied up the property, however, and the mill never did any work. The writer remembers visiting it in 1863, when it had become a wreck. About 1879 or 1880 Albert Turner rebuilt it, and ran it for two or three years—finally selling it to the Hartwells of Plattsburgh. The mill and the houses belonging with it have been swept away by fire, and the site is now owned by the International Paper Company.

A mill was built at Mud pond about 1840 by Leander Cadwell, of Black Brook, and Lawrence Myers, of Plattsburgh. Jackson & Goff afterward became interested in it, and then L. L. Smith, about 1870, ran it to get out lumber for rebuilding Hunters' Home.

Monroe Hall, of Plattsburgh, put up and operated a mill on the outlet of Loon Lake about 1840; Matt. Fox had a mill at Alder Brook, and Russell French one at "French's" about 1863 or 1864. Harry B. Hatch, who was Franklin's first supervisor, and who kept a hotel on the Hopkinton and Port Kent turnpike, north of Loon Lake and twenty-five miles south of Malone, built a saw mill and ran it for several years. The place was subsequently owned and occupied by Richard L. Ross, who was an expert chemist and a gentleman of fine education, formerly of Albany. The property was dissipated, a splendid library hawked about Malone book by book, and the place went to ruin. But about 1900 Warren B. Walker built a steam mill there, and for seven years cut two and a half million feet of lumber annually—removing the mill to Kempton in Duane when the supply of timber had been exhausted.

Something like twenty years ago the Kinsley Lumber Company was organized by Arthur Leonard and Frank Smith (who were connected with the New York Central Railroad) and John O'Rourke, and built a mill two miles west of Onchiota. It burned. The same interests also built a railroad from a point north of Inman (Loon Lake Station) four miles west to the DeBar Mountain tract for hauling timber and pulp-wood, which was operated for several years. The lumber interests of the Kinsley Company passed to Baker Brothers of Plattsburgh, and the lumber railroad to the Delaware and Hudson. When the latter company was expecting to gain control of the New York and Ottawa it was intended to utilize this link by extending it to Santa Clara or St. Regis Falls as a connection between the two systems. But control of the New York and Ottawa went to the New York Central, and thus this lumber railroad is now an abandoned property and hardly more than a memory.

After the burning of the Kinsley mill Warren B. Walker went to Onchiota and built a steam mill there about 1910, cutting three million

feet the first year, and later sold to Baker Brothers. They have since sold to the Plattsburgh Dock and Coal Company, which now operates the mill.

A mill for cutting hard wood was erected by the International Paper Company between Loon Lake and Kushaqua in 1915, and is now in operation. This and the Dock and Coal Company's are the only mills now running in the town.

A Mr. Fay built a saw mill at Vermontville in 1848, which was afterward owned in turn by Isaac Lyon, B. F. Lamson, Chauncey Williamson, Norman and Charles Arnold, C. C. Whittelsey of Malone, and Dr. S. W. Dodge. Mr. Whittelsey ran it for two years with H. J. Hathaway in charge. Another mill in the same vicinity was built in 1850 by Curtis Avery; it was subsequently owned by C. N. Parks, and then by L. S. Bryant. Neither of these properties is now in existence. Vermontville had a foundry also from 1861 to about 1889. It was built by Eli and Norman I. Arnold, Chauncey Williamson and Albert Keith. Except during the period of his absence in the army it was operated for the greater part of the time until 1870 by Norman I. Arnold. H. J. Hathaway then bought it, and ran it for eight or nine years, until the advent of the Chateaugay Railway brought competition which he could not meet. The product of the establishment was chiefly plows, cultivators, scrapers, etc., and for years is supplied about all of these that were used in Franklin, Harriestown and Brighton, besides a good many in Essex and Clinton counties.

Captain James H. Pierce of Franklin, and P. H. Shields of Malone, in 1873 built and for three or four years operated a starch mill at Vermontville.

Innkeepers in Franklin at an early day, additional to those named as having been located at Franklin Falls, were: Samuel and Russell French at French's, now Forestdale; John Littlejohn at Alder Brook; Prentis Lovering ("Print") at Loon Lake; William Squires at a point a mile or two north; Harry B. Hatch at Hatch's; Paul Smith and Lewis L. Smith at Hunters' Home, since burned; and John R. Merrill at Merrillsville. The hotel at the latter place was later conducted by Mr. Merrill's son, William, and by his son-in-law, William J. Ayers and Charles B. Lyman, and then by James W. Littlejohn. There is no hotel at this point at present. These inns, or, in the vernacular of the day, "taverns," were mostly on the Hopkinton and Port Kent turnpike, over which there was a good deal of teaming three-quarters of a century ago, and their guests were generally teamsters who stopped only for a meal or for a night, and the rates were next to nothing.

In splendid contrast to these rude and primitive places, some of them merely small log cabins, both as regards the character of structure and of guests, is the Loon Lake House, which represents an investment of probably close to half a million dollars, and offers to sportsmen and pleasure seekers a class of entertainment nowhere surpassed in the Adirondacks. Mr. Ferd W. Chase came from Vermont in 1878, and erected a hotel which contained thirty-one sleeping rooms. It was opened to accommodate a few fishing parties in May, 1879, though the formal opening did not occur until the sixth of July. Its high number of guests in that year, on August first, was sixty-one. From that date to the present it has grown almost every season both in capacity and popularity, though in the first years taxing Mr. Chase's resources and credit to the uttermost. The property includes a tract of over four thousand acres of land, a main hotel building of imposing appearance and large capacity, two annexes, a number of cottages, boat houses, etc. In addition there are a number of privately owned cottages adjacent, which are in effect a part of the establishment. One of these is reputed to have cost its owner no less than three hundred thousand dollars. How enterprising and unsparing of expense the management has been in seeking to make the hotel perfect in all its details is shown by the improvements that it has provided. There is a private acetylene gas plant for lighting the place; a system of water supply having a head of one hundred and twenty-six feet, with two mains leading from a pure spring to the hotel and other buildings, in which there are stand-pipes and fire-hose always ready for use in case of emergency. Even greater care has been had to provide safe and scientific sewerage. The sewage is carried to the hotel farm, located the other side of a hill three-fifths of a mile away, through two lines of twelve-inch tile that are laid through a tunnel which at one point is ninety-two feet deep. This tunnel alone cost five dollars a lineal foot for driving through earth and ten dollars through rock. There are golf grounds, a tennis court, pool and billiard parlors, a bowling alley, a livery containing horses and carriages and automobiles, and almost every other accessory for entertainment of visitors. The grounds are beautifully kept, and the same purpose to give guests the very best that can be provided is manifest within the house, as without. The table leaves nothing to be desired, and the service is up to the highest standard. The hotel, annexes and cottages will accommodate five hundred guests or more, and so admirably is it managed that the problem never is how to fill it, but how to care for all who apply for rooms. Mrs. Chase's personality, energy and

executive genius are in no small measure responsible for the success and popularity that the house enjoys. The hotel and hotel farm employ about three hundred persons.

The time when cases of tuberculosis, even in the incipency of the disease, were deemed incurable and hopeless is not far in the past; but, praise be to Dr. Loomis, Dr. Edward L. Trudeau and others who gave their lives to a study of the scourge and to devising measures for its prevention and treatment, that view no longer holds, or at least not as to tuberculosis in its early stages. And the wilderness of Northern New York has had no insignificant part in establishing the new gospel that dry mountain air, the balsamic fragrance of the forests, with nutritious food, due care, rest, proper sanitation and observance of well established rules for bodily care and prevention of infection, may even stamp out the disease utterly. Actuated by the proof afforded in a multitude of individual instances and by the cumulative results realized at the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium at Trudeau, near Saranac Lake, that life in the region, with proper care and treatment, held the promise of arresting the affliction even in advanced cases, and of effecting a positive cure if taken in time, a considerable number of philanthropic men and women — most of them residents of the city of New York, many of them wealthy, and all prominent socially — determined some fifteen years ago to found an institution for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis in working women and children, which should be non-sectarian, and which, while receiving patients who are able to pay, should be open also, and without charge, to those who have no means. The names of these deserve a place in this sketch. They are: Robert Collyer, Henry B. Barnes, Jas. E. Newcomb, Geo. F. Shrady, Chas. M. Cauldwell, Chas. H. Knight, R. Maclay Bull, Frederic B. Jennings, Edgar L. Marston, Jacob H. Schiff, Robert W. de Forest, Robert Stuart MacArthur, Felix Adler, Lelia Howard Webb, Robert P. Cornell, Emile R. Rogers, Elizabeth W. Newcomb, Hester E. Shrady, Gertrude Shipman Burr, Edith M. Phelps Stokes, Alice Brevoort Bull, Pauline Scholle Bier, Elizabeth M. Cauldwell, Mary Potter Geer, Rose McAllister Coleman, Caroline Starin Carroll, Luck MacKenzie Knight, Caroline S. Spencer and Louise Pierpont Satterlee.

The name chosen for the institution was Stony Wold Sanatorium. The date of incorporation was April 10, 1901, and eight months later property consisting of twelve hundred and fifty acres, situate near Lake Kushaqua, in the town of Franklin, and having an elevation of over seventeen hundred feet above sea level, was purchased. Building opera-

tions were begun as soon afterward as practicable, and the institution was formally opened August 15, 1903. Where there had been only an unbroken forest there have risen an administrative building with dormitory adjoining; Stony Wold Hall, a building for purposes of worship and for entertainments; a dormitory for the help; a woodworking shop; a store and post-office; five rest shacks; one industrial settlement house; seven cottages; a power house for generating electricity for lighting the institution; an outdoor school; and a model cow barn, stable and pig-gery. A farm has also been developed. The administration building alone cost eighty-four thousand dollars, and the entire property is valued at \$302,435.16, and is not mortgaged. The institution has, besides, an endowment fund of \$64,258.75.

The corporation has fifteen auxiliaries with a total membership of nineteen hundred. In the beginning each auxiliary contributed six hundred dollars to build and equip a room, and pledged itself to support thereafter an occupant, the charge for which is fourteen dollars per week. Further funds for building, equipment and maintenance were realized from subscriptions, and also considerable amounts from fairs and entertainments given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and other places in New York and at the institution itself.

Mrs. James Edward Newcomb is the president of the board of trustees, and has served in that capacity from the beginning. She was the originator of the enterprise, and devised the plan of organization. She spends a good deal of time at Lake Kushaqua, and is constant and untiring in effort on its behalf.

Stony Wold has a capacity for twenty children and ninety-three adults and is practically always full. No children under the age of six years are admitted. The staff includes the physician in charge (who is at present Dr. Malcolm D. Lent), an assistant physician (Dr. W. G. Milan), a number of nurses, a dietician, a storekeeper, an outside superintendent (Albert E. Paye), and other workers averaging between ninety and one hundred in number.

Stony Wold Hall is used by the Episcopalian, the Catholic and the Jewish denominations, though none of them has a resident preacher. The Episcopalians and the Jews use one room in common, and the Catholics have a part of the structure separately. When the hall is wanted for a card party or for a dance, the seats are removed, and a room nicely adapted to the purpose is available.

The institution is doing a magnificent work, and hundreds who have enjoyed care in it, gaining strength and vigor, and enabled to return

to life's duties and labors with new hope and courage, bless daily the philanthropists who have given so fine an institution to the world, and who cause it to be managed with such care and loving kindness.

Paul C. Ransom, a graduate of Williams College, having been compelled by failing health to relinquish the practice of law in Buffalo, turned in 1897 to the work of fitting boys for college, and in 1903 established the Adirondack-Florida School, which holds its spring and autumn terms on Rainbow lake, near Onchiota, and a winter term at Cocoanut Grove, Florida. A school building or lodge was erected at the former place in 1906 at a cost of \$15,000, and a number of cabins and other structures have been added since. Mr. Ransom died in 1907, when Mrs. Ransom assumed charge, and has since conducted the school, with L. H. Somers, a Yale man, as headmaster. Of Mr. Ransom it is said that his quiet influence over boys was wonderful, and that he was "a rare master, and a rarer friend." Originally the school was planned to accommodate twenty pupils, but now has a capacity for thirty; and inasmuch as it is believed that the best results are attainable only with a small enrollment no effort is likely to be made for further enlargement. The Rainbow Lake branch is called Meenahga Lodge. The school is intended to give boys the best advantages attainable in the way of individual attention and wholesome surroundings, the opportunity to pursue a course of study in preparation for college, and at the same time the benefit of outdoor life under the most favorable climatic conditions. Invalid boys or those suffering from any organic disease are not received. A chief aim of the school is the cultivation of character, and particular attention is given also to outdoor sports and physical training. The charge for tuition and care is \$1,600 per pupil per year, which does not include traveling expenses, text books or stationery, and no deductions are allowed for absence, withdrawal or dismissal. The naked statement of terms is evidence that only the sons or wards of wealthy people are included among the pupils, who come from all parts of the United States. The school's standing is very high, and it has the unqualified indorsement of eminent educators and of many distinguished men whose sons have been among its pupils.

The Chateaugay Railway and the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railway enter Franklin at nearly the same point, in the vicinity of Pluma-dore pond, on the northern central border of the town, and, trending a little to the west, parallel each other to Onchiota, whence the former continues almost due south to Saranac lake, while the latter swings westward into Brighton. The former was built as far as Loon Lake in

1886, and extended on through the town a year or so later. The St. Lawrence and Adirondack was built in 1892. Each of these roads has a station at Loon Lake (three miles from the Loon Lake House), at Lake Kushaqua and at Onchiota, and the Chateaugay has one also for the hamlet of Vermontville, two or three miles distant therefrom.

Franklin has more small settlements and separate post-offices in proportion to its population than any other town in the county. They are: Inman, Loon Lake, Goldsmith's, Forestdale, Alder Brook, Franklin Falls, Pine Park or Onchiota, Lake Kushaqua and Vermontville. Merrillville was formerly a post-office. Union Falls is partly in Franklin and partly in Clinton county, the post-office of that name being just over the line in Clinton. Not all of these are even hamlets, some of them being merely neighborhoods a little more closely settled than the surrounding country.

Inman lies a little to the west and north of the center of the town, and consists only of the two depots of the Chateaugay Railway and the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railway, three or four dwelling houses, a store, and a small hotel, built by Deming M. Roberts, formerly of Malone and Chateaugay, and now kept by William DesChamps.

Loon Lake is three miles distant, and between the two points the town built a macadam highway a year or two ago at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars, an expenditure that would have horrified the earlier residents. At Loon Lake there are only the group of buildings comprising the Loon Lake Hotel and cottages, and the store and dwelling house of Fremont F. Smith.

Forestdale, formerly known as "French's," is in the extreme southeastern part of the town, and has a post-office, a store, a Catholic church, and a few residences. It formerly had a hotel.

Onchiota or Pine Park is in the western part, and is a small settlement, with store, post-office, two railway stations, a saw mill, and a club house or hotel now in course of construction by the Rainbow Club and Improvement Company. Several thousand young pine trees have been set out here within the past year or two by the same corporation as a step in reforestation, and the state is planting hundreds of thousands of young spruce and pine in the same locality.

Lake Kushaqua, also in the western part, is exclusively the home of Stony Wold Sanatorium, through the establishment of which in 1901 the place came into being.

Goldsmith's is on the North Branch of the Saranac river about five miles below Hunters' Home, and is only the site of an old saw mill

and a lumber camp. To it and beyond, to the Clinton county line, a highway is soon to be built from Hunters' Home, which will cost over eighty thousand dollars.

Franklin Falls has already been sufficiently described.

Vermontville is the largest hamlet in the town, and yet now has no industries except farming. The place has two churches, a post-office and a store or two.

Merrillsville is south and east of the center, and consists only of a small group of dwelling houses and a church.

Sugar Bush, so named because of the large quantity of maple sugar formerly made there, and still retaining the name though scarcely any sugar is made at present, is a string of farm houses stretching over a mile or two.

Alder Brook, named for the brook that runs through it, is a couple of miles east of Merrillsville, and is the same character of place as Sugar Bush. The two were among the earliest localities in the town to be settled, the settlers coming mostly from Vermont and Clinton and Essex counties.

Though a considerable proportion of the early settlers in Franklin were of the Roman Catholic faith, these were dependent for nearly a quarter of a century for enjoyment of the services of their own church upon Keeseville and the mission at Redford, which involved several miles of travel. Nevertheless interest so grew that at length a mission was established at Union Falls, and not long afterward, in 1854, Father James Keveney built a church at the place now known as Catholic Corners, which lies between Alder Brook and Union Falls. It was blessed under the name St. Rosa's of Lima, and has since been maintained. Incorporation was not effected, however, until fifty years later, with the bishop, the vicar general, the rector (Rev. Father Richard O'Donnell), Edward McKillip and Peter A. Tracy as trustees. Father O'Donnell is still the rector, and the church has nearly four hundred members.

Vermontville has a Methodist Episcopal church and an Episcopalian chapel, known as St. Paul's. The latter is supplied irregularly by the rector resident at Bloomingdale. Apparently the first religious organization was of a union order, which was for a long time without statutory incorporation, though the records of the Presbytery of Champlain show a Presbyterian society at Vermontville in 1860. A church building had been erected in 1856, and a friend who was then and still is a resident there writes me that it was a Methodist Episcopal church, though Presbyterians helped to build it. It was to be open for use by any

denomination, but with preferential claim to occupancy belonging to the Methodists. There has always been a good deal of church friction here, It would seem that, besides the Episcopalians, the place has had in turn religious organizations of the union order, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Methodist Episcopal. The Presbyterian must have been feeble and of short duration. The Wesleyan Methodists held the field principally from 1876 to 1896. The Union Evangelical church was incorporated in 1888, and the Methodist Episcopal not until 1895. In 1897 the Union Evangelical church deeded the house of worship to the Wesleyan Methodist church, which ten years later deeded it to the Methodist Episcopal church. The latter is, except for the Episcopalians, in sole occupancy of the field.

A Methodist Episcopal organization has existed at Merrillville for three-quarters of a century or more, supplied at first by the pastor of the church at Saranac, and now Vermontville. The present church edifice at this point was built about twenty years ago.

Notice that an application would be made to the supervisors to divide the town was published in 1859. The new town, to consist of the west half, was to be called Concord. But there was not town concord in the matter, and the project died without even having been presented to the supervisors. The opposition was political.

John B. Secor, a horse buyer from Westchester county, was shot and killed in the town of Franklin, between Hatch's and Loon Lake, June 6, 1853, by James Madison Bickford of Dickinson. Bickford was at a prayer meeting at the latter place when he saw Secor and a companion ride past, and, leaving the meeting, persuaded Thomas Cook, a mere boy, to accompany him, and followed the men, whom they passed somewhere in Duane. At the point of the tragedy in Franklin they awaited the appearance of Secor and his companion, and upon their arrival Bickford, in ambush at the side of the road, took Secor's life. The companion fled and gave the alarm. Bickford and Cook were apprehended the next day in Burke, the former having Secor's purse and watch in his possession. On the trial, a year later, Secor's friend identified Bickford and Secor's property, and conviction was a matter of course. Bickford was hung September 22, 1854, and his father denounced the execution as a murder. Cook wished to plead guilty, but a trial was insisted upon by the court, resulting in a conviction and a death sentence—which was commuted to life imprisonment, with a pardon granted later. Cook returned to Dickinson, married, and one night, forty-odd years ago, when he was in bed and asleep some one placed a keg of powder under the bed, and fired it. Cook was killed.

CHAPTER XVII

HARRIETSTOWN

Harrietstown was erected from Duane March 19, 1841, and included originally three townships. A township and a half taken from Brandon was added in 1883. It has 134,247 assessed acres, is mountainous in considerable part, contains many lakes and ponds, and has only a comparatively small area, in the northern section, that is adapted to agriculture, the pursuit of which is heavily handicapped by early and late frosts. Among the larger waters are Lower and Middle Saranac lakes, a part of each of Upper Saranac and Upper St. Regis, and Lake Clear. The more noteworthy of the smaller waters are Ampersand, Follansby, Colby, Oseetah, Lake Flower and Kiwassa (formerly Lonesome). Lake Flower is an expansion of the Saranac river, and lies within the corporate limits of Saranac Lake village. On the shores of these several waters are many summer hotels and wilderness cottages or camps, some of which represent the expenditure of many thousand dollars and reflect a wealth of care and adornment of grounds that make them exceedingly attractive. The only considerable stream in the town is the Saranac river, which takes a tortuous course of perhaps six or eight miles through the eastern and northern part before passing into Essex county. The Chateaugay Railroad runs for five or six miles almost along the eastern boundary before swinging to its terminus at Lake Placid; the Paul Smith Electric Railway runs northerly from Lake Clear Junction into Brighton; and the main line of the Adirondack and St. Lawrence extends in a southwesterly direction for five or six miles through the northern part, with a branch running from Lake Clear to Saranac Lake village.

The town takes its name from Harriet, eldest daughter of William Constable and wife of James Duane. Hough's story attributes its erection to pique on the part of Major Duane, occasioned by a vote at the town meeting in 1840 providing that the next such meeting be held at Saranac Lake, thirty-odd miles distant from Major Duane's home. Hough states that this action was accomplished through an unusual and unexpected attendance at the meeting by so many voters from Saranac Lake that they had control; and that, resenting the procedure and resolved not to be inconvenienced again by having to drive a long dis-

tance in order to attend an election, Major Duane forced a partition of the town against the wish and remonstrance of the Saranac Lake people. But inasmuch as Major Duane was continued as supervisor in 1841, which would hardly have been the case if there had really been serious friction between the two sections of the town, I think that the Hough account should be received with some degree of allowance.

Another town meeting story runs that in early days, when it was the custom of every elector to go to the polls in the morning, and stay through until the votes had been counted, the canvass showed upon one such occasion something like twenty Democratic ballots to one lone Whig, whereupon Captain Pliny Miller, for many years the political autocrat of Harrietstown, forbade announcement of the result, insisting that some one had made a mistake, and that the vote must be retaken. After everybody had voted a second time, the count showed twenty-one straight Democratic ballots, which, naturally, was sufficient and satisfactory. Still another anecdote with a political tang represents that a visitor once reminded Milote Baker as he closed his store for the night that he had neglected to lock the door, to which Mr. Baker responded that it was quite unnecessary to fasten anything since there was not a Whig in town.

Settlement in Harrietstown began prior to 1820, but was of slow development for sixty years or more, as census figures show:

1845	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1905	1910	1915
129	181	340	416	533	1582	3390	4133	4755	4716

While the figures for 1915 are slightly below those for 1910 it is claimed that the decrease is apparent only, due to the fact that in the one case visitors were erroneously enumerated, while in the other none but actual, permanent residents were counted. The number of aliens is returned as 218.

Though Jacob Moody is said to have located in that part of Saranac Lake village which lies in Essex county as early as 1819, and Isaac Livingston at about the same time near West Harrietstown, Pliny Miller was the first settler on the Saranac river in Harrietstown. He had commanded a militia company from the vicinity of Troy in the war of 1812, and on his way with his command to duty at Fort Covington had been persuaded by a relative at Keeseville to buy a large tract of land in Wilmington, to which he removed at the close of the war, and engaged in lumbering. The failure of a Montreal concern which had contracted for his output involved him so seriously that he had to close out his

Wilmington properties, after which he established himself, in 1828, at Saranac Lake, where at two dollars per acre he bought a three-hundred acre tract, on which is now located a considerable part of the village. Here he again engaged in lumbering. For more than thirty years he was the town's foremost and most influential citizen. His residence was near the present power house, across the river from the village office, on what is now the Miles-Tucker place. One biographical sketch represents him as having kept a tavern, but his descendants do not understand that he ever engaged in such business beyond having perhaps occasionally accommodated a traveler in his home. He was, however, the owner and probably the builder of the hotel which stood on the site of the village office, which was burned in 1856, and which was run by various lessees, including Wm. F. Martin and Virgil C. Bartlett. In 1859 Captain Miller removed to Wilmington, where he died a year later at the age of eighty-five years. He was a man of indomitable will, forceful energy and enterprise, and public spirited. For a number of years he was supervisor, and when he did not hold the office himself usually determined the man who did. The late Milo B. Miller and Seaver A. Miller, both gentlemen of character and substance and of large usefulness, are among his descendants. Hilyer Miller, the father of Milo, was the first merchant in the village, though of course in a very small way; and Van Buren, the father of Seaver, was often supervisor, was more familiar with town affairs and in his time more useful in a public way, than any other resident. With the paucity of people and with no local industries of consequence, the life and business of the locality were long insignificant in volume, though some of the incidents of the earlier time are interesting.

Milote Baker opened a boarding house or hotel and store in 1851 about a mile below the village, but in Essex county. He was a natural host, and his place had a wide reputation and great popularity, though of course in a small way as compared with later enterprises of a similar sort. The sportsmen who stopped with him sought their fishing and hunting for the most part at the lake, and as indicative of the former abundance of game it is told that Mr. Baker employed thirty men as hunters in 1868, kept two teams constantly on the road in autumn and early winter, hauling venison to market, and shipped five hundred deer. His store burned in 1869, but was rebuilt.

Saranac Lake's first hotel, on the site of the present village office, was leased in 1849 by William F. Martin, who came from Westville, and ran it until he built and opened in 1851 or 1852 the house, a couple

of miles distant on the lower lake, that was known for years as "Martin's," and afterward as the Saranac Lake House. This was almost or quite the first hotel in this sector of the Adirondacks that was more than a shack or rude structure, and Mr. Martin's friends and the community generally were certain when he began to build that the venture was a folly, sure to prove a failure. But in twenty years it had been enlarged to a capacity of a hundred guests, and so equipped that its accommodations were deemed at the time luxurious. Its business included, besides the entertainment of guests, the outfitting of parties who sought remoter waters and wilds with everything needed by the camper or sportsman. In 1881 the property passed to the ownership of Milo B. Miller at a consideration of eighteen thousand dollars, and was doubled in size. Mr. Miller managed it until it was destroyed by fire in 1890. It has not been rebuilt, and the site is now owned by the Hotel Ampersand interests.

Virgil C. Bartlett succeeded Mr. Martin as landlord of the hotel leased from Pliny Miller. He was a picturesque character, and when excited or annoyed his language was apt to be emphatic, not to say vivid. But he was quite as much a man of action, as of words, and is credited with having established the first line of stages which gave communication between Saranac Lake and Lake Champlain points. In 1855 he built the hotel at Bartlett's carry, on the outlet of Upper Saranac lake, which he made a popular resort until his death in 1884. The house was bought in 1890 by the Saranac Club, which had only a short life, during which the hotel burned. At present a large and fine property occupies the site, with a dozen or more cottages auxiliary to it. J. H. Reardon is the manager. James W. Daly occupied the hotel in the village after the Bartlett tenancy, and was its landlord when it burned in 1856.

The hotel in the village which Martin and Bartlett had kept having burned, John Jay Miller bought from his father, the captain, a considerable tract of land, inclusive of the site of the Riverside Inn, where he erected a modest, plain inn or tavern, and leased it in 1860 to the Bloods — Orlando, Alonzo and Arvilla. After five years of occupancy and management the Bloods bought the establishment with about eighty acres of land for two thousand dollars. Charles H. Kendall was the next owner and landlord after the Bloods, and was followed by George Berkley, who named it the Adirondack House. When Berkley was murdered something like thirty years ago, Wallace Murray became the proprietor, and changed the name to Riverside Inn. Pine & Corbett, young

men who had received hotel training with Paul Smith, next bought the property, which has been greatly enlarged and improved, and is at least as fine an all-the-year hotel as there is in the Adirondacks.

Another of the early summer hotels in Harrietstown was Jesse Corey's Rustic Lodge at the foot of Upper Saranac Lake, which was built about 1859 at the Saranac end of the portage between that water and Stony Creek ponds, formerly known as the Indian carry. Here the Indians are claimed to have had a summer village long before the advent of the whites, and many relics of their occupancy have been found in the vicinity. Tradition is that the Indians knew of a lead mine near by, from which they obtained the metal for making bullets, but white men have never been able to locate it. Corey's was kept later by Charles H. Wardner.

A small and rude house was built at least as early as 1857 by John Sweeney on Upper Saranac lake at the eastern end of another carry from that water to the Raquette. It was kept later by David Sweeney, and afterward by O. A. Covill, and was displaced about 1886 by the Wawbeck, an excellent house while it continued in existence; but, the only approach to it at the time having been by water, it never paid, and in consequence was torn down in 1914.

The Algonquin, on the lower lake, near Martin's, was built in 1884 by Jabez D. Alexander, and originally was known as "Alexander's." John A. Harding, a Paul Smith protégé, bought it in 1890, renamed it the Algonquin, and managed it for several years. Its location is slightly, and it has always been deservedly popular.

The Berkley, in the village, was built in 1877 by Charles F. Gray for the accommodation of the city tuberculosis patients who were then beginning to seek the locality as a health resort, but for whose care there were neither suitable cottages nor hotels. Though having a capacity for only fifteen or twenty guests, it was of ample size for all of the demands then made upon it. Eugene Woodruff succeeded Gray as proprietor, and then Streeter & Dennison took it over, enlarged it, and ran it successfully for a number of years. Latterly it has changed ownership or management a number of times.

The Ampersand was built by Agnew & Eaton, New York city parties, in 1888 for a distinctively winter resort for invalids, and though not particularly expensive in construction carried an atmosphere of elegance and exclusiveness. It could accommodate about three hundred guests, and was soon changed into a summer hotel for tourists generally. It burned in 1907 under circumstances which gave rise to suspicions of

incendiarism, but suits at law for the recovery of a hundred thousand dollars of insurance moneys were thought to establish the fact that, however anxious the owners may have been to be rid of the property, the fire was of accidental origin. Recently there has been effort to organize and enlist capital for rebuilding on a splendid scale, at a possible cost of a million dollars or more, and though the movement has not been successful as yet it is said not to have been abandoned.

The town has never had any important industries with the exception of that of Branch & Callahan, which is located in the village, and covers an area of three acres. The plant consists of mills for the manufacture of building material, and employs a considerable number of men. The firm's particular line of work is the construction of summer camps and fine dwelling houses in the village. The earliest saw mill was that of Captain Miller, situate at the point where the electric power plant now is. It was owned later by the Bloods, and finally by Stephen Merchant. The only other mills of the kind that the town ever had, I think, were one built by Charles Greenough on the outlet of Colby pond in 1885, a steam mill at the head of Lake Flower, owned by Joe Baker, which burned in 1896, and one erected perhaps twenty years ago in the lower part of the village by Twombly & Carrier as a part of their sash, door and trim establishment, which was destroyed by fire.

The only grist mill used to stand below the Miller saw mill, and was built by Ensign Miller, and afterward owned by the Bloods and then by T. N. Spaulding. It was a small affair, and was torn down with the saw mill.

Explanation of the non-existence of considerable mills here, where the supply of timber was abundant, and the power excellent, would seem to be the remoteness of the place from market, the almost entire lack of local demand for lumber, and the horrible condition of the roads in early times. Logs could be floated down the river to Plattsburgh, but the manufactured product could not be similarly transported, and thus, while lumbering in the vicinity was prosecuted in a large way from as early as 1857 and down to recent years, the only benefit that the locality derived from the operations was confined to the wages paid in winter and early spring. The lumbermen became marvelously proficient in riding logs in the water, and were given to displaying the skill they had acquired in balancing, and often took daredevil chances. One of these experts (Henry Martin) is said to have rode a single log across the East river at New York.

With the exception of Saranac Lake, there is no village in the town,

and but one hamlet, viz., Lake Clear, which has a population of perhaps a couple of hundred, and which sprang up with the building of the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railway. It includes Lake Clear Junction and Otisville, which are about a mile apart, six miles west by north from Saranac Lake village. Together they include two or three stores, a post-office, a railway station, two hotels, a Roman Catholic church and a Presbyterian mission chapel besides scattered dwelling houses. There are, however, two or three other localities which are rather more closely settled than the average of farming districts, each of which has its own distinctive name and a post-office. Peck's Corners, now more generally called Lake Colby, is a mile or two west from Saranac Lake, and consists of eight or ten houses, a store, a blacksmith shop, a saloon and a post-office. Harrietstown lies in the best agricultural section of the town, and notwithstanding it is in almost the extreme northeastern corner, was known for a long time as West Harrietstown, probably to distinguish it from Saranac Lake, which was originally called Harrietstown. Leonard Nokes, J. H. Farrington and A. S. Whitman were comparatively early settlers at this point. Mr. Farrington kept a store, which is now abandoned. Isaiah Vosburgh bought in the vicinity in 1875, and erected and for several years conducted a boarding house — which business afforded the nucleus of the fortune that he has acquired. He sold to Frank G. Tremble, now of Nicholville, who enlarged the buildings to a capacity of fifty people, but closed the place four or five years ago. James J. Fitzgerald bought the Nokes place in 1891, and has operated it successfully as a boarding house. It accommodates forty or fifty people, at rates ranging from nine dollars to fifteen dollars per week. A Presbyterian mission church was erected here in 1907, and is served in the summer season by theological students desirous of spending their vacations in the Adirondacks, and in winter from the mission at Keese's Mill.

Two dates and two men loom large in the life of Saranac Lake, and between them account for much of the growth and spirit that have made it perhaps the most enterprising and progressive village in the State, as well as peculiarly attractive in some respects. Rev. W. H. H. Murray's first sketch of Adirondack life and pleasures, published in 1868 — fanciful, exaggerated and inaccurate in many particulars though it was — nevertheless so touched public curiosity and interest in an alluring way that the next season saw a rush of visitors to the wilderness unexampled in number and so fruitful in consequences that its importance to the region can hardly be overestimated. True, many of the first throng

found only disappointment, hurried home, and never returned—counting themselves as of the legion of “Murray’s fools;” but many others, captivated by the charm of scenery, the thrill that the true angler or huntsman senses when his own cunning and skill prevail over the wariness of game in the wilds, and conscious of benefits resulting from life in the open, from healthful exercise or the restfulness which the region induces, continued their pilgrimages year after year, and, imparting something of their enthusiasm to others, brought friends with them, until hotels multiplied and became almost palatial, and the entire Adirondack country was made world famous as a pleasure and rest resort, a vast natural sanatorium. One of the immediate effects of the Murray rush was an enlargement generally of the summer hotels, with installation of modern conveniences and the establishment of a standard of table fare which the few earlier sportsmen had never thought of demanding, or even especially desired. Another was its benefit to those who served as guides—theretofore a class careless in appearance, in expression and in conduct except faithfully to give their employers a rough attendance looking to their safety and also to their success in taking game and fish. The changed conditions brought surer and more prolonged employment, with higher pay, stimulated to more painstaking and gentler service, induced more correct habits, greater care in dress, manners and conversation, broadened intelligence, and proved beneficial in every way, for, however it may or may not affect character, attrition never fails to go far in marking the outward appearance of men and in sharpening their wits. Of course all this necessarily brought something of material welfare to other classes also—to the merchant, artisan and farmer. It did not, however, add very much at once to the permanent residential population, which showed no appreciable increase until after 1880. But it was in large measure preparatory to what has since followed, and which could never have been realized except through the continually increasing number of wealthy men and women of generous and benevolent impulses who find enjoyment summer after summer in the Adirondacks, and become warmly interested in the various movements there of a philanthropic sort. The resources of the home people alone could never have accomplished even a small part of what has been wrought for humanity in Saranac Lake and other places through the contributions and efforts of visitors who, directly or indirectly, were started to the woods by Murray.

It is questionable if any one resident of the county ever accomplished as much for it and for mankind generally as Edward Livingston Tru-

deau, M. D., who, a native of New York city, was driven by tuberculosis to the Adirondacks in 1873 — not, however, with the slightest hope of cure, or even of any considerable prolongation of life. The gospel of hope of recovery for even incipient cases of pulmonary consumption, or of appreciable benefit if the disease were well advanced, had not only never then been preached, but the teaching in vogue proscribed fresh air in the sick room, especially at night, though it did counsel life in the open under favorable conditions. Thus Doctor Trudeau, as stated by himself, “was influenced in my choice of the Adirondacks only by my love for the great forest and the wild life, and not at all because I thought the climate would be beneficial in any way. * * * If I had but a short time to live, I yearned for surroundings that appealed to me.” At that time he was so ill and weak that he had to make the drive from Ausable Forks to Paul Smiths reclining on pillows and a mattress, and upon arrival had to be carried to his room in the arms of a guide. Yet he lived for more than forty years, doing work during the greater part of the time that would have taxed the powers and endurance even of a well man; and achieving results of momentous value to the world. The story of it all has been told by himself in a fascinatingly interesting autobiography, of which even a detailed summary is impracticable here, though its outlines must be drawn if this sketch is to carry any adequate understanding of the growth and progress that Saranac Lake has made, and of how it was accomplished.

For three years Doctor Trudeau passed most of his time at Paul Smiths in great feebleness, but by reason of the removal of the Smith family to Plattsburgh for the winter of 1876-7, and inability to find suitable accommodations elsewhere, he was compelled to locate at Saranac Lake if he were to continue his stay in the Adirondacks. He says that at that time “Saranac Lake village consisted of a saw mill, a small hotel for guides and lumbermen, a school house and perhaps a dozen guides’ houses scattered over an area of an eighth of a mile.” The hotel was what is now the enlarged Riverside Inn, and the population of the entire town was barely four hundred. There was only one other tuberculous person there for health considerations, but in the winter of 1877-78 Doctor Loomis of New York sent a number of such patients to be under Doctor Trudeau’s observation and care, and in this small and almost accidental way Saranac Lake had its beginning as a health resort. Benefits realized spread the fame of the place, larger numbers of the afflicted began to seek it, and in the course of a few years people of the type in question had come to comprise no inconsiderable pro-

portion of the population. Doctor Trudeau continued to spend his summers at Paul Smiths, but visiting Saranac Lake on two afternoons each week to examine and advise those who came to consult him. It was not long before upon these occasions the number would often be so large that they thronged his office, porch and yard. The village had no suitable or adequate accommodations for them for a time, but with the building of the Berkley and the enlargement or erection of houses and cottages expressly to care for invalids, provision was eventually made for all. By 1882 visitors had become so numerous, including many who could pay only a very moderate charge for care and treatment, that Doctor Trudeau determined, if funds could be raised, to establish a sanatorium for incipient cases at which charges should be less than actual cost. From that year almost to the day of his death in November, 1915, he was a persistent beggar not alone from his wealthy friends, but also from utter strangers, for money with which to extend his work. His presentation of his case must have been wonderfully persuasive, for it is quite within bounds to say that the sum of individual contributions and of receipts at fairs and entertainments at Paul Smiths, Saranac Inn and other resorts can not have been less than a million dollars, and probably considerably in excess of that amount. The initial subscription was five hundred dollars, which was followed by a number of petty pledges, and the next was for two thousand five hundred dollars. Many gifts since then have been for ten, twenty and even twenty-five thousand dollars each; and the doctor tells that one appeal by letter to a stranger which he had hoped might yield a possible two hundred dollars did in fact bring a check for one hundred times as much.

A site for the institution was bought and donated by the guides of the vicinity in 1883, and comprised sixteen acres of rough, boulder-strewn land, which cost four hundred dollars. Additions have since been made—in one instance at the price of a thousand dollars per acre. The location is a sheltered hillside in that section of the village which is in Essex county, and is specifically known as Trudeau. Work on the first cottage, so small that it could house only two patients, was begun in 1884, and the original staff, exclusive of Doctor Trudeau himself, consisted of a farmer, wife and two daughters, none of whom had had any training in administering to the sick; and for a few years immediately following practically the only nurses (?) were lumbermen and guides and any old woman who could be hired. The charge originally for board and care was five dollars per patient per week, or two dollars under actual cost, and has since been increased to eight dollars,

which latter rate leaves a deficit of more than seven dollars. A few particularly pitiful necessitous cases receive care free of charge. The excess of cost over payments by patients has usually run from twelve to thirty thousand dollars a year, which has been made up by receipts at fairs and by individual contributions, and all of the time until he became prostrated in 1915 Doctor Trudeau gave his services without any charge whatever. The shortage in receipts for running expenses in 1917 was \$42,448. Until an occasional medical student became a patient, and a few practitioners (notably Doctor Edwin R. Baldwin and Doctor J. Woods Price) came to Saranac Lake because they themselves had contracted tuberculosis, all of this vast work devolved upon Doctor Trudeau alone. To the students and to the gentlemen named as co-workers with him Doctor Trudeau pays appreciative tribute for their intelligent and tireless participation in his labors.

From the single little cottage which was its beginning, the institution, known for thirty years as the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, and since its founder's death as the Trudeau Sanatorium, has grown until, amid grounds greatly beautified, it now comprises some forty buildings of a substantial character and attractive appearance, containing all modern conveniences — such as running water, approved drainage and sewerage, electric lighting and hot-water heating — and is not only free from debt, but has an endowment fund of more than six hundred thousand dollars! The corps of nurses numbers ten, and five skilled physicians are in constant attendance. Nearly every structure and improvement has been the gift of some friend or beneficiary as a memorial. They include an administration building, a fireproof laundry, a nurses' home and training school, an infirmary for the bed-ridden, a post-office, a reception building with offices, laboratory and X-ray department for scientific work and research, a pavilion for amusements and entertainments, a stone chapel, a workshop for the patients where, both to divert them from brooding over their ills and for utility purposes, fancy leather work, bookbinding, brass work, basketry, photography and framemaking are taught, and, of course, a number of cottages of varying capacity each, but aggregating over one hundred. Between three and four hundred patients are treated every year, and the running expenses alone in 1917 were \$109,918. The essence of the treatment is "rest, fresh air and a daily regulation by the physician of the patient's life and habits." The cures are estimated at one in six or seven of those treated, while the percentage in which the disease is held to have been arrested or improved is placed at about sixty.

Additional to the distinctively sanatorium work and achievements, Doctor Trudeau gave close study and careful experiment for years in a private laboratory at his home to the problem of the nature, cause and how best to treat tuberculosis, as well as to effort to discover a cure. The original laboratory, crude in construction and insufficient both in size and equipment, has been replaced by one of fine and elaborate outfit, quartered in a fireproof building erected expressly for it, and in which a band of enthusiastic specialists are continuing investigation with encouragingly productive results. It has been made an adjunct of the Trudeau Sanatorium, and effort is now making to secure an endowment for it sufficient in amount to yield an annual income of twenty-five thousand dollars.

An imperfect conception may be had from the foregoing of the immeasurable value of Doctor Trudeau's work to the world, and it is pertinent to consider what its bearing, coupled with the indirect influence of the Murray publication, has been upon Harrietstown and Saranac Lake. The population of the former had increased in thirty years from 1845 by less than four hundred, and not only had growth not proceeded in larger ratio during the next ensuing half decade, but there was nothing in existing conditions when Doctor Trudeau came to suggest probability of greater progress in the future. But his service and his gospel of hope for the afflicted imparted an almost immediate impetus, and in the ten years following 1880 the number of the town's inhabitants had multiplied threefold, with half or more residing in the hamlet. In the twenty years from 1890 there was a further increase of over three hundred per cent. in the town. Village comparisons are more complicated, and must stand separately, because Saranac Lake includes parts of the towns of St. Armand and North Elba in Essex county, and of Harrietstown, Franklin county. According to the census of 1890 the hamlet, all in Franklin county, contained 768 inhabitants, and the enumeration of 1892 at incorporation fixed the number at 1,014, when the Essex county proportion could not have been much more than ten or fifteen per cent. It is now about 22 per cent. The census of 1910 credits St. Armand with contributing 67 inhabitants, North Elba 1,019, and Harrietstown 3,897 — a total of 4,983.

But beyond anything that a census shows, it must be taken into consideration that there are in the village, practically at all times, as many as twelve to fifteen hundred health seekers, inclusive of accompanying relatives or friends and attendants — a floating population because continually changing in personnel, but not varying greatly in numbers.

Contrasts other than that of numbers are not less striking. In the place of one small, rough hotel there are now a dozen or fifteen, most of them well kept and some really high class. The one or two boarding houses of simple furnishing and plain fare when Doctor Trudeau came forty years ago have increased to sixty or more, many of them well appointed and well managed and built expressly for occupancy by the sick. The weekly charges by these range from eight to forty dollars, with a few of the best going as high as fifty dollars. As against the single physician of the earlier day there are now no less than twenty, not a few of whom are specialists who would stand high in the profession anywhere. The one little store, scantily stocked with coarse wares, has seen many pretentious establishments, including fine markets, spring up, filled with choice and high-priced goods attractively displayed. Where there was not a single house of worship, and where even the itinerant preacher came not oftener than once a fortnight, there are four handsome church edifices, ably ministered and generously supported. The conditions when water for the household had to be carted from the river or drawn from cisterns or wells in danger of pollution have been remedied by the construction of a gravity system of water-works, with a mountain spring pond the source of supply, and affording an abundant quantity for all uses, with a good pressure for fire protection. The streets, formerly clouds of dust in drouth or beds of mud after heavy rains, are brick paved or macadamized. The tallow dip or kerosene lamp at the best has given place to the electric light, or to gas for those who prefer it. The unattractive home, usually barren of conveniences, has been succeeded in many cases by residences and grounds which, reflecting a heavy expenditure, are remarkably fine. Park avenue in particular is as a whole the handsomest street that I know of anywhere in a place of this size. It has been built up in the main by those who have located here either in pursuit of health for themselves or for some member of the family. Land along it which sold a few years ago at a hundred dollars an acre now commands from three thousand dollars to ten thousand dollars per building lot, some of which have only a hundred feet frontage; and realty valuations generally of two generations ago were less than the charge now often made and willingly paid for a single quarter's rental of a large and well furnished cottage. One such property was recently taken from a reluctant lessor at four hundred dollars per month, and rentals for property smaller in size or less desirably located at one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars are not uncommon. But further comparisons

or contrasts need not be particularized, though it is worth while to list some of the advantages, attractions and institutions of the village, together with certain of its corporate acts:

Accessibility.—Two railway lines, one a link in the New York Central system and the other in that of the Delaware and Hudson, reach Saranac Lake, with frequent, rapid and luxurious train service. The distance in time from New York city is little more than it was a generation ago from Ausable Forks, thirty-odd miles away. The station is a union one, and is said to have cost fifty thousand dollars.

Water Supply.—The first water-works system, instituted in 1893 as a municipal project, was based upon a supply from Saranac river in the heart of the village, but with the intake subsequently extended three-quarters of a mile up the stream. The water was forced by pumping to a reservoir, whence there was a gravity distribution under a hundred pounds pressure. Apprehensive of possible contamination of the river water by camps and hotels, McKenzie pond, three miles distant, was tapped in 1901–2 with a fourteen-inch main, and the river supply altogether cut out. The pressure remains unchanged. The watershed of the pond is amply protected, and the water itself is of unusual purity. The issues of bonds for these undertakings have aggregated \$198,000, of which \$167,400 were still outstanding in 1915. The revenue from rentals is about \$22,000 a year, which covers interest charges and retirement of bonds as they mature. No tax is levied for fire hydrants, which seems to be a faulty practice.

Lighting Systems.—Electric current is furnished by the Paul Smiths Electric Light and Power and Railroad Company for street and private lighting. For the former the tax is about \$6,000 a year, though a quarter of the amount is recovered from the company as a franchise tax. There is also a gas company controlled by nonresident interests, whose business consists principally in supplying gas as a fuel.

Other Public Utilities and Public Works.—A telephone system, affiliated with the Bell, giving general local and long-distance service; brick-paved streets, which cost \$99,000, with bonds to the amount of \$96,300 unpaid in 1917, and macadamized highways on which the usual annual expenditure is about \$5,000; a sewer system for which \$128,000 in bonds was issued between 1893 and 1912, and of which \$104,000 is outstanding; storm sewers built at a cost of \$9,000; concrete sidewalks, constructed by a bond issue of \$22,500; a fire-alarm signal system and a fire station, paid for by bonds aggregating \$18,500; an incinerator for burning garbage, swill and refuse, which cost \$9,000, and for the col-

lection of material and the operation of the incinerator an annual tax of about \$5,000 is levied. The total annual tax levy averages between \$45,000 and \$50,000 on an assessed valuation of upwards of two million dollars, whereas when incorporation was effected in 1892 it was estimated that \$500 would meet all administrative charges during the first year, but which was found insufficient by about \$1,250. The total outstanding village indebtedness on the first of March, 1915, was \$419,000, for the payment of the interest on which and such installments of principal as fall due a sum of nearly twenty thousand dollars is required annually. Besides all this, the school district, which includes not only the village, but also outlying neighborhoods in Harrietstown and in North Elba, St. Armand and Santa Clara, has a debt of \$68,000, and levies an annual tax of about \$45,000. The town of Harrietstown has only a very small indebtedness. The tax rate, including State, county, town, corporation and school district charges, is about \$70 on each \$1,000 of assessed valuation. Items of village expense other than those above listed include: About \$4,000 for pay of three uniformed policemen and for incidental police items; \$5,000 for board of health; and \$500 each for street sprinkling and free library.

Library.—A free public library, which cost \$10,000 for site and building, contains 6,000 volumes, and has on file all of the leading periodicals and many newspapers. The funds for the enterprise were provided by individual donations and entertainments; and two-thirds of the cost for maintenance is similarly provided—the village contributing \$500 per year.

Sanitary.—Sentiment prevails strongly that the village must live up to the expectations of those who come to it for health benefit, and the taxpayers respond willingly, almost eagerly, to every appeal for money for any project which is thought to promise betterment of conditions and surer safeguarding of the reputation of the place as a sanatorium. The district has probably the most stringent and best enforced health code of any small community in the State. The anti-spitting ordinance is far from a dead letter; the soda fountains are permitted to use only individual cups, which are destroyed after having been once used; when vacated every house or apartment occupied by a tuberculous person must be thoroughly disinfected, including all contents, before any one else may move into it; and every possible precaution is established against practices which might spread infection. By this care those who are authority on the question insist that there is less danger of contracting tuberculosis in this center, thronged with invalids, than exists almost anywhere else.

Schools.—The first school was taught in 1838 by Mary A. Miller, a granddaughter of Captain Pliny, and the second by Mrs. Mary E. McClelland. Another early teacher was Mrs. Azel Lathrop, mother of Mrs. Estelle Martin. Even as late as 1884 the entire assessed valuation of resident realty in the district was but \$20,000, or only one per cent. of the present total; and a little later, when it was proposed to erect a two-room school house, opposition developed upon the ground that the district would never grow to fill it. Nevertheless it was not long before six rooms were needed, and to these additions have been made from time to time until the central building contains twenty-odd rooms, and employs as many teachers. It has a good working library of 5,000 volumes, with an outfit of physical and chemical apparatus, is chartered as a high school, and does college preparatory work. There are forty teachers employed in the district, and the school buildings have an estimated value of over eighty thousand dollars, not including sites, furnishings and apparatus.

Organizations.—Business, social, fraternal and beneficial clubs and lodges are numerous. Among them are a board of trade with a membership comprising nearly every business man of consequence in the village; a village improvement society organized by women for civic betterment; a lend-a-hand society for charitable service; various boating and fish and game clubs; a country club with clubhouse, golf links and tennis courts on the shore of Saranac lake; a coasting club with clubhouse on Moody pond for skating and other winter pleasures; Boy Scouts; Whiteface Mountain Lodge, F. and A. M.; Wanneta Chapter, R. A. M.; Whiteface Mountain Chapter, O. E. S.; Saranac Lake Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Kiwassa Rebekah Lodge; Saranac Lake Council Knights of Columbus; Grand Army post; Woman's Christian Temperance Union; a free information bureau where visitors are advised concerning lodgings, board, etc.; and the Boys' Club and Henderson Memorial Gymnasium, which had its beginning in 1913 in St. Luke's parish house, but which now possesses a home of its own that cost \$15,000, supplied by two generous contributors (W. H. Cluett and Mrs. C. R. Henderson of New York), and whose maintenance costs from \$3,500 to \$4,000 a year. Membership is open to all boys and young men between the ages of twelve and twenty-one years. The clubhouse has pool and billiard tables, bowling alleys, a library and reading room, shower baths, and a roomy gymnasium with complete apparatus. The gymnasium hall is used not only by club members for games and exercise, but also by a number of other organizations for social gatherings and benefits. A director is

employed by the club to supervise the athletic activities of the members and for gymnasium drill. Educational features also find a place in the programme, and a series of practical talks are given by representative citizens. The club has about seventy-five members.

Amusements.—Besides the daily opportunities for boating, golf and tennis in summer and for skating, curling, etc., in winter, a grand carnival is held every alternate year, arranged and managed by the Pontiac Club. Though the affair extends only through four or five days, several weeks immediately preceding are crowded with interested preparatory work and its incidents continue indefinitely afterward as subjects for comment and discussion, so that the event fills a large place in the winter life of the village. During the gayeties of carnival time itself the streets are decorated elaborately with evergreens set along the curbs, with evergreen ropes arching the avenues, and with public and commercial buildings and residences bright with flags and bunting. An especially fine feature is a grand parade of scores of sleighs and cars beautifully trimmed and many floats of ingenious and attractive design. Skating races, exhibitions of figure skating, house parties, dances and other entertainments crowd the hours with fun and frolic, a gladsome spirit running through it all. The celebration closes with the storming of the ice palace at night, the bombardment with roman candles, the flash of rockets, the explosion of bombs and the iridescent glare on snow and ice affording a spectacle of great beauty that is long remembered. Thousands from neighboring localities and even from distant cities crowd the village during carnival week.

Hospitals.—Besides the Trudeau Sanatorium there are a General Hospital, a Reception Hospital, St. Mary's of the Lake and a number of private hospitals conducted as individual enterprises by experienced nurses.

The General Hospital, situate in a wooded park a hundred feet above Lake Flower, was built in 1913, and is the gift of a son and daughter of the late United States Senator Proctor of Vermont. An isolation cottage was added in 1914 by a New York city gentleman. The two can accommodate sixteen patients. No tuberculosis cases are received. The rates for room, board, ordinary nursing and medical supplies range from ten dollars to thirty dollars per week, and are insufficient to cover expenses. The institution has no endowment, and the deficits, amounting to about \$5,000 a year, have to be met through contributions by the benevolent.

The Reception Hospital owes its existence and support in consider-

able part to Miss Mary R. Preston of New Bedford, Mass., who came to Saranac Lake an invalid, and with health recovered was restless and discontented because there seemed to be no work at hand to enlist her interest and employ her time and energies. Upon the suggestion of Doctor Trudeau, being possessed of considerable means, she founded this institution in 1901, leasing a cottage for the purpose. Another cottage was added in 1903-4, and in 1905 the present building, overlooking the river, was erected at a cost of approximately \$33,000. It is intended only for the care of poor persons in whom the disease is well advanced, can accommodate eighteen patients in winter and twenty in summer, and is conducted at an annual expense of about \$13,000. Its charges are eight dollars per week, which are about half of cost. Donations are made from various sources covering a part of the deficit, and the remainder Miss Prescott makes up herself. Three nurses are employed, and a number of physicians of Saranac Lake give their attendance without charge. The annual report of the institution summarizes results: "A small proportion of patients set on their feet, a large proportion temporarily improved through rest and nursing, and a small proportion helped over the last hard bit of the journey by expert care."

St. Mary's of the Lake is an offshoot of Sanatorium Gabriels, was established in 1910 at a cost of \$7,000, and was enlarged in 1916 by the addition of another story. It is non-sectarian, and when opened could accommodate twenty patients. Its present capacity is over thirty. It receives only advanced tuberculous cases, at rates ranging from twelve to fifteen dollars per week. One trained nurse and a number of Sisters of Mercy constitute the inside working force, and eight or ten physicians of the village give their services gratuitously.

The Adirondack National Bank was organized in 1897, the principal movers in the enterprise having been William Minshull and Alfred L. Donaldson, both health seekers at the time. The former has been its president from the beginning, while failing strength compelled Mr. Donaldson to retire from active participation in the management a number of years ago. During this period of enforced quiet he has written a charming history of the Adirondack region. The bank has a capital of \$50,000, an earned surplus of double that amount, and deposits of nearly three-quarters of a million. Its banking house, built expressly for it, is an attractive structure, fire-proof, contains safe deposit vaults for the use of customers, and is carried at a valuation of \$45,000. The Saranac Lake National Bank, also capitalized at \$50,000,

was chartered in 1907. It has an earned surplus of approximately \$21,000 and deposits of over a quarter of a million. Both institutions enjoy and deserve local public confidence.

Saranac Lake's first newspapers were the *Pioneer* and then the *Herald*, both by W. F. Mannix. The *Enterprise* was established in 1895 by Charles W. Lansing of Plattsburgh and Carl D. Smith of Malone, and soon acquired the *Herald* and *Pioneer*. In 1898 Smith sold his interest to Allen Vosburgh, who sold in 1906 to Harris & Dillenbeck. Then George H. Foy of Malone published it for a time, and was followed by Kenneth W. Goldthwaite, under whose control it was enlarged and greatly improved, ranking as one of the very best newspapers in northern New York. It is Republican in politics, and is now a semi-weekly. It was sold by Mr. Goldthwaite in 1918. The *Northern New Yorker*, not now in existence, was published for a few years, beginning in 1906, by John J. Connors, and the *Saranac Lake News*, founded in 1909, Democratic and ably edited, is published by E. C. Krauss.

At the Andrew Baker cottage in the outskirts of Saranac Lake village, where Robert Louis Stevenson spent the winter of 1887-1888 for the same reason that has taken so many others to the locality, a memorial bronze tablet by Gutson Borglum was unveiled in October, 1915, bearing this inscription: "Here dwelt Robert Louis Stevenson during the winter of 1887-1888. * * * Here he wrote 'The Master of Ballantrae,' 'A Christmas Sermon,' 'The Lantern Bearers,' 'Pulvis et Umbra,' 'Beggars,' 'Gentlemen,' 'A Chapter on Dreams.' 1850-1894." Stevenson anathematized the climate while recognizing that it benefited him, calling it "bleak, blackguard, beggarly." He had a distaste amounting to positive aversion for formal social affairs, but in his room he captivated callers by the brilliance and charm of his conversation, and his stepson, who was with him, has recently written that "he had a wonderful reading voice," so that "in listening to him one was stirred by an indescribable sense of romance, of emotion — of the heartstrings being played upon."

Among the earliest of associations or clubs to seek recreation in the Adirondacks was one so distinguished in its personnel that failure to mention it would be inexcusable. It included James Russell Lowell, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Louis Agassiz, Dr. Jeffries Wyman (not as well known, but ranking with Agassiz in science and nature study), Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, Dr. Estes Howe, John Holmes (brother of Oliver Wendell) and W. J. Stillman, and these arrived at Martin's in 1857, proceeding thence to Follansbee pond, where they lived with their guides

in camp. Such mode of life and everything about the wilderness was wholly strange to every man of the company except Mr. Stillman, and it is a question whether they or the guides seemed the more simple and ignorant to the other. Nevertheless the visitors found so much of enjoyment in the outing that they repeated it a number of times. An organization which was to be permanent was formed, and bought a tract of 22,500 acres of almost wholly virgin forest on Ampersand pond for \$600 (less than three cents per acre), and established a private camp there, which came to be known as the Philosophers' Camp. It is interesting to recall that the idea was not at all popular locally, the same sentiment being entertained regarding it which Lamora manifested forty years later toward Rockefeller, and that there was newspaper suggestion to the effect that a locked camp meant its probable destruction by fire and also fire danger to the surrounding forest. However, nothing of the sort occurred. Upon the breaking out of the civil war the club went to pieces, and the camp was abandoned. The tract has been repeatedly lumbered, but is said nevertheless to be now valued at \$50,000.

While religious services were held at Saranac Lake occasionally from as early as 1837, the Methodists, so far as known, having been the pioneers, and a Mr. Adams "from over the lake," who served also at Duane at a later time, having been the first preacher, the first actually organized church movement was non-sectarian, of date about 1876. This society was called "The People's Church," and its trustees were Van Buren Miller, William F. Martin, Orlando Blood, Robert Smith and A. Fitch O'Brien. Though a lot was purchased for a church building, no pastor appears ever to have been employed, and the movement was abandoned in 1880, after the Methodists and Episcopalians had organized. The church lot was reconveyed to the grantor, and it is difficult now to find any one in the village who remembers that such an undertaking ever had existence.

The first Episcopalian church services at Saranac Lake were held in December, 1877, in the parlor of the Berkley Hotel by Rev. John P. Lundy, D.D., of New York, who was a member of the tuberculosis colony wintering there. Soon afterward Doctor Lundy and others of the guests started a subscription for the erection of a church edifice, and residents of the village joined with offers of money and material. The funds so pledged, however, could not be carried at the time to more than about half of the sum required, and the project was temporarily abandoned, but only to be revived a few months later. Every detail of securing money, obtaining plans and supervising the work of con-

struction was given over to Doctor Trudeau, who proved himself as efficient a church worker as he afterward became for the sanatorium, and early in 1879 the building was finished. The site was given by Miss Arvilla Blood; the chancel windows, representing Faith, Hope and Charity, by Mrs. R. M. Townsend as a memorial to her husband; and the bishop's chair, the bell and the communion service by others, each as a memorial. The church was consecrated in July, 1879, as the Church of St. Luke the Beloved Physician. It was an organized mission until 1903, when its membership had reached such numbers and its condition had become so assured that it incorporated, and has since prospered continually. It is said to be probably the one church in the United States which has an organ recital every Sunday night throughout the year.

"The First Methodist Episcopal Church at Saranac Lake" was incorporated in 1878, the place having been theretofore merely a mission in combination with a number of other hamlets scattered over a wide extent of country, and with services provided not oftener than every other Sunday at the best, and at times still less frequently. Such services were held in the school house or in homes for almost half a century before the erection of a church edifice was even seriously considered, and it was not until 1882 that such undertaking was begun. The building proceeded but slowly, and four years elapsed before it had advanced sufficiently to permit use of the structure for purposes of worship. Dedication occurred December 8, 1886, and in 1896-97 the building was enlarged by the addition of a transept.

Roman Catholic Church growth at Saranac Lake has been marvelous. So far as known, the first services in the vicinity according to the rites of this faith were held in 1886 by Rev. Father Michael Charbonneau in the Swain camp, then occupied by Peter Solomon, who continued his ministrations irregularly for about two years, and afterward, still irregularly, until 1890 by Rev. Father James McCarthy of Rochester, temporarily stopping here. In 1888 Saint Bernard's Church was incorporated, the first lay trustees having been John Meagher and Michael Carey; but the society had no rector until August 31, 1890, when Rev. John J. Waters was ordained at Malone, and the same day assigned to Saranac Lake, where he has served continuously ever since. At that date the parish extended from Onchiota to Cascade lakes, and included also Saranac Inn, Bloomingdale and the Bartlett Carry. The number of members in this entire territory was then only sixty. Father Waters entered upon his work with energy and determination, holding services

in Spaulding Block or the town hall; but in the course of two years secured the erection of a church building, which burned in 1909. The town hall was again used following the fire until a new church had been built, which is a massive stone structure of imposing appearance. It has an altar of Carara marble that was executed in Italy, given by the women of the parish. The new edifice was more than three years in construction, though the first service in it was held on Thanksgiving, 1912. It was consecrated just one year later. Notwithstanding the original parish has been divided a number of times, and now includes only Saranac Lake and the immediate vicinity, its membership has increased until it numbers between fifteen and sixteen hundred.

The "First Presbyterian Church of Saranac Lake" was incorporated March 10, 1891, but the local records show that organization was actually effected in 1890, and that Rev. Richard G. McCarthy had secured a lot for a church site as early as August, 1889. The building was finished and dedicated in April, 1890, the funds for the work having been obtained by Mr. McCarthy, mostly from guests at Paul Smiths and other Adirondack summer hotels. At the date set for dedication the building fund lacked eleven hundred dollars of enough to meet the cost of construction, which deficiency was supplied by Colonel Elliott F. Shepard of New York. Mrs. Shepard gave the parsonage. The sum of the subscriptions by Colonel and Mrs. Shepard was \$11,271. Until 1903 no one was installed as pastor, the five clergymen in charge during the intervening period having served in the capacity of "stated supply." The charter members numbered seventeen. The present membership is above two hundred and fifty, and the society is one of the strongest in the Champlain Presbytery.

Mr. McCarthy had marvelous energy, and was remarkably persistent and successful in persuading people to open their check books in aid of his many undertakings. It may be questioned, however, if his zeal did not outrun his sagacity, for in the ten years from 1895 he organized no less than seventeen missions and built as many churches or chapels at widely separated Adirondack points, every one of which at the time had but a sparse population, and upon sober consideration could not be thought likely to attain a size and wealth that could be counted upon to support a church properly. Of these, several places, Lake Clear (organized August 12, 1896), Axton (organized in 1895), Island Chapel in Upper Saranac Lake and Harrietstown (church erected in 1907) are in the town of Harrietstown. At Lake Clear there were but twelve families initially, and at Axton only ten. Island Chapel is main-

tained by summer campers, and is open only in such seasons as visitors are in the vicinity in considerable numbers. Axton has lost a good deal of its former activity, and there are only a dozen families there — some of whom are Catholics. Students officiate with more or less irregularity during the summer at Axton, Harrietstown and Lake Clear, and Mr. Anderson, from Keese's Mill, preaches once a month at Lake Clear and Harrietstown.

A Baptist society was formed at Saranac Lake about 1895, when a lot for a church edifice was deeded to it by Orlando Blood. The organization did not thrive, for in 1897 Erwin Bassford and Herbert Warren Pond as trustees deeded the site to the Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York in consideration of \$182 and of the payment of outstanding claims against the lot, with proviso that it be held for the erection of a house of worship thereon.

The Church of St. John in the Wilderness (of which the Catholic church at Paul Smiths is a mission) was organized in 1906, though not incorporated until May 8, 1910, with Edward Patnode and Henry F. Ryon lay trustees. At the date of the incorporation Father Emile Berard was, and still remains, the rector, but had been preceded by Father J. A. Hervieux. There are about twenty families in the parish. Father Berard is disinclined to give information concerning the church, and, therefore, my statements about it rest mainly upon the current understanding, and are not to be taken as authorized, though I believe them to be substantially correct. The first church edifice was erected in 1906. While occupying the camp of Thomas Blagden on Upper Saranac Lake in 1916 Clarence Mackay of New York city attended service one Sunday at Lake Clear. In the course of his sermon on that day Father Berard expressed the hope that the parish might have a better church at some time, but added that it could not then be afforded. At the close of the service Mr. Mackay invited Father Berard to dine with him, and at the dinner pledged himself to give five thousand dollars for a new house of worship, which is now (April, 1917) nearing completion. It is understood also that Mrs. George Fayles Baker, a summer sojourner at Paul Smiths, has been a generous contributor toward procuring furnishings for the new edifice.

F. M. Bull Post No. 621, G. A. R., was organized in 1897. Its largest membership was twenty-six, which had decreased to eighteen in 1915, when Warren Flanders was commander.

George A. Berkley, proprietor of the Riverside Inn at Saranac Lake, was shot by Charles Brown, a guide, June 22, 1888. The shot took

effect in the abdomen, and the victim lived only twelve hours. Brown had been drinking, and had been refused liquor by Berkley, an altercation and a scuffle following. Brown left the hotel with a threat to "fix" Berkley, and, proceeding to his father's (Calvin Brown) home, got his rifle, and returned to the village, where, in the store of his brother-in-law, Spaulding, he awaited the appearance of Berkley. As the latter stepped from the hotel to the veranda, Brown fired, with the result stated. He then fled to the woods, and hid for the day. The next day he showed himself, and upon learning that Berkley was dead again disappeared. He was reported to have been seen a few days later in Hamilton county, but, though recognized, no one was willing to undertake his arrest, notwithstanding a large reward had been offered for his apprehension. A Saranac Lake man claimed to have seen him later, working in a livery stable in Denver, and to have accosted him by name—Brown denying his identity. When the man looked for him later he had disappeared, and is not known to have been heard from since. It is quite generally believed, however, that he fled from Denver to Alaska.

Gardner McLane, whose home was at Santa Clara, but temporarily located at Saranac Lake, shot his wife while intoxicated July 27, 1898. An ante-mortem statement by Mrs. McLane gave the affair the character of an accident, but McLane was nevertheless indicted for murder in the second degree. He was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, in December, 1898, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Dannemora.

November 4, 1902, Allen Mooney at Saranac Lake shot Fred McClelland in the breast, Viola Middleton in the hip, and Ellen Thomas or Fayette in the abdomen. McClelland and another man were in the house with the two women, and Mooney had asked to be permitted to take the place of one of the men. Upon refusal, he forced an entrance, and at once began shooting. Of course he was drunk. The Thomas woman died from the wound. Mooney was indicted, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to death.

CHAPTER XVIII

MALONE

Malone was erected from Chateaugay March 2, 1805, at Harison, so called because Richard Harison (never spelled with two rs) was a leading member of the Macomb syndicate, and consisted originally of all of great tract number one of the Macomb purchase and the St. Regis Indian reservation. Yet quite inexplicably a section of the act of 1808 by which the county was created annexed to Harison "all those parts of Plattsburgh and Peru lying within the county of Franklin west of the old military tract," when, as a matter of fact, such parts had been detached by the act of 1805. Thus all of the county's nineteen towns except Belmont, Burke, Chateaugay and Franklin are offshoots, directly or indirectly, from Malone, which originally had an area of more than three-quarters of a million acres, exclusive of water. It now includes only two townships, aggregating 63,200 of assessed acreage. The name Harison was changed in 1808 to Ezrville as a mark of Mr. Harison's respect for his friend, Ezra L'Hommedieu of Long Island, and on June 12, 1812, Ezrville became Malone. For nearly three-quarters of a century no one appears to have speculated concerning the origin or derivation of the latter name, but in 1885 Vice-President Wheeler believed that he had ascertained that it had been taken in compliment to Malone Constable, assumed to have been a daughter of William Constable. That theory was generally accepted as correct until Dr. C. W. Collins, undertaking investigation of the matter for the Historical Society, found that there had never been a Malone Constable, and learned from a descendant of Richard Harison that the name had been given to the township for Edmond Malone, the Irish Shakespearian scholar and critic, who was Mr. Harison's friend. The change of 1812 was therefore merely application of the name of the township to the whole town; the other township (number nine) was called Shelah. Each of the townships in great tract number one of the Macomb purchase had not only a number, but its distinctive name also; and, the original owners having been almost all Irishmen, the names were for the most part those of places in Ireland. There are nine other towns or villages in the United States called Malone—one each in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin, all except those in

Iowa and Wisconsin having sprung up since 1882. The two exceptions received their christening through the influence of men who had lived here, and most of the others, if not all, from residents thereof who were themselves Malones.

The town is approximately seven miles in width east and west by fourteen miles in length north and south, and abounds in hills, plateaus, and ravines and valleys. Considerable areas are utterly barren, notably hills and ridges and plains that had been almost denuded of their once heavy forest growth, and then swept by fires. The most striking of these are peaks and ridges in the southern part of the town which are almost bare rock for miles where the merchantable timber had been cut, with fire following, and erosion then removing every particle of soil. There are also considerable rocky areas that almost defy cultivation. The greater part of the town, however, is adapted to agriculture, and some of it as productive as any land in the county.

Entering the town near its southeastern corner, the Salmon river, trending a little west of north, courses the entire length of the town, and at the village is almost exactly midway between the eastern and western boundaries — the exact center of the township, but not of the town, being in Frank E. Mason's garden on Francis street. "The Branch" flows northerly for nearly eight miles from its source (Lake Titus, which was formerly known as Branch pond) to a confluence with the Salmon in the village limits. Trout river traverses the northeast quarter of the town, and there are brooks almost innumerable, but none of sufficient volume to admit of the development of a good power. The only ponds are Lake Titus, the Twins and a part of Lake Ayers, all in the southwestern section. The Salmon falls perhaps six hundred feet in the first ten miles of its course in Malone, and possibly a couple of hundred feet more from the village northward to Constable. There are four falls or cascades within these distances. Almost throughout its length in Malone the river winds between high banks, so that there is seldom serious damage by floods.

State, State and county or distinctively county highways connect Malone with North and South Bangor on the west; with Duane via Lake Titus and also via Whippleville and Chasm Falls on the south; with Constable and Westville on the north; and two roads with Burke on the east, while another highway into Bellmont and to Chateaugay lake is projected — nine lines in all, covering perhaps forty miles of really good road. The Ogdensburg division of the Rutland Railroad (originally the Northern, and then known as the Ogdensburg and Lake

Champlain), completed in 1850, runs east and west through the northern part of the town, and the Adirondack and St. Lawrence, built in 1892, traverses the eastern part, affording direct connections with Montreal and New York.

There are deposits of iron and of mineral paint in the town, and also a number of quarries of excellent building stone. In the southwestern quarter there is limestone from which lime was burned a good many years ago, and here and there a clay formation is to be found which makes fairly good brick.

SOME OF THE PIONEERS

The first settlers in Malone were Enos, John and Nathan Wood in 1802, with Noel Conger accompanying them or following very soon afterward. Enos and Conger had assisted Joseph Beeman of Georgia, Vt., in surveying the township for Mr. Harison in 1801. This survey, together with one a little later by Nahum Baker, laid out Main and Webster to be the principal streets of the "Center," as the village was long known, but unfortunately no map of either is now to be found. Main street was to be six rods in width, and Webster the same as far south as Franklin; but one night about twenty years later Noah Moody, Samuel Hyde and Appleton Foote built a fence cutting off two rods of Webster street on the west, so as to enlarge their own lots, and that encroachment was suffered to continue. One of the surveys established a reserve of one hundred acres in the vicinity of Webster street, but reserved for what purpose there is no record to show, though conjecture suggests that Mr. Harison intended that such tract should not be included as farms, but be held for residential and store lots. Certainly his ideas of the probable importance of the place seem to have been ambitious, for some of his earliest conveyances were of parcels which are described as "city" lots.

Other settlers followed the Woods and Conger almost at once in what were considerable numbers for the period, and nearly all came from Vermont. They were mostly of the Puritan type, and of what Deacon Jehiel Berry used to call "the white oak" strain, and of whom generally Gail Hamilton strikingly wrote: "Every church, every school house, every town house from the Atlantic to the Pacific has Plymouth Rock for its foundation. Wherever Freedom aims a musket, or plants a standard, or nerves an arm, or sings a song, or makes a protest, or murmurs a prayer, there is Plymouth Rock."

James Constable noted in his diary of a trip through this section in

1804 that there were then thirty or forty families here, while the people claimed sixty. Upon a second visit in 1805 he concluded from representations made to him locally that, absurd as it now seems, the township was "nearly full," and that it was time to expect to be able to market lands in township number nine, Shelah; but it was not until nearly twenty years later that that expectation began to be realized. What the population had become in 1805 we have no means of determining accurately. The assessment roll for that year, however, which covered all of the lands in the county outside of Bellmont, Burke, Chateaugay and Franklin, contained 140 names besides those of non-residents, and of this number nearly or quite 100 were living in the township of Malone. Seventeen of those whose names appear thereon possessed no real estate, and 46 others had lands, but no houses. Every parcel of realty was listed as a farm or mill, and of the latter there were only three—Appleton Foote's at Brushton, Asaph Perry's in Constable, and Nathan Wood's in Malone. The assessment of personalty suggests an inquisitorial spirit and determination that no one should escape from sharing in the public burdens. There were only 37 persons who were not assessed for personalty in some amount, and the items ran from \$10 as the lowest to \$375 as the highest, to Zebulon Mead. These valuations are remarkable, too, for their odd totals, like \$18, \$58, \$65, \$95 and even \$99, indicating manifestly that the assessors meant to be exact in screwing out the last farthing that any one was supposed to have. The total of personalty as listed was \$1,584, and of resident realty \$9,857. Non-resident lands outside of Malone were assessed generally at 50 cents per acre, and in Malone at three times that figure, or at almost as high a rate as farms. In 1807, after Constable, Bombay, Fort Covington and Westville had been set off from Malone, an electoral census by the State gave Malone 113 voters. Of these 67 were listed as owners of lands in fee, and 46 as having their holdings under contracts. The number of votes actually cast in 1807 was 96, while the year previous, when the northern part of the county was still a part of Malone, it had been 122, and 66 in 1805. Malone's population by the census of 1810 was 767, while the territory detached from it in 1807 (*viz.*, Constable, Bombay, Fort Covington and Westville) had 916, and that detached in 1808 (including Bangor, Dickinson and Moira) had 411.

From 1805 to 1812 the assessment rolls gave no data except the names of property owners, the kind of premises (*i. e.*, whether a farm, mill, etc.) and the valuations; and the roll for 1813 is the first from which it is possible to glean definitely where the residents lived and the

number of acres which each held. From it I copy the following data, only translating the technical descriptions so as to make locations more easily grasped:

Cone Andrus, 26 acres east of Arsenal Green and 2 acres on Elm St., the Clinton Stevens, place, next east of the Wead Library....	\$500 00
Samuel Andrus, 14 acres on Elm street, beginning near where John H. King lives, and extending east.....	118 00
Joel Amsden, 50 acres near Amsden farm, west of village, and 1 acre, house, barn and store, near Dr. Bates's place.....	1,000 00
Christopher Austin, 50 acres on Constable town line.....	125 00
Ezekiel Blanchard, 50 acres near Dimick cemetery.....	112 50
Nathaniel Blanchard, 149 acres, the G. C. Cotton (now Harmon W. Spencer) farm	409 75
Timothy Bemis, 130 acres in the Gleason dist.....	227 50
Oliver Brewster, 200 acres at the top of Brewster hill.....	1,150 00
Ebenezer Berry, 142 acres, on north road to Bangor (Bicknell farm) ..	528 00
Ebenezer Brownson, the Dewey farm, south of village.....	400 00
John Barnes, on the road to Chateaugay Lake.....	435 00
Stephen Bailey, house lot near Baptist church and tannery on west side of river.....	450 00
Zenas Blodgett, 50 acres in Manson district.....	100 00
Samuel Broughton, 75 acres in Sperry dist., northwest of village....	187 50
Wheeler Branch, 100 acres east of village, near Burke line.....	250 00
Samuel Brigham, 5 acres, part of Ferguson or Jones & Lester farm..	50 00
Leonard Conant, 50 acres near Paddock spring.....	100 00
Abel Conger, 50 acres, part of Ferguson or Jones & Lester farm....	400 00
Noel Conger, 145 acres, part of Ferguson or Jones & Lester farm....	1,015 00
Eleazer Crawford, 50 acres near Bangor line, on north road.....	125 00
Jesse Chipman, 230 acres on Potash road*.....	550 00
Lemuel Chapman, 103 acres on Potash road.....	283 25
Zerubabel Curtis, 155 acres on Flat and east.....	786 25
Joshua Chapman, 100 acres in Williamson dist., near Burke line....	250 00
Horace Chapman, 50 acres in Williamson dist., near Burke line.....	112 50
Amrose Chapman, 50 acres in Williamson dist., near Burke line....	112 50
John Crooks, Jr., 100 acres west of poor house, off Bangor road....	250 00
William Cleveland, 1¼ acres on Webster St.....	400 00
Edmund Chapman, 15 acres near G. W. Hubbard (now L. L. Sayles) farm	45 00
John Daggett, 150 acres, the poor house farm.....	487 50
Pliny Daggett, 50 acres on road to North Bangor.....	100 00
Stephen Dunning, 200 acres west of poor house.....	550 00
Joel Dow, 50 acres in the Gleason dist.....	261 00
David Fisk, 57 acres in northwest corner of town.....	250 00
Rufus Fisk, 592 acres at "whiskey hollow".....	1,485 00
Zenas Flagg, ½ acre, the P. B. Miller (now Smallman) place, Elm St.	250 00
Appleton Foote, 4 acres and tavern (the armory lot).....	1,000 00
Ira Foote, 100 acres in Sperry dist.....	275 00
John L. Fuller, ¾ acre near bridge, south of Main St., store, house and barn, and ½ acre on Elm St., near Smallman place.....	275 00
Ira Gates, 50 acres in northwest part of town.....	137 50
David Gates, 90 acres in northwest part of town.....	225 00
Hiram Horton, 42 acres, beginning near Main St. bridge, running th. east to about Willow St., th. south to river, and th. down river to place of beginning (including mills) \$1,500, and 5 acres, residence, at passenger depot, \$300.....	1,800 00

* The Potash road is the highway leading out of the North Bangor road, two miles west of the village, to the Fort Covington road.

Francis L. Harison, 12 acres, residence, the E. E. Muller place, on Webster St.	\$608 00
John Holley, in Howard dist.	625 00
Zenas Heath, 100 acres in northwest part of town.	150 00
Elisha Haskins, 100 acres in Manson dist.	150 00
Harry S. House, 100 acres on Trout River.	250 00
Stephen D. Hickok, 150 acres just east of village.	675 00
Jonathan Hapgood, 50 acres on north line of town.	125 00
David Hoyt, 49 acres in the N. M. Foote dist.	110 00
Obadiah T. Hosford, ½ acre, the F. P. Allen (now J. W. Fay) place on Elm St.	250 00
Aaron Hascall, 100 acres in northwest part of town.	150 00
Noah Harrington, 2 acres on Webster St.	50 00
Lemuel Holmes, 17 acres and a third of saw mill in paper mill dist. .	133 00
Samuel Hyde, Webster St.	300 00
Joseph Jones, 90 acres in northwest part of town.	217 50
Phineas Jones, 50 acres in northwest part of town.	125 00
Silas Johnson, 135 acres near G. W. Hubbard (now L. L. Sayles) farm.	540 00
Reuben Keeler, 100 acres in Dimick dist.	300 00
Elijah Keeler, 200 acres on continuation of Webster St.	600 00
Brownson Keeler, 170 acres on continuation of Webster St.	510 00
Apollos Lathrop, ¼ acre west of Arsenal Green.	100 00
Samuel Loomis, 50 acres in northwest part of town.	125 00
John Lewis, 146 acres in N. M. Foote dist.	401 00
Zebulon Mead, 100 acres in northeast part of town.	200 00
Archibald Miller, ¼ acre on Elm St.	60 00
Charles Moses, 100 acres in the northwest part of town.	250 00
Noah Moody, 4¼ acres on Webster St.	500 00
William Mason, 138 acres in northwest part of town.	414 00
John Mazuzan, 78 acres west of village.	513 00
Edward Massey, ¼ acre on Webster St.	200 00
Benjamin Merriam, 4 acres on W. Main St. and 1 acre on Mill St. . .	150 00
Joseph W. Moulton, 50 acres in northwest part and ½ office on Webster St.	212 50
Elisha Nichols, 188 acres in Paddock dist.	873 00
Elijah Nichols, store in village.	80 00
Reeve Peck, ½ acre on Elm St.	25 00
Samuel Peck, 2 acres, north side of Main St., at the bridge, and tannery on east side of river.	400 00
Aaron Parks, 100 acres in Porter neighborhood.	300 00
Lemuel Parlin, 160 acres on North Bangor road.	480 00
Stephen Parlin, 100 acres on North Bangor road.	250 00
Isaac Parker, Jr., 200 acres south of village.	500 00
Isaac Parker, 170 acres south of village.	305 00
John Porter, 100 acres in Porter neighborhood.	225 00
Asahel Phelps, 4 acres on Webster St.	300 00
Warren Powers, 148 acres west of village, ½ acre on Elm St., and store near Baptist church.	1, 200 00
John H. Russell, 2 acres on Webster St.	300 00
Calvin Russell, 50 acres in northwest part of town.	125 00
Noah Smith, 137 acres in the Porter neighborhood.	342 00
David Sperry, 138 acres in Sperry dist., northwest of village.	489 00
Lyman Sperry, 213 acres in Berry dist., northwest of village.	564 00
John Sims, 1½ acres on Franklin St.	200 00
Benjamin Seeley, tavern on site of present Howard Block.	700 00
Ashley Stowers, 50 acres near Dimick cemetery.	125 00
Abijah Stowers, 60 acres east of village.	150 00
Benjamin Smith, 175 acres on Potash road.	350 00
David Stratton, 50 acres near Barnard bridge.	125 00
Ebenezer and Alanson Stratton, 62 acres in northwest part of town. .	186 00

Daniel Sherwin, 6 acres on upper Webster St.....	\$36 00
Joseph Spencer, 100 acres in Sperry dist.....	300 00
Paul Thorndike, 1 acre on Webster St.....	350 00
Elihu Thomas, 2 acres on Webster St.....	350 00
Paine Turner, ½ acre on Elm St. and ¼ acre near Main St. bridge..	150 00
Abner Whipple, 60 acres on Potash road.....	180 00
Roswell Wilcox, 50 acres on North Bangor road, 2 miles west of village	200 00
Asa Wheeler, 50 acres on Potash road.....	150 00
Truman Wheeler, 86 acres in northwest part of town.....	215 00
Nathan White, ⅔ acre (house, lot and shop) on Webster St.....	250 00
Enos Wood, 100 acres on Bangor road (the D. Hardy farm).....	350 00
John Wheeler, 50 acres on Potash road.....	150 00
John Wood, 134 acres cornering on Elm and Park Sts.....	1, 139 00
Adin Wood, 100 acres on Whippleville road and 1½ acres on Franklin St.	400 00
Arunah Wood, ½ acre and shop on Elm St.....	200 00
Elias Watkins, 50 acres in southwest part of township.....	75 00
Luther Winslow, 100 acres in Keeler dist.....	300 00
Oliver Wilder, 50 acres in Porter neighborhood.....	125 00
Oliver Wescott, 50 acres in Williamson dist., near Burke line.....	250 00
Nahum Whipple, 165 acres east of village.....	756 00
David Whipple, 11 acres east of village.....	70 00
Henry Winchester, 50 acres near Barnard bridge.....	150 00
Harry S. Waterhouse, 2 acres on Webster St.....	350 00
Ebenezer Webb, 106 acres in northeast part of town.....	238 50
Samuel Webb, 100 acres in northeast part of town.....	200 00
Oliver Webb, 100 acres in northeast part of town.....	225 00
Ebenezer Wood, 50 acres near G. W. Hubbard (now L. L. Sayles) farm	112 50
Almon Wheeler, ½ acre, now the Elks Club on Elm St.....	200 00
Nathan Wood, 200 acres near Barnard bridge.....	450 00
Abel Wilson, ½ acre on Webster St., near Baptist church.....	200 00

While many of those in the foregoing list are no more than names to the present generation, and not a few of them left little or no impress and have no descendants here now, I conceive that the record is nevertheless worth preservation, and that to those who care for knowledge concerning the beginning of Malone it must be found interesting, not simply because it shows where men preferred to settle in the years when choice of location was practically free, but also because with the supplemental data which follow it is informative of the builders of the town.

Cone Andrus (spelled originally Andrews) came from Cornwell, Vt., though I think that he had lived earlier in Connecticut. He died here in 1821. He was the father of William, Leonard, Lucius, Albert and George, was a farmer, resided on Elm street, and built the first hotel (except Oliver Brewster's log house) that the town ever had — the one that stood just at the present railroad crossing, where Elm street begins. He was conspicuous in the public life of the town, was a member of the committee that had charge of building the court house, and held minor offices many times. During the war of 1812 he served as a cavalry

lieutenant, and before the war he deeded to the State land for an arsenal and afterward, for one shilling, the Arsenal Green, worth a good many thousand dollars to-day, for a public green and parade ground.

Nathaniel Blanchard was also a man of substance and influence, as is seen from the fact that he was the town's second supervisor, and later was assessor and held a number of other offices.

Oliver Brewster had intended when he started from Vermont to fix his habitation farther west, but found the roads beyond Malone impassable. The farm at the top of Brewster hill, just west of the village, being for sale, he bought it, and until he moved into the village, locating on the site of the Methodist church, made his home there in a log house and kept the place as a tavern. It was on his farm that a detachment of General Wilkinson's army was encamped in 1813-14. When James Constable passed through Malone September 23, 1805, reaching Brewster's between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, he found a dance party just breaking up, with discontent at having to quit so early, but with no alternative, as the violinist's instrument was reduced to a single string. Evidently dancing was no less popular then than now, for the party numbered forty, or probably from a quarter to a third of all the adult people living in what is the present town. Mr. Brewster and Cone Andrus were for a long time overseers of the poor, and in some years had as much as two hundred dollars to expend. Mr. Brewster was the brother of David, who came a little later. The latter was a tailor, with a shop where the Methodist church stands, and afterward at the west end of the Main street bridge. He was one of the influential Democratic politicians of his day, and was postmaster under President Jackson, with the office in his shop, where the Democratic "slates" for the county used to be made. Henry S. Brewster was the son of David, and became county clerk in 1847.

Ebenezer Brownson resided first on the Elias Dewey farm in the southern part of the town, and then on Webster street, where his home became the rendezvous for the lawyers of the time. Whether he was a lawyer himself, or if he had any occupation at all except that of office holding, there is nothing to show. He was for two terms first judge of the court of common pleas, and was surrogate, county clerk and member of Assembly. He also held his share of the town offices, and was Harrison's first supervisor. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Jehiel and Ebenezer Berry, whose descendants are numerous in Malone, were men of high character. The former, who located on the North Bangor road on what became the Bicknell place, kept a tavern

for a year or two. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Ebenezer was on the farm next east. Both served the town as commissioner of highways.

John Barnes, not active in public affairs except to hold a town office occasionally, was a soldier in 1812, an upright citizen and a deacon in the church. He was the grandfather of O. J. Barnes, the seedsman.

Noel Conger, one of the Beeman surveying party, used to be said to have taken two hundred acres of land, facing Main and Fort Covington streets, in the western part of the village, in payment for his surveying services. He was said also to have been the first man to cross Salmon river at the chasm where the stone bridge now is — making the crossing on a hemlock log which he felled for the purpose. He remained for about twenty years, and then removed to St. Lawrence county.

Jesse Chipman had been a revolutionary soldier, serving a number of enlistments in Vermont commands—among which was one in the “Green Mountain Boys” before Quebec in 1776, and two terms in Colonel Ira Allen’s regiment. He was private, corporal and sergeant. In Malone he served one term as assessor.

Lemuel Chapman was sheriff in 1812, having had training for the office as a town constable.

Stephen Dunning lived just west of the poorhouse, and Mrs. Pepper, the daughter of Noah Lee, who lived first in Burke, and then just across the road from Jehiel Berry’s until he moved into Bangor, told thirty-odd years ago that the first religious service in Malone was held at the Dunning house — Mrs. Dunning holding a candle for the clergyman while he read his sermon. The clergyman was a Mr. Cannon from Connecticut, but Mrs. Pepper neglected to state the date of the occasion. Her account conflicts with the understanding generally prevalent a generation ago, which made the place of the first religious service by a Mr. Ransom back of the John Mazuzan house on the corner of Main and Rockland streets, and the time July 4, 1804. Mrs. Pepper’s father came in 1803, and her brother, Benjamin, was the first male child of American parentage born in the town.

Harry S. House, of sound judgment and quiet life, one of the early supervisors and also many times assessor, was the father of the banker of later years who bore the same name.

Stephen D. Hickok was a captain of a militia company in the war of 1812, and led his command on the alarm of the battle of Plattsburgh, though not reaching there in time to participate in the engagement. He became afterward a lieutenant-colonel in the militia.

Apollos Lathrop was at one time a partner of Jacob Wead in the distillery at "whiskey hollow," and later a merchant on Main street. He was the father of Loyal C. Lathrop, who was elected sheriff in 1812, and the greatgrandfather of Frank D. and Frederick L. Allen, successful attorneys in New York city, and also of William L. Allen of Malone.

Noah Moody is said to have had the first dwelling house within the village limits. It stood about where the courthouse now is. Mr. Moody built the latter structure. He became a considerable land owner, and was a good deal of a factor in town affairs. He kept the first drug store and the first book store in Malone, and was afterward a surveyor.

William Mason was a farmer, and in a paper thirty-odd years ago reciting incidents of early times and men Vice-President Wheeler classified him as "a man of grand native intellectual strength, resembling in his mental conformation Silas Wright." According to Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Mason delighted in philosophical monologue, and discussed moral and political questions with fine analysis and great thoughtfulness. Mr. Mason served at two periods in the war of 1812.

Reeve and Samuel Pack, originally farmers, built the first tannery on the east side of the river. Reeve was a sergeant in the war of 1812, and was elected sheriff in 1822.

Lemuel Parlin, a farmer, also served in the war of 1812. He was the father of Martin L., who was surrogate in 1843, and was elected to the Assembly in 1859.

Benjamin Smith, also an 1812 soldier for two periods, was a farmer. He was the brother-in-law of Benjamin Clark, who was at one time the principal merchant of the town. It was through this relationship that Smith came to be so commonly a given name in the Clark family.

Asa Wheeler (not a relative of Vice-President Wheeler) was supervisor and assessor in the early life of the town, and was appointed county clerk in 1811 and again in 1815.

David Sperry has no descendants here. A son, David R., of geniality and always bearing Malone in affectionate remembrance, removed to Illinois soon after the close of the Civil War, and engaged at Batavia in the foundry business and manufacture of farming implements, acquiring a handsome property. He was one of the earliest advocates of highway building on intelligent and enduring lines. He died December 30, 1896. Lyman Sperry, twice a soldier in the war of 1812, was the grandfather of Lieutenant Lyman B. and Harlan P. of Malone and of Dennis S. The last named has lived in the West for many years, and is interested in a large and prosperous stationery and blank book business in St. Paul.

Dr. Paul Thorndike, whose office stood on the Baptist church corner until he removed to the old Thorndike homestead on Webster street, was the father of General S. C. F. Thorndike, who was elected county clerk by two majority in 1849, was afterward for many years in the railroad offices at Malone, and served as provost marshal during the drafts for the Civil War.

Roswell Wilcox was a tanner and currier as well as a farmer, and had a small tannery and shop at the brook two miles west of the village.

Luther Winslow served two terms in the war of 1812, and was known as "Captain." He was the father of the first girl born in the town, who was named Malone. She married and removed to Ohio. Russell J. Cunningham is a grandson of Captain Winslow.

Enos, Nathan and John Wood, the first settlers, located: Enos on what has since been known as the D. Hardy farm; Nathan on the Fort Covington road, near Barnard's bridge; and John at the corner of Elm and Park streets. All three had been revolutionary soldiers, and though then hardly more than boys were with their father and two other brothers as minute men in the battles of Bennington and Saratoga. Enos was known as "Major" and John as "Captain." Joseph Safford, father-in-law of John, had been a captain in the continental army, and was always called "Colonel." He came here at an unknown date, and died in 1808. Enos served through two enlistments in the war of 1812, in one of which he was a lieutenant, and his son, Adin, was an ensign in Captain Tilden's company at Fort Covington. The sons of Enos were Adin, Arunah and Enos, Jr. The younger Enos became a Presbyterian minister, and died at Potsdam in 1896 at the age of eighty-six years. Arunah was a cabinet maker, with a shop where Mrs. John Lincoln now lives. The only descendants of this line now living in Malone are Herbert J.* and Enos (sons of Henry J.) and their children, living near the old Adin Wood homestead on the Whippleville road — which Adin is understood to have taken in payment for work for Mr. Harison. Nelson and George H. were sons of Arunah, and neither left male children. Nelson was one of Malone's principal builders, and wherever a house here has heavy portico pillars two stories in height, particularly on Park street, the structure was of Mr. Wood's fashioning, or copied from the pattern that he set. George was at one time principal of Franklin Academy, and afterward became a lawyer, though not aggressive or persistent in the practice. He lived in the West for a number of years, but passed his old age in Malone. A daughter of

* Deceased since this was written.

Nathan married Frederick Barnard (father of Nathan W. and of Mrs. Harry P. Orcutt), and another was the wife of Asa Stickney, father of Charles J. It was from Frederic Barnard that the overhead railroad bridge north of the village took its name. Junia ("aunt" to everybody) was the daughter of John, and, a spinster, was for long years one of the best known and best loved women who ever lived in Malone. In her later life she was without means or a home of her own, but in every family there was always an eager welcome to her and insistence that she continue a member as long as she would. Her mission was to help and serve, and wherever there was sickness or need in any way for her sunny, cheerful presence and deft care she managed in some way to learn the fact, and always responded.

All of the foregoing were here at least as early as 1805, and a number of them two or three years previously.

Joel Amsden, known as "Major" and in fact a captain of a local militia company in the war of 1812, came in 1806, in which year he was assessed as owning with Captain Warren Powers \$350 of real estate and \$525 of personalty. He became a merchant in a small way, with a store on West Main street at about where the late P. Clark lived for many years, and also had a hotel adjacent, and later built another hotel near the site of the Knapp or Commercial (now Paddock) Block. During the war of 1812, upon an alarm one night of the approach of the British he proceeded with a stub of pipe between his teeth and a lighted candle in his hand to distribute powder from a keg to members of his company, when the candle dropped into the powder. Fortunately it struck butt end down, and was snatched out in time to avert an explosion. The major was the father of Lauriston, who was county clerk in 1834, and the grandfather of James Sumner and Floyd.

Samuel Andrus bought 14 acres from Cone Andrus in 1807, "beginning at the old well, so-called," and extending easterly along Elm street. The old well was out in the street somewhere in front of the dwelling house built by Howard E. King (now owned by Mrs. Scott Boyce), and within my recollection a pump stood there. Samuel was the father of Cone Andrus. One of his daughters became the wife of Harry S. House, and another married John Porter.

Zerubabel Curtis came in 1806, and owned two hundred acres in that part of the village which we call the Flat and to the east of it. He was the first settler in that vicinity, which was known as "the road to Hatch's"—meaning to the tavern in Burke that was kept by James Hatch. He was appointed sheriff in 1814, and had been a cavalry sergeant in the war of 1812.

William Cleveland came at an unknown date between 1808 and 1812, and kept a hotel on Webster street, on the lot next north of Franklin street. He was also part owner of a distillery. He removed to Fort Covington, where he had a tavern, and at one time was a partner of Meigs & Wead in one of their many business enterprises.

Leonard Conant, a pillar in the church and a high-class man in all respects, came earlier than 1812, and was a soldier in the war of that period. He was followed by two brothers, one of whom was Ophir, a physician. Jeremiah, another brother, was a drummer in the war of 1812. Leonard was a brother-in-law of Dr. Roswell Bates of Fort Covington, and an uncle by marriage of Dr. Sidney P. Bates of Malone. Marshall, lawyer and railroad official, who removed to La Crosse, Wis., forty-odd years ago, was a son of Leonard.

Appleton Foote located originally in 1803 in Moira, where he built a saw mill, and after a year or two removed to Malone. Here he built the house and immense barns that formerly stood on the site of the armory, and ran the place as a hotel until the autumn of 1813. Mr. Foote was the contractor for building the center arch of the stone bridge on Main street in 1817, for which he was paid \$2,000. Richard G. Foote, a prominent lawyer in his time, was a son of Appleton.

John L. Fuller came about 1808. He was the son-in-law of the Elder Hiram Horton, and father-in-law of Samuel C. Wead. He acted as the agent of Mr. Harison in selling lands to settlers, and lived at one time back of where the Thompson hardware is, at another on the corner of Webster and Jane streets, and at still another on the Clark place, corner of Academy and Duane streets, where he erected a storehouse and office, which was used nearly thirty years later for school purposes while the academy was being rebuilt. He also made a clearing at the Foster Atwood (now Charles Wilcox) farm, but I do not know that he ever lived there. He had a store on Main street, and was one of the big men of his time.

Hiram Horton the elder located about 1807, and purchased from John Wood the saw mill and grist mill which the latter had begun, together with fifty-two acres of land, which included a few acres where the passenger depot is and also everything south of Main street between the river and Willow street except a parcel along the street just east of the bridge. The price paid was \$1,950. A year later he bought twenty acres on the west side of the river, between Duane street and the Salmon, extending east to the Branch stream, for \$500. Mr. Horton finished the saw mill and grist mill, sold off lots from time to time, and became

prominent in many ways. His home was where the Rutland passenger station is. He was early supervisor, and became first judge of the court of common pleas. His son, Hiram, succeeded after a few years to his interests, and for half a century was one of the foremost men in the town. No man did more than the latter (perhaps no one as much) to secure the building of the old Northern Railroad. Among his other services for it he indorsed the company's notes to the amount of half a million dollars. He was member of Assembly in 1844 and Presidential elector in 1864.

Zenas Heath was the father of Francis T., who was editor and proprietor of the *Palladium* for a dozen years, and also for a long time the leading druggist of the town. Besides pursuing the business of farming, Zenas engaged in teaching, and then in operating the Whippleville grist mill. He arrived in 1808, and served in the war of 1812. His sister married Major Dimick, the abolitionist and underground railroad operator.

The date of the arrival of Lemuel Holmes is unknown. He was called "Colonel," and was a great joker—always making the best of adverse conditions and minimizing disappointments and misfortunes. He had an interest in a saw mill in the paper mill district, but moved after a time into the southern part of the town, the first settler south of Whippleville. L. W. Whipple is his grandson.

Obadiah T. Hosford was here in 1812—possibly still earlier—and lived on the Frederick P. Allen (now John W. Fay) lot on Elm street. He came on horseback from Connecticut, and his grandson, William, says that the horse which he rode was the second horse owned in Malone. Mr. Hosford was best known and is best remembered, however, as landlord for thirty years or more at the Hosford House, which was just south of the present railroad crossing at the beginning of Elm street. For a good many years during the period when there was so great a scarcity of currency he was about the only man in Malone who always had money.

John Mazuzan must have been one of the very earliest settlers, though I find no reference to him in any record until 1810, when he was elected assessor. His first residence was at or near the corner of Rockland and Main streets, and it was told by early residents that the first religious service held in the town, in 1804, was appointed to be held in his house, but that the attendance was so large that adjournment had to be taken to the field, where the congregation found seats on stumps and logs. Mr. Mazuzan moved later to the Andrew S. Keeler (now John Kelley)

lot on the north side of the street. He was a farmer and also a merchant, and held the office of town clerk for fifteen or twenty years.

Joseph W. Moulton apparently came in 1812, and was a lawyer. His office was on Webster street. Beyond that I am unable to learn anything about him except that he paid \$40 for his office lot, and sold it two years later to Dr. Horatio Powell for \$1,150.

Isaac Parker arrived in 1808 or earlier, and Isaac Parker, Jr., a little later. The latter had at his death one of the largest farms in the town, and was the third man to engage here in growing hops for commercial purposes. Samuel Hyde, who was a cabinet maker, with a shop on Webster street next south of the old Baptist church, was the second, and Rev. Stephen Paddock the first. Isaac, Jr., served in the war of 1812.

Captain Warren Powers (date of arrival unknown) was a leading business man—a merchant, part owner of a distillery, and I think interested with Major Amsden in the first Amsden hotel. His store was near the present Baptist church.

John H. Russell dates at least as early as 1807, as he was town clerk in that year, and in 1808 and for five succeeding years clerk of the board of supervisors—for services in which latter capacity in 1808 he was paid \$14. He was a lawyer, and became postmaster. That his duties as postmaster could not have been onerous is evident from the fact that at that time mail came from the east only once a week, and the quantity could not have been large, as the entire lot for all of the country between Plattsburgh and Ogdensburg was carried by a man on his back, who covered the route on foot. John H. was the father of John L. and the grandfather of Judge Leslie W. Russell of Canton.

Benjamin Seeley, a first settler in Moira, and then a resident of Bangor for a year or two, came in 1809 or earlier, buying the hotel which stood at the railroad crossing, and also the lot on which the county buildings were erected, and which latter premises he conveyed to the county in 1814—two or three years after the county had begun building thereon. Manifestly such transactions were not then as carefully negotiated and concluded as at present, for there is no record here or in the Clinton county clerk's office that either Mr. Seeley or Mr. Moody (from whom Seeley must have bought) ever had title to it.

John Hawley (spelled Holley on the assessment roll) lived three or four miles east of the village, on the north road to Chateaugay. The fine spring which is known by his name was on his farm. He was the grandfather of Harry H.

Elisha Nichols and Captain John Wood married sisters in Vermont, and not improbably came to Malone together. Mr. Nichols preceded Jonathan Stearns as a merchant on the corner of Main and Academy streets.

John Porter's name appears first on the assessment roll in 1808. He was the ancestor of the late Hiram H. Porter, and also of Nelson W., now one of the stirring business men of our village.

Noah Smith, father of the genial and popular Wade, and grandfather of Warren T. and of Mrs. E. E. Hogle, bought 100 acres in 1805 for \$250. The story is current in the family that Mr. Smith and five others came together, and had only a single piece of salt pork between them, which they passed back and forth to boil with vegetables merely enough to flavor the latter, until one of the group, forgetting what was due to the others, ate the pork. Mr. Smith was an ensign in the war of 1812.

Joseph Spencer located on the Fort Covington road, probably about 1810, and just south of the Westville line. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Of his six sons, only Mason, Newell and William were sufficiently identified with the town to be factors in its affairs, and to be particularly well remembered. They were sturdy men, and William, locating in Bangor, was a soldier in the Civil War. Byron M. and Harmon W. are grandsons of Joseph, and a considerable number of other descendants of a younger generation are residents of Malone. With the Sperrys and the Berrys the Spencers at one time made up a large part of the population of the northwest quarter of the town, and a better neighborhood was not to be found in the county.

Oliver Wescott (written Waistcott on the assessment roll) arrived about 1808, and was a farmer. He was commissioner of highways, and held other town offices. Mr. Wheeler wrote concerning him that he "was possessed of rare perception and sound judgment," and "would, with preparation, have stood in the front rank of jurists and legislators."

Henry S. Waterhouse was here before 1807, and was a brilliant surgeon. He remained for more than twenty years, practising his profession, and always had a few medical students in training under him. His garden on Webster street was one of the burial places for the soldiers who died here in 1814, at which time Deacon Jehiel Berry, a mere boy, was making his home with him. Mr. Berry told in the *Palladium* thirty-odd years ago that at that time he uncovered a soldier's body in the haymow, which undoubtedly went into the dissecting room; and Hon. Ashbel B. Parmelee remembered that the doctor's own neighbors were always in anxiety after the death of a loved one because

of a prevalent belief that the doctor robbed graves in order to obtain subjects for use in instructing his students. Dr. Waterhouse's first wife and six children lie in the Webster street cemetery, with their graves untended and unvisited by any relative for more than three-quarters of a century. After a second marriage the doctor went to Burlington to take a professorship in the University of Vermont, and removed from there to Key West, Fla., where Mrs. Waterhouse joined him in 1829, and died a few days after her arrival in circumstances that cast suspicion upon the husband. Within a short time thereafter the doctor and his only surviving child were drowned while sailing on the ocean.

Abel Willson, who came about 1812, was the grandfather of Malone's waterworks superintendent, George A. Willson. He was a merchant, became supervisor, and was elected county clerk in 1829.

Almon Wheeler, father of Vice-President Wheeler, located about 1812, and was a lawyer, with office just east of where Putnam's Block now stands, and residence on the site of the Elks' clubhouse. He became postmaster, and was rated an able practitioner. But his gains were less than nothing, and he left to his widow and children only a good name and a heritage of debt.

In checking up some of these names with the earliest town records the reflection comes spontaneously that the men of that day recognized and obeyed the obligation of service. There may have been, as now, anxiety for responsible and remunerative official place, but there must have been also praiseworthy readiness to accept petty and irksome duties, as the busiest, most prominent and most dignified residents appear to have undertaken to serve as poormasters, constables, pound-keepers, overseers of highways, and even as sextons of the town cemeteries. Thus Cone Andrus, Lemuel Parlin and Oliver Brewster were poormasters year after year; Cone Andrus, Oliver Brewster, Jonathan Lawrence, John Wood and Jonathan Stearns pound-keepers; Hiram Horton, Appleton Foote, Harry S. House, William Mason, John H. Russell, Benjamin Seeley, Oliver Wescott and others overseers of highways; and Francis L. Harison (son of the owner of the township) sexton of the Webster street cemetery, and Jesse Chipman of the Dimick cemetery. If the foremost men of Malone to-day would accept similar trusts our taxes would be lighter.

THE OLD POUND

The pound of earliest days was an institution, and had terrors for the young as the bastille of France had for suspects and evildoers.

Town meeting voted regularly that cows and other cattle, horses, swine and sheep must not run at large, and designated certain barn-yards as pounds, and their proprietors as pound-keepers, with penalties to be paid by owners of offending animals to the keeper for distraining them. Any one finding an animal roaming the street or ravaging a garden had the right to drive it to a pound, and to him also a fee (a quarter of a dollar as I remember the amount) must be paid when the animal was loosed. Not infrequently the system sent children supperless to bed because the family kine could not be found, or perchance because the luckless owner lacked the money to redeem it. Later the town built a public pound in the northeast corner of the Academy Green, and later still one at the corner of Rockland and Main streets. The latter was discontinued and the stone inclosing it sold in 1866. At times the election of a pound-keeper was made a joke, and at one election in the fifties the editors of the *Palladium* and *Gazette* were named as opposing candidates for the office of hog-reeve.

TAXES PAID BY NOTES

Another incident of primitive procedure requires mention. In 1812 a resolution was passed by the board of supervisors, directing the county treasurer "to take a note from Albon Man and George L. Harison, if the same shall be by them requested, towards the taxes due from Mr. Pierpont and Mr. Harison, payable in the month of September, next."

PEN PICTURES OF EARLY MALONE

Forty-odd years ago Samuel C. Wead and a dozen years later Anslem Lincoln gave in the *Palladium* their recollections of Malone as it was when they first saw it, in 1815. They varied only two or three houses in their remembrance of the buildings then in existence, and analyzing the two articles carefully it is possible to construct a picture of the village or "Center" as it then was. Main street at the east end of the bridge was ten or fifteen feet lower than it is now, and on the west side was much higher. The stone bridge had not been built, and the chasm was spanned by stringers on which poles instead of plank were laid for a driveway. The court house stood on ground probably twenty feet above its present foundation, the original structure having been lowered fourteen feet at one time, and the present building set lower still. The road in front towered higher, as on the north it ran along a dugway. A half dozen small merchants had practically a monopoly of the mercantile business, viz.: John L. Fuller, between the bridge and Mill

street; Jonathan Stearns, at the corner of Main and Academy streets, on the site of the Smith House; Noah Moody and John Mazuzan, on the site of the present Baptist church; Warren Powers, just east of this church; Joel Amsden, opposite from Powers's; Abel Willson, at a location not stated, but probably on Webster street; and Oliver Booge, just opposite the Wead Library on Elm street. On the east side of the river Fuller's store was the only building on the south side of the street between the bridge and Mill street, and a shop the only one east of Fuller's within the village limits, while on the north side of Main street there were a small house near the bridge, one where Dr. Philips and Fred F. Fisk afterward lived, another adjacent to Arsenal Park, the arsenal, and one or two on the Flat. On Elm street there were the Hosford Hotel at what is now the railroad crossing, the Horton home on the site of the present passenger station, a store and six dwelling houses. In a field near the Colonel Seaver homestead (Pearl Street was not opened until twenty years later) there was a single house, and in the millyard a barn, a mechanics' shop, a tannery, a carding mill, a grist mill, a saw mill and two tenements — one of them the mill house. On the west side of the river, on the north side of Main street, besides the court house and the Amsden store and tavern, there were four residences, and on the south side of the street, besides the stores, only five houses, a tannery, a triphammer works, and the hotel which Mr. Amsden had just started to build near the Knapp or Commercial Block. Webster street had the old academy and fifteen dwelling houses, and Franklin two or three. There were also three asheries, making a total of between sixty and seventy buildings of all kinds. Dr. Bates could count from memory only seventy in 1821, of which he located twenty-four or twenty-five on the east side. Elm and Main had all of these except two, and Main and Webster all but two or three of those on the west side. Fort Covington, Duane, Park and all of the other present streets had not been opened, or were without a single building. Of the residents in 1815 three were physicians, three lawyers, two tanners and shoemakers, two harness makers, two hotel keepers, and a handful of carpenters, cabinet makers, blacksmiths and wheelwrights.

A pen picture of the village of yet earlier date than Mr. Lincoln's and Mr. Wead's was drawn by Ashbel Parmelee, D.D., upon his arrival in 1810 to enter upon the pastorate of the Congregational church. All was dense forest on both sides of Main street, and when the trees were in leaf the academy could not be seen from the Main street bridge. The village then consisted of about a dozen frame houses and five or six log cabins.

And Constable had called Malone "nearly full" ten years before!

Oliver Booge was instantly killed in 1815, and from his books as turned over to the administrators of his estate I was permitted forty or fifty years ago to copy some of his charges to customers in 1814: Wheat, \$2 per bushel; corn and rye, \$1 each per bushel; hay, \$8 per ton; eggs, 20c. per dozen; raisins, 38c.; ham, 20c. and tea \$2 per pound; segars, 12c. per dozen; whiskey, \$1.50 per gallon; butter, 17@18c. and sugar, 17@20c. per pound; pork, \$25@\$30 per barrel; cotton cloth, 60@72c., cambric, 88c.@\$1.50, and calico, 62@75c. per yard; and steel, 40c. per pound.

SOME EARLY INDUSTRIES

While in the preparation of these sketches I have been mindful that "a famine in China will always seem less than a dog fight in one's own alley," the "dog fights" in Malone have been so numerous that it is impracticable, and would be cumbersome and tedious, to undertake to recite them all. Some of the affairs of the mongrels at least must be but barely touched, or omitted altogether.

Of the minor industries my list includes eighteen saw mills in the town (not all of them early), of which nine were on the Salmon river, four on the Branch stream, two on Trout river, and one each on Roaring brook, the Duane stream and Winslow brook. The earliest were the Wood or Horton mill in the millyard in the village; the Luther Winslow and Lemuel Holmes mill at the George M. Sabin place, below the paper mill, long before Mr. Sabin came; and one at "whiskey hollow." James Duane built one at what is called "the little falls," afterward known as the Man or middle mill; James H. Titus one at Titusville (originally called Glen Hope, and now Chasm Falls), and another at the outlet of Lake Titus; ————— Burnham one near the Chasm Falls church; William Lyman one just above Whippleville; Harvey Whipple and Scott G. Boyce one each at Whippleville; William King one in the village, where the Jay O. Ballard & Co. factory is; James Tracey and Nahum Whipple each one on Trout river; Elijah Keeler, Timothy Bemis and Lucius A. Simons each one on the Branch stream; Lyman Glazier one on Roaring brook; Josiah Nason one on the Winslow brook; and Scott G. Boyce one on the Duane stream. Many of these changed ownership later, or were replaced by new mills on or near the same sites. The only ones of them all now in existence are those on Mill street and at Whippleville.

The first tanneries, which probably were only vat yards, bark mills and perhaps sheds, were built, one by Reeve and Samuel Peck in 1807

on the east side of the river in the village, near the Horton grist mill, and the other by Stephen Bailey and Elihu Thomas in 1809, directly across the river. Another and even smaller and more primitive tannery existed for a short time two miles west of the village, built and operated by Roswell Wilcox. The Peck tannery appears on the assessment roll twenty years after its erection with a gradually diminishing valuation, as though it were outliving its usefulness, and disappears entirely in 1837, when it was bought by William King, and merged with a more pretentious establishment which Mr. King had built in 1831 on an adjacent lot. Enoch Miller, William Robb, Hiram H. Thompson and Webster Brothers were in turn owners after Mr. King. This tannery was burned no less than six times between 1831 and 1893, after which it was not rebuilt. It grew in time to be a great establishment, with nearly or quite one hundred operatives, and for a generation was deemed a menace to neighboring property, as almost every time that it burned it carried destruction to other buildings, including stores on Main street and once the Lincoln tannery on the opposite side of the stream. One of these fires, that of 1879, was the most disastrous as respects property values that Malone has ever known with the exception of that which destroyed the old Ferguson House. While Malone prized the industry because of the employment it afforded to so large a number of men, a sense of positive relief was nevertheless experienced when, after the fire of 1893, it became known that it had disappeared forever.

Anslem Lincoln came in 1815, and with Curtis Burton bought the Bailey-Thomas tannery in 1817. Unable to pay for it, it was sold to Charles Blake of Chateaugay in 1820. A couple of years later Mr. Lincoln and Enoch Miller acquired it, running it for ten years, when Mr. Lincoln bought out Mr. Miller, and built it over. He then operated it for forty years or more, finally selling to his son, John, and Henry A. Miller. After a time the latter became sole owner, enlarged it, and gave its product a reputation for excellence that was nowhere surpassed. It worked only about half as many men as the other tannery, and yet had quite as large an output. It is now operated by Thomas Garnar & Co. of New York, with William W. Morgan as superintendent. Garnar & Co. are the largest bookbinding house in America, and practically all of the product of this tannery, and also that of others owned by them elsewhere, is used in their own business.

The first carding mill was built by the elder Horton on a lot north of the grist mill, but was converted into a hat factory, which was worked by Dean Hutchins and John Cargin. Both stiff and soft hats were

made, and later ————— Gregory was the proprietor. Mr. Horton erected a larger carding and fulling mill south of the saw mill, of which Orlando Furness was for a time the operator, with Philip B. Miller as foreman. This building is now occupied by Henry Baker for a wheelwright shop.

Malone has had five distilleries, nearly every one of the owners and operators of which were men who, if now living, would abhor the business and deem it a reproach to be engaged in it, so changed is sentiment in regard to the manufacture and use of liquor. But a hundred years ago alcohol in some form was deemed indispensable in every household, and the distilleries were thought to be rendering a public service in making it. Some of the distilleries used grain, and others potatoes. The first of them, built at an unknown date and abandoned prior to 1821, was the property of Warren Powers, and stood on Webster street on the lot just south of the Harison (afterward the Robert A. Delong, and now the Ernest E. Müller) place. It appears on the assessment roll of 1814 as the "still lot." In 1821 Dr. Horatio Powell, William Cleveland, Rev. Stephen Paddock and Deacon Leonard Conant bought the boiler and other equipment in the Powers establishment, and built a distillery a mile farther south, near the Paddock spring. It burned the same year, and its destruction was thought to be a public calamity. Jeremiah Conant rebuilt it in 1827, and sold soon afterward to Samuel Greeno. It burned again about 1830, when Mr. Greeno abandoned the site, and rebuilt east of Duane street, at the foot of the Water street hill. How long he operated there I do not know, but either it or the "whiskey hollow" distillery (probably the latter) was running at least at late as 1845. The Greeno establishment was converted into a tenement house, and was burned in 1859. Still another distillery was built by Benjamin F. Whipple in the ravine near the J. D. Hardy farm, south of the Paddock spring. Yet another, built earlier than 1820, gave the name "whiskey hollow" to the locality where the lower electric light plant is. It was owned by Jacob Wead, John Wood and Apollos Lathrop, and had a considerable product — the output of one distillery here in 1835 having been valued at \$7,000, equivalent to perhaps thirty-five or forty thousand gallons.

The story of other industries will be told in subsequent pages.

COMMUNITY ACHIEVEMENTS

The individual undertakings, necessarily along narrow lines, and the home life of the pioneers it is not feasible nor essential to the scheme

of this sketch, to follow in detail. We know through tradition that are yet familiar stories in many of our families, and also by the written testimony of a few who were in and of the early days, that the mode of living was simple in the extreme, even rude, and was unattended by luxury and only rarely lightened by amusements, though each of the hotels had a bowling alley, and baseball was played Saturday afternoons where Memorial Park is; that rigid economy had to be practiced by everybody; that there was a closer approach to entire equality than has since been known, with no class distinctions based upon birth or wealth; and that neighborly sympathy, kindness and fellowship abounded.

But the main things that count in enduring influence are that these pioneers, even those who made no profession of religion, stood for enterprise, clean living, character and morality. Capable of large endeavor, but restricted by lack of means in its exercise, they nevertheless aimed true, cherished high standards, and wrought wisely and enduringly. Of community achievement, which is really the measure of a locality's life in its broader aspect, one undertaking stands out significant of the spirit of enterprise which we like to think is a characteristic of Malone, and others loom large in the beneficent influence which they have exerted through all the years.

Though we have no record at all concerning its beginning, or as to who were its promoters and supporters, it is known that there was determination early that there should be educational facilities superior to those that the old district school could supply, and that for a quarter of a century from 1806 there was repeated effort to establish an academy. The two-story frame building of wood formerly on Academy Green, but there no longer, was known for years as the Harison Academy. It was built from timber cut and hewed on the spot. But accurate, definite information regarding it had been lost even a generation ago, for in a public address in 1882, Hon. Ashbel B. Parmelee, himself identified with the town from an early day, lamented that we were without more certain knowledge relative to its beginning and early history. It was never chartered as an academy, but Mr. Parmelee stated that tradition ran that the higher branches were taught there, though by whom, or how the institution was supported, was not known. In 1810 there was a special town meeting, called for the express purpose of requesting Richard Harison to deed four acres of land for school uses, and a committee was appointed to press the request. Mr. Harison complied, conveying the premises to the judges of the court of common pleas, in trust,

and when Franklin Academy secured its charter in 1831 these deeded the plot to the trustees of that institution. A writer told in the *Palladium* sixty years ago that two early teachers were discharged for intemperance (fortunately their names are lost), each having had a bottle of brandy in his pocket in the school room during school hours. Happily the character of our teachers since then has been of the highest, and their examples proper for the young to follow.

As early as 1810 the Malone Aqueduct Association was incorporated by act of the Legislature to supply the village of Malone with wholesome water by means of aqueducts. Appleton Foote, George F. Harison and Warren Powers were named in the act to receive subscriptions for stock, which might be issued in ten dollar shares to the aggregate amount of fifteen thousand dollars. The right to condemn lands and water was conferred, and it was provided that dividends of not to exceed fourteen per cent. might be paid on the stock, while all earnings in excess of that percentage were to be paid to the treasurer of the village, for application to the cost of employing a night watch. Inasmuch as there was then no village, nor any treasurer, the latter provision seems absurd, though indicative of a prevalent desire to have public order conserved; and delve though you should deeper than the ditches were excavated, you will find no record of what the association did, nor how it thrived or languished. It is a fact, however, that something like a third of a century ago, during the progress of work on our present water system, pipe logs were found on Water and Catherine streets, no memory of the laying or use of which even the oldest inhabitant recalled, and it was understood that similar pipes were laid on Webster and Main streets. There was, too, in the long ago a pipe line from the Hosford Spring, east of the fair grounds, across the Flat, but whether it belonged to the 1810 system is not known. The source of supply for the Foote-Harison-Powers system was a spring in the then Parmelee sugar bush, which was east by south from the Webster street cemetery. Such an enterprise in such a time is certainly remarkable.

The Congregational church was organized in 1807 with twenty-seven members; and the Baptist church December 12, of the same year, with a dozen members. The date of the organization of the Methodist church is not definitely known; but Dr. Hough says that a minister of that denomination was here in 1811, and a correspondent of the *Palladium* in 1858 stated merely that the organization was effected between 1810 and 1818. The parish appears for the first time in the minutes of the Genesee conference in 1818, when the church was credited with sixty

members. Prior to 1818 it was probably under the jurisdiction of the Canada conference, from which I have been unable to obtain data bearing upon the matter. But as there were sixty members in 1818 undoubtedly there must have been organization some years earlier.

Thus we have evidence of three separate religious movements and of two important civic enterprises almost with the beginning of the town's life, and when there was but a handful of people, all of them poor, to push things. The spirit which they reflect was prophetic of the development that followed.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY

As already shown, provision was made almost at once upon the erection of the town for educational facilities of a higher order than the common schools afforded, though the institution then established had more of a private than a public character. It was, therefore, not altogether satisfying. The requirements for an academic charter in 1811 had been merely that an institution have an assured annual income of a hundred dollars, but the people were too poor to provide even that paltry sum, and the effort to gain the Regents' sanction had to be given over temporarily. In 1823, however, agitation began in earnest to secure an academy which should be in fact a public institution, and all that the name implies. Again unsuccessful for a time because of inability to satisfy the Board of Regents that adequate pledges were in hand for a building and for maintenance—the requirements in this regard having been increased to two hundred and fifty dollars a year—a later movement (begun in 1827 and prosecuted more or less vigorously for several years) resulted in 1831 in securing the necessary funds, and a charter was granted April 28th of that year—not for the Harison institution, however, but for a new establishment to be known as Franklin Academy. The scheme employed for procuring funds is noteworthy. Seventy-three men executed mortgages on their homes and farms conditioned for the payment of interest at seven per cent. on the amount of the respective obligations so given. The largest principal sum pledged was only \$225, and the smallest \$15. Some were for odd amounts, one having been for \$21.49, which meant that the mortgagor should pay \$1.50 per year. All of the mortgages had a life of twenty years, at the end of which period contributions under them were to cease, and the instruments be discharged. Scarcely any money was in circulation at the time, and few men in the community had assured cash incomes even for taxes and other imperative requirements, so that the men who

engaged to pay even a small amount secured by mortgage dreaded lest he be compelled to default, with consequent loss of his property. It may thus be realized that in signing, all except those who were the most prosperous did so hesitatingly and with trepidation. Nevertheless public spirit and self-sacrifice triumphed, and the proposed institution was guaranteed an annual income of a trifle under three hundred dollars. Franklin Academy thus came into existence, and for more than three-quarters of a century has been doing beneficent work of value beyond all calculation. The names of the mortgagors deserve a place in these pages. They were: Benjamin Clark, Samuel Smith Clark, Jacob Wead, Jonathan Stearns, Hiram Horton, Asa Hascall, Horatio Powell, Charles Blake, William B. Foot, Richard G. Foote, Samuel Peck, Thomas Russell Powell, Obadiah T. Hosford, Elias Dewey, Jr., Frederic Barnard, Samuel Field, Alva Orcutt, Daniel Brown, Wm. R. Vilas, Ebenezer Berry, Oliver Westcott, David Sperry, Nahum Whipple, Orlando Furness, Harry Horton, Clark Williamson, Roswell Wilcox, Noah Moody, William Mason, John Mazuzan, Lemuel Parlin, Ebenezer R. Daggett, Bliss Burnap, Noah Smith, Silvester Langdon, Nathan White, Elijah Keeler, Ashbel Parmelee, Aaron Beman, Myron Hickok, John Wheeler, Jehiel Berry, Asaph Watkins, Myron Berry, Samuel Greeno, Truman Bell, Nathan Strong, Joseph Spencer, Porter Moody, Anslem Lincoln, Josiah Learned, Hiram L. Lewis, Elias Watkins, Arunah H. Wood, Jonas Stone, Martin L. Parlin, Charles Carlisle, Lemuel K. Parlin and Cephas Watkins, all of Malone; Joseph Plumb, Samuel Wilson, Talmadge Barnum, Barnabas Barnum, James Barnum, Elijah Barnum, Joshua Dickinson, Anderson Wilson and George Adams, of Bangor; Timothy Beman, of Chateaugay; George W. Darling and Ashley Wymann, of Constable; and Luther Bradish, of Moira. Hugh Magill and William Green of Malone became contributors in like manner for six years dating from 1846.

In addition, the town of Malone voted to the enterprise the moneys in the hands of its overseers of the poor, amounting to \$270.11, which were loaned out on mortgage, thus adding \$18.91 to the academy's assured annual revenue, independent of tuition fees and the institution's share of the State literature fund.

An academic building was erected, and in December, 1831, the doors of the institution were opened. During its first year of existence eighty pupils were in attendance, and the total income, exclusive of interest paid on account of mortgages, was \$927.

In 1835 the building was almost destroyed by fire, and was replaced

in 1836 by the three-story stone structure which served the school's needs until 1868. The State loaned the town of Malone two thousand dollars for the new building of 1836, and the town donated the amount to the academy. The first floor was divided into two rooms for study and recitation uses; the second had one class room and a number of smaller rooms which were rented to students who in early years lodged therein and boarded themselves; and the third floor was divided wholly into rooms that were similarly used. Afterward these rooms were permitted to be occupied solely by those who were thought to be altogether trustworthy students, and for study purposes only, though notwithstanding the restriction rogues did occasionally gain the privilege of occupying them, and unseemly pranks occurred in them both by day and by night.

In 1868 the stone structure was torn down, and a more commodious one, of brick, three stories in height, was erected, containing an assembly room that would seat five or six hundred persons, but without any of the private study rooms. In 1867 the village graded schools and Franklin Academy had been consolidated, and the new building housed both the academic department and some of the higher grades. It was wholly destroyed by fire in December, 1880, and was promptly replaced by a building of practically the same size, similarly arranged, to which an annex of about equal size was added in 1911 at a cost of fifty-five thousand dollars.

The academy opened in 1831 with but a single teacher, Simeon Bicknell, whose successors have been: Nathan S. Boynton, Lorenzo Coburn, Worden Reynolds, John Hutton, Elos L. Winslow, Rev. H. S. Atwater, George H. Wood, Daniel D. Gorham, D. D. Cruttenden, John I. Gilbert, Gilbert B. Manley, William S. Aumock, Martin E. McClary, John S. McKay, Edward D. Merriman, Olin H. Burritt, Lamont F. Hodge, Fred Englehardt and Robert N. Northup. Every man in the list was of a character beyond reproach, and most were exceptionally efficient as instructors, with a fine influence upon the students under them. Among the earlier principals a number continued to make Malone their home after concluding their service with the academy, and attained eminence in political and business walks. Of the later ones, nearly all severed their relations with the institution because the high grade of their work attracted the attention of larger places, and so brought them offers of better salaries than Malone could afford to pay, and also larger opportunities.

From the single teacher with which the academy opened the faculty

has grown to sixteen in number; a respectable collection of apparatus for work in chemistry, geology and physics has been provided; and the district has a library for reference and general purposes that contains over ten thousand volumes. The work is of a high grade, and the institution is rated by educators and the State department of education as among the best of like schools in the State. It has at present an enrollment of four hundred and fifty students, and besides the usual academic courses it has a business and commercial and an agricultural department, and one in home making. Its graduating class for 1915-16 numbered fifty-five, and for 1917-18 fifty-four.

Franklin is the only academy in the State that was ever chartered for a limited period. In 1851 the charter was extended in perpetuity. When application was made for such extension the trustees reported the value of the academic lot as \$1,500; of buildings \$4,000; library \$237; apparatus \$188; and other property \$1,534, with a debt of \$701. Conditions attached to the extension were that the endowment should never be reduced below \$2,500, that the premises should be used for academic purposes only, and that before April 27, 1854, the institution should be reported free of debt, or the charter become void.

Though merged with the village graded schools fifty years ago, Franklin Academy continues to retain its corporate existence, with a self-perpetuating board of trustees, who choose from their own number five of the ten members of the village board of education—the taxpayers of the district electing an equal number.

The academy has three separate scholarship funds: one of three thousand dollars bequeathed by Hiram Taylor of Bangor; one of two thousand dollars given by Mrs. Mary A. Leighton of Malone for a memorial to her daughter, Josie; and one of five thousand dollars, devised by Dr. Henry Furness of Malone. The income from these several funds is divided annually between eight needy and deserving students, and because of these scholarships no small number of boys and girls who must otherwise have foregone advanced studies have been enabled to enjoy the benefits of academic instruction, broadening them and fitting them for life's duties.

After the erection of Franklin Academy the so-called Harison Academy building, known later as the central school building, went into disuse for school purposes for a time, and became a tenement, with the Odd Fellows occupying a part of it for a lodge room. Then it became a school house again, and until 1868 accommodated the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades, with a male principal in charge of the

higher grades. These principals were Cyrus Bates, Cyrus Thomas, Sidney L. Sayles and Marcus Johnson. The predecessor of Mr. Sayles had not been a good disciplinarian, and the pupils under him had grown to think that they could run the school. How that view worked out one of the students under Mr. Sayles told twenty years later, when Mr. Sayles was under criticism for having handled a boy roughly in a school in St. Paul, Minn.: "Tore his clothes? That's nothing. We have seen the time when we considered ourselves lucky if we didn't get an arm or our whole head torn off by that same professor. At the old central school house in Malone we have frequently marched up stairs—three steps at a time—with professor just ahead of us, his hand twined affectionately in our hair, with an occasional yank to help us along. And wasn't it a beautiful sight to see him go for a boy in the schoolroom! A hand lighting on his coat collar so lightly as to drive his spine half way through the seat, and when the victim lit he was generally as far away as the school house walls would let him go. And it wouldn't do any good to hold on to the desk, either. After Sayles had run that school a month there wasn't a desk but what had been loosened from the floor a dozen times, and the trustees thought it only a waste of time and nails to fasten them down again."

OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

St. Joseph's Academy was founded, under the auspices of Bishop Gabriels, by Ursuline Nuns in July, 1898, from the mother chapter at Bedford Park, near New York city. The Edwin L. Meigs or Horace A. Taylor residence property on Elm street was purchased and greatly enlarged, involving an expenditure of about \$25,000. Both day and boarding pupils are received, and the branches taught conform to the usual public school curriculum, with Christian doctrine added. The institution holds a charter granted by the State Board of Regents, and employs eight teachers. There are at present 25 boarding pupils and about 300 day students. Protestant as well as Catholic children are accepted for instruction.

In the early days of 1884 Henry C. Rider, himself a deaf-mute, came to Malone, and proposed to a number of well known and influential citizens the establishment here of a school for the deaf and dumb. He backed the proposition with statistics showing a considerable number of children of this afflicted type in the northern counties, growing up in ignorance and without any vocational training to equip them for a better life than that of common laborers, and urged that such a school

as he was advocating must attract the attendance of these and become a success. People considered his project interestedly and favorably, but at first there seemed to be no one willing to work actively for it except Mrs. Letitia Greeno and Mrs. J. J. Seaver, whose efforts enlisted cooperation after a little time, with the result that the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes was soon incorporated. The first term of school opened September 10, 1884, with 12 pupils in the Parker or Rounds house on the flat, and with Henry C. Rider as superintendent, and Edward C. Rider as the sole teacher. A fund of nearly a thousand dollars was raised by subscription to defray expenses until the institution should become self-supporting. Mr. Rider's forecast in regard to attendance was quickly justified, and it was not long until parts of three buildings additional to the original quarters had to be obtained for dormitories. Three years later the institution had so proven its success and the necessity for its continued existence that the State appropriated \$40,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building, and in 1889 \$20,000 additional was voted for completing the edifice. Subsequent State appropriations for additional structures and to replace the original building, which was destroyed by fire, total \$200,000. Pupils over twelve years of age are instructed and maintained at the expense of the State, and those under that age by the counties in which they respectively reside. The State allowance is \$400 and \$30 for clothing per pupil per school year, and that by the counties \$400. Not only deaf-mutes, but also children of defective hearing or speech are included among the pupils. Of these latter there have been a number whose infirmity or affliction had caused them to be regarded while in attendance at public schools as dull or stupid, but who made such progress under the special training here, which considered intelligently the peculiarities of each case, that they have had pronounced successes in life — at least one of them having won high standing as a physician in a large city. The use of arbitrary signs for communication between pupils is discouraged and prohibited, all instruction being oral as far as possible. This method is pursued through lip-reading or "hearing" of speech by the eyes. The art is not easy of acquirement, but once mastered the results are marvelous. While it is difficult to read a single word from the lips, in grouping words into sentences one recognized word may enlighten the whole. Then, after a little, the ability to form and utter speech follows. The proficiency which some of the pupils acquire in lip-reading and speaking is wonderful, and, as a single illustration, it is not at all uncommon for these deaf children when in attend-

ance at a "movie" to read from the pictures what the actors were saying in their rehearsals. But occasionally a child evinces incapacity to read the lips or to acquire ability to talk, and in such cases the finger-alphabet is employed. Ordinarily it requires four or five years of painstaking instruction before a deaf-mute acquires even the slight comprehension of the English language that a hearing child possesses at five years of age — which indicates something of the awful handicap fastened upon these unfortunates. Besides instruction in the studies common to all schools, the institution gives vocational training in printing and carpentry to the boys, and in cookery, sewing and dressmaking to the girls. The institution has a farm of 41 acres, on which the boys help in planting and harvesting the crops, so that they learn also about practical agriculture. The pupils at the autumn term in 1917 number 110, the literary teachers ten, and the vocational instructors four. The annual expenses reach a total of about \$35,000, most of which, other than payments for salaries, is for supplies bought from our home merchants. No enterprise ever justified more abundantly its inception and maintenance, and hundreds of men and women who have had the benefit of training in the institution are to-day leading happier and more useful lives than otherwise could possibly have been their lot. The elder Mr. Rider resigned the superintendency some years ago, and Edward C. Rider succeeded him, and continues to hold the position. In personality, zeal, excellence of judgment, executive efficiency, considerate kindness to the pupils and great tact in managing them, the trustees of the institution are confident that no other like school has his superior as its head, and that Malone is exceptionally fortunate in having him as a citizen and as superintendent of so valued and beneficial an institution.

WAR INFLUENCES

It is not to be overlooked that from the summer of 1812 into the winter of 1814-15 there were war activities, with markedly disturbing effects in Malone and throughout the northern part of the county. Many were withdrawn from home pursuits to engage in military service; genuine terror prevailed lest marauding Indians or general enemy incursions jeopardize property or even life; enterprise and development were halted, even paralyzed; greed led men into treason in supplying the enemy with cattle and provisions; moral standards were lowered, affecting alike public and individual conduct; and immigration not only practically ceased, but people who had already located moved out. Malone's population decreased by thirty-two in these four years,

Chateaugay's 218, and Dickinson's 226. Constable actually gained 73. How Malone was touched otherwise by the war is told in another chapter. While the war continued, and considerable bodies of troops were garrisoned in the county, money flowed freely, but at once upon the close of hostilities an almost inconceivable scarcity began to be experienced, and continued for years. Men had to save literally penny by penny to accumulate cash for taxes, and grain at the distilleries and potash were the only commodities salable for money.

1815 AN IMPORTANT YEAR

Nevertheless the year 1815 witnessed arrivals and events of far-reaching local consequence. Among the most significant arrivals of that year are to be reckoned those of Benjamin Clark and Jacob Wead, men apparently of means, certainly of aggressive and venturesome enterprise, and with relationships that are interesting. Mr. Wead had married Mr. Clark's sister, and other sisters were the wives of Apollos Lathrop, Paul Thorndike and Jonathan Lawrence, while daughters of Mr. Wead became the wives of Hiram Horton and John L. Russell, and a daughter of Mr. Clark married Dr. Horatio Powell. Add that John L. Fuller was the son-in-law of the elder Horton, and Benjamin Smith the brother-in-law of Mr. Clark, with doubtless other ramifications unknown, and we have a chain of family connections, embracing so many strong men that they must have been able to control and dominate the community. Mr. Clark's sons were Samuel S., Benjamin W. and Charles J. Mr. Clark, the head of the family, was first judge of the court of common pleas in 1825; Samuel S. was elected county clerk in 1831; and Benjamin W. sheriff in 1845. Benjamin S. W., a son of Samuel S., and a man of scrupulous honor, resolute character and great executive ability, became a merchant, was elected county treasurer in 1857, was identified for a long time with the management of the Farmers National Bank, was appointed inspector of State prisons in 1876, and then agent and warden of Sing Sing prison. In 1878 he was made State superintendent of public works, a newly created office, and was afterward until his death in 1916 either a national or State bank examiner.

The elder Clark and Mr. Wead entered into partnership in the mercantile business, their store having been on the Baptist church corner, where Mr. Clark afterward (in 1826) erected a stone building almost a counterpart of the one that still stands at the corner of Main and Fort Covington streets, which was arranged on the ground floor for store

uses, and the floor above for living apartments. It was regarded at the time as the finest building in the county, and merchandising was continued in it until 1851 or later. Here was the center of trade for a number of years, and it was here, in the original frame building, that the people assembled in 1816, "the year without a summer," when starvation seemed imminent because of the almost complete crop failure, to await the arrival of a load of flour that was expected from Fort Covington, but which failed to come — causing poignant disappointment and almost despair. Scarcity, almost destitution, prevailed until Noah Moody went to Troy on horseback, and there bought a cargo of flour, which the people were so eager to secure, even at the price of sixteen dollars per barrel, that they bought it from the wagons as the latter were driven into the village. Upon the occasion of the disappointment at the Clark & Wead store strong men wept for the hungry little ones at home. Mr. Wead retired after a few years from the Clark & Wead store to enter upon business by himself in a building which he fitted up for a store and dwelling combined on Elm street, next east of the Episcopal church. Mr. Wead was apparently more versatile than Mr. Clark, or perhaps more venturesome, for while the latter stuck pretty closely to the counter, the former, besides continuing in merchandising, engaged in a number of outside enterprises, including lumbering in several localities, distilling, and operating a grist mill and other works at "whiskey hollow." He was also for a number of years practically the town's banker, representing here the Ogdensburg Bank and then the Clinton County Bank, and was county treasurer by appointment of the board of supervisors. The last few years of his life he was paralyzed, but until physically incapacitated had a larger part in the industrial and general affairs of the community than any other individual until his son, Samuel Clark Wead, and Guy Meigs succeeded to most of his interests, and became even more important figures in the town and county.

Jonathan Thompson, discharged from military service at Sacket Harbor, and intending to return to his New England home, was attracted by Malone and what he thought to be its possibilities in 1815, and located. He became an important factor. Securing the contract to carry the mails from Plattsburgh to Ogdensburg, he began the work with a single horse, which he himself rode with the mail in his saddlebags, but as demand grew for passenger service he kept adding to his equipment until he had a hundred horses and a number of coaches. The grade of the courthouse hill in Malone was so steep and the track

so heavy with sand in those days that the stages were driven up the hill leading to the academy, and diagonally across Academy Green to Franklin street. The road across the green was discontinued in 1851.

OLLA PODRIDA

A recital in a summary and disjointed way of incidents and developments will help to picture old conditions and practices, as well as to make a partial record that may be found interesting and also useful for reference:

The first town meeting was held in 1805 at the farmhouse of Jonathan Hapgood, near the line now separating Constable and Malone — that point doubtless having been deemed central as regards population, as the entire county west of Chateaugay had very few inhabitants outside of Malone, Constable, Westville and Fort Covington. Moira had a few settlers, and Bangor and Bombay none or next to none, while Fort Covington's people included so large a percentage of aliens that they might be regarded as negligible. Not one of the other present towns west of Burke, Bellmont and Franklin had a single inhabitant. Subsequent town meetings were held in the Harison Academy until 1813, after which they were held for years in the court house. With all of Malone's progressiveness, it has never reached the point where it was willing to provide a suitable town house.

The entire amount of claims allowed against the town of Harison in 1808 was \$701.94, which included \$290 for wolf bounties and \$250 for highways — making the entire cost of compensation of all town officials and for all other town purposes only \$161.94. (The supervisor alone now receives annually about seven times the latter sum.) Malone or Harison's assessed valuation in the same year was \$172,636, and its total tax, including its share of the county expenses, was \$713.70, or probably about one dollar for each inhabitant. The entire county budget ranged for the first five years between \$3,286.02 and \$1,699.91 — the larger figure having been due to appropriations toward building the court house. Now Malone's annual town expenses aggregate more than twenty-seven thousand dollars, and its part of the county budget in 1917 was \$56,398.07, or in all over seven dollars per capita. It is to be borne in mind, however, that projects which were not thought of a century ago are now public charges. It is a foolish habit, lacking reason, to long for "the old times," and yet in this day of high cost of living and extravagance men might properly sigh, if not for the old scale of expenditure, at least for the old rates of taxation.

The second Amsden hotel, located near the site of the present Knapp, Commercial or Paddock block, on Harison Place, was begun in 1815, and was destroyed by fire something more than twenty-five years later. It was called the Franklin House, and was kept at one time by Jonathan Thompson. It had President Van Buren as a guest for a few hours in 1839.

The stone arch bridge was built in 1817. Prior to its erection a wooden bridge, strengthened by buttresses, had spanned the stream at quite a lower level. The first flooring of this first structure was of poles or saplings, with plank substituted later; and notwithstanding the buttresses it was a shaky, wavering affair as loaded teams passed over it.

The first visit of a President to Malone was that of President Monroe in 1817. The stone bridge not having been completed, the President crossed on foot, and his team forded the river above.

In the early days of the old court house, when it was jail also, Orlando Furness had a shoeshop in the basement of the building, and boarded the prisoners.

The speedway in early years was across the Flat, but according to the testimony of some of the pioneers the few horses then owned here (the whole number even as late as 1825 was only 341) were almost all for working purposes, and races could hardly have been exciting.

An agricultural society was organized in 1820, and held annual exhibitions at Malone for five or six years.

Daniel Gorton established a paper mill in 1820 on the west side of the river, just south of the tannery. The output was all handmade, and at first by Mr. Gorton alone. Subsequently he was able to give employment to two girls. It was his custom to manufacture a quantity of stock, and then, shutting down the mill, to peddle it throughout the country. The industry was continued until 1831, when it was abandoned, and Mr. Gorton returned to his old home in Massachusetts.

The first newspaper, the Franklin *Telegraph*, was founded by Francis Burnap in 1820, and continued for nine or ten years. Jacob Wead, B. Clark and Peter Hoople were the only merchants who had advertisements in the paper in 1820, though two shoemakers and a dresser of deerskins each had an announcement in it, and "Ben the Butcher" called upon debtors to settle, as else "he will be in a horrible pickle." One advertisement, after stating that farm products and potash would be taken in exchange for goods, naively added that "cash will not be refused if offered." The school tax collector offered to accept good wheat delivered to Captain Warren Powers or good corn and rye delivered at J. Wead's distillery in satisfaction of taxes, and the *Tele-*

graph's publisher advertised for clean paper rags at two and a half cents per pound in payment of subscriptions. The paper contained next to no local news, while its advices from Washington and New York bore date about two weeks earlier than their publication, and from Europe about two months before. But it was an excellent newspaper for the time, and its occasional editorials indicated a good deal of ability.

In 1822-3 hope began to be entertained that the isolation of the town was to be lessened through the construction of a canal from Ogdensburg to connect the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. The story of the project is told in the chapter on "Transportation Development."

"Whiskey hollow" promised at one time almost to rival the village in importance. It had a saw mill and grist mill very early, with a distillery not much later, and then a brickyard, a pottery, a hemp mill and a rope walk, and in 1831 an iron forge. John Wood, Jacob Wead, Apollos Lathrop and perhaps two or three others appear to have been the earliest operators at the point named, but the principal activity was under the direction of Guy Meigs and Samuel Clark Wead, beginning about 1829. In 1832, when a proposed tariff revision was pending in Congress, information was sought from various industries throughout the country, and Meigs & Wead reported that their forge was started in the spring of 1831 with a capital of \$2,500; that it had paid for wages and material \$4,320; that it employed five men in the forge, three at the mine, and ten in making charcoal: that bloomers' wages were \$1.25 a day, and colliers' 90 cents; that the general scale of wages then prevalent in the locality was \$9 to \$12 per month, exclusive of board; and that the proprietors expected to realize a profit of 12½ per cent. The forge was run for twelve or fifteen years, its supply of iron having been procured from a mine about three and a half miles west of the village. One night in the forties when the Millerites were in hourly expectation of the end of the world, the glare of the furnace fire was taken for the coming of the flame that was to envelop the earth, and the disciples of the cult were certain that the day was at hand when "there should be time no longer."

The only business buildings now standing on Main street that were erected prior to 1831 are one at the corner of Main and Catherine, which was so long occupied by Hubbard & Mallon, and now by the Duffy store, and the other the cotton factory, now owned by the Malone Light and Power Co. The former was built by Daniel Brown for a

carriage shop, and a quarter of a century later a new front was added, the original structure having set back several feet from the street line. The upper part of the cotton factory is altogether changed from its original appearance. The next oldest of our store buildings was erected by Meigs & Wead in 1831 on the corner of Mill street, and is now occupied by the Peoples National Bank. For the site of the former Mr. Brown paid \$30, and the consideration for that of Meigs & Wead was \$100.

Malone's first fire engine was bought in 1832, and, an extremely crude contrivance, amounted to little more than a pump set in a box on wheels. It was operated by a crank on each side, and not more than eight men could work on it at a time. It was back-breaking business when one kept at it long. The water had to be dumped into the box from buckets, and the stream which the pump delivered was small and feeble.

The Miller House, which occupied a part of the site of the present Flanagan Hotel, and which for a long time was *the* hotel of the town, was built by W. D. House, a tailor, for a residence. Orlando Furness bought it, enlarged it, and was landlord in it until his death, when Philip B. Miller succeeded him. While Mr. Furness was there he was also the operator of the Horton fulling, carding and cloth-dressing mill, with Mr. Miller as foreman. The day that the latter married the daughter of his employer was a busy one in the mill, and Mr. Miller continued at work until within an hour or two of the time fixed for the ceremony, and an hour later was again at his post. Wedding trips were not common in those days.

In an issue of the *Franklin Telegraph* in 1824 a story is told of Wesley Johnson having been jolted from a load of flax, after a pitchfork had first fallen from the load with the stale entering the ground, so that the tines stood upright. Mr. Johnson fell upon these, and they pierced his body from the breast and protruded from the back. Sixty years later Mr. Johnson was still living on Webster street, and, as told by the *Telegraph*, one of the measures taken in 1824 to accomplish his recovery was to medicate the tines of the fork, which, wrapped in flannel, were put away to aid in healing the wound!

Another item published the same year was to the effect that mercury placed in an open cup on a window sill by Dr. Roswell Bates in Fort Covington had congealed, and that a resident of the same town, finding that a bottle of whiskey in his pocket had frozen, bursting the bottle, removed the glass, and ate the whiskey.

An advertisement in 1833 in the *Northern Spectator*, which was the successor of the *Telegraph*, offered pay of three shillings per cord for choppers, the men to board themselves — which was not poor pay if all could equal the efficiency of a boy who was reported in the *Palladium* (successor of the *Spectator*) in 1835 to have chopped and piled six cords in a single day. The present price for chopping is two dollars and a half a cord. Wages generally in 1835 were five shillings a day without board, and a day meant from dawn to dark — not merely eight hours. Few domestic servants were employed, and the best were expected not to ask more than five shillings per week.

Tastes and customs change notably, as witness an advertisement by Amos H. Greeno in 1833, in which he announced that he would slaughter a beef creature every Tuesday evening, and be ready to deliver cuts from it Wednesday morning. In the present day stewards of high-class hotels and restaurants will not buy beef that has not hung in a cooler for six weeks.

In 1834 William Barlow advertised that his two minor sons, aged respectively fourteen and sixteen years, had run away, and forbade any one to trust or harbor them on his account. He offered a reward of one cent for their return to him at Malone.

In 1834 wool was quoted at seventy cents and butter at eighteen cents a pound.

In 1836 the *Palladium* reported the organization of the Malone Female Reform Society, which was founded upon the belief that prolonging of visits with any gentleman after the usual hour for retirement was one of the first steps toward licentiousness.

The date of the erection of the first Horton grist mill, which was of wood, is not known, but was earlier than 1806. It was razed in 1853, and the present stone structure erected on the same site. W. W. & H. E. King were part owners of it at one time, and sold their interest in 1868 to Eugene H. Ladd. William E. Smallman bought the Horton interest later, and the mill was run for a long time, until Mr. Ladd's death, under the name and title of Ladd & Smallman. Henry Y. Spencer then acquiring an interest in it, the concern took the title of the Smallman & Spencer Company, which sold in 1917 to the Malone Milling Company, of which George D. Northridge is the head. I am told that, whereas in old times there was a flouring mill in almost every hamlet, this is now the only establishment between Rouses Point and Ogdensburg that grinds wheat. Its flour business consists altogether in custom grinding, which keeps it busy from early fall to early summer

every year. Grain comes to it to be ground from almost every station on the railroad between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain.

As late as 1835 the only stores on the east side of the river were those of King & House, Meigs & Wead, Samuel Greeno and Alva Orcutt, and on the west side those of Benjamin Clark & Sons, Lauriston Amsden, Noah Moody, David Brewster and Jonathan Stearns.

The Academy Green seventy-five years ago was four feet lower than its present level, and was all rock strewn.

Daniel Gaines was landlord of the Miller House in the fifties. His son was blind, a vocalist and pianist, and of nature as gentle as a girl's. He became a minister in the central part of the State, was known as "the blind evangelist," and was a brilliant and impressive speaker.

An attempt was made in 1847 to have the board of supervisors set off township number nine from Malone, and annex it to Duane. The Malone town meeting in that year entered a protest against the partition, and nothing came of it. Some ten years afterward the proposition was revived, and again defeated. Twenty-five or thirty years ago the people in the southern part of Malone and in eastern Bellmont agitated seriously the project to form a new town from Bellmont and Malone, but the latter never got any further than talk.

The list of Malone's town clerks includes William A. Wheeler, John Hutton, Ashbel B. Parmelee, Joel J. Seaver and Frederick D. Kilburn. The office did not use to pay a quarter as much as it does now, and it seemed to be the policy of the town to bestow it upon poor young men who were trying to get a start in life.

As long ago as 1848 Malone formally complained through resolution adopted at a town meeting that it was unjustly treated by the supervisors in the equalization of assessments, and made thereby to pay an inequitable and excessive share of the county expenses. The complaint has continued intermittently ever since, and probably is justified by the facts.

In 1834 the town meeting requested the commissioners of excise not to grant any license for a fee of less than \$20. In view of the fact that if liquor licenses were now issuable here, the fee for a saloon or a hotel would be \$800 or for a store \$600, the request of 1834 seems modest.

The first passenger train from Rouses Point reached Malone September 19, 1850, and its arrival was greeted by the firing of cannon and a general jubilee. The road was opened through to Ogdensburg September 26, 1850, building having proceeded simultaneously from both termini.

In 1855 the State appropriated \$5,000, to be expended by Wm. King, Buel H. Man and Aaron Beman at a compensation of \$2 a day each for time actually employed for clearing and improving the rafting channel of Salmon river and its tributaries and for constructing piers, booms and dams; and appropriated \$5,000 additional in 1857 for completing the work. Ebenezer Man, Hiram Horton and B. S. W. Clark were the commissioners to expend the second appropriation. It was with a part of these grants that the dam at Mountain View was built. The act appropriating the money provided that State lands adjacent to the improvements should not be sold at private sale, but only at public auction in blocks of 640 acres each at not less than *thirty cents* per acre!

Kerosene was introduced in Malone in 1859, and then sold at a dollar and a half per gallon. Three years later the price was thirty-four cents, advancing afterward to a dollar or more, and at one time since then it sold as low as seven cents. A gas company was organized in 1870, and gas came into use in 1871 at \$4.50 per 1,000 feet. The gas house was destroyed by an explosion in 1884, and when rebuilt the price of gas was fixed at \$3 if bills were paid promptly. The village was first lighted by electricity November 27, 1886, the generator having been located in an annex to the Whittelsey woolen mill. The works north of the village were built in 1899, and those at Chasm Falls in 1913.

Memorial Park at the junction of Main and Elm streets was laid out in 1870, and the soldiers' monument in it was given in 1893 by John W. Pangborn, who had begun his business life in Malone, but removed to New York in 1853. The monument cost \$3,000.

In 1867 and for a few years immediately following ice skating was as much a craze as roller skating became forty years later. An ice rink was built on Catherine street in 1867 by Jerome and Russell Wentworth, Benj. Webster and L. R. Townsend, and did a great business.

Malone had its first telephone service in 1882, and in 1899 a second and competing service was installed. The two combined in 1913, and the Malone exchange has about 1,400 subscribers.

The first silos in the county were built in 1889 by B. F. Jewett of Bangor and Nelson W. Porter of Malone.

Church fairs were more common thirty or forty years ago than now, and invariably excited more interest and produced more money. Almost always some lottery scheme was a feature of them, prizes being awarded by lot, with voting at a price per vote for a cane, a ring, a

watch or some other article to be given to the winning candidate. At one of the St. Joseph's fairs in 1870 the receipts were \$1,800, and those of Notre Dame the same year \$800. In 1880 St. Joseph's church netted \$1,200 from a fair, and Notre Dame \$805. In 1899 a fair for the benefit of Ursuline Academy netted \$2,200.

The appended census figures for Malone ought to be of interest, and certain of them should inspire thinking and action:

	1825	1835	1845	1865	1875	1900	1915
Population	1,673	2,589	3,634	6,330	7,365	10,000	10,880
Aliens	58	200	369	914	760	.....	375
No. of neat cattle..	1,753	3,033	3,558	4,025	4,504	.....	.....
No. of horses.....	341	568	789	1,081	1,029	.....	.....
No. of sheep.....	2,781	4,655	9,445	8,935	2,586	.....	.....

Data for years later than 1875 are not available as to some of the items, as the State has taken no census in the past forty years except as to population, and the published reports of the federal census contain no agricultural statistics for divisions smaller than counties. We know, however, that since 1875 the number of milch cows in the entire county has increased by about fifty per cent., of which Malone has doubtless had its share; and the agricultural census taken by school children in 1917 shows only 812 sheep owned in the town—a loss of more than two-thirds in forty years, and of almost 90 per cent. since 1865. In 1876 a single buyer from Connecticut bought in the county and shipped to Hartford 5,000 sheep and lambs, while in 1884 the number bought here and shipped to New England markets was over 11,000. At one time a little later the price paid for lambs was about two dollars per head, and now it is twelve dollars or more. It is incomprehensible that farmers do not give more attention to sheep husbandry, though it is undeniable that they have experienced no little discouragement through dog depredations. For illustration, carefully collected statistics showed that 234 sheep were killed in the county by dogs during the year 1902, and in 1904 one farmer in Malone lost 25 head of blooded animals in a similar way in a single night. But protective laws are now better, and the dog nuisance ought not to be as serious as formerly. Under the new conditions it is hoped that the flocks may increase. According to the school census taken in 1917, there are five school districts in Malone in which not a single sheep is kept, and in each of seven other districts the number is less than ten.

The school lot on Main street was a cemetery until 1874, when most of the bodies were transferred from it to Morningside Cemetery. The grounds have been graded down quite a bit, and formerly were inclosed

on the front by a stone wall. The village school district bought the lot from the cemetery association, which bought from the Congregational society, and erected the school house in 1878.

In 1881 only three churches in the town had any debt, and in the same year the village, the town nor the county owed a dollar.

In 1851, when the Congregational society voted to erect its second house of worship, effort was made to locate it on Arsenal Green, but of course the conditions of the grant of the property to the State were a bar to such occupancy.

About 1840 a man named Griffin made wooden clocks in a shop that stood where the Empsall store now is (formerly the Greeno & Austin stand), where the building known as the "Ark" used to be: and he provided Malone with its first town clock. It was placed in the steeple of the Congregational church, but, the works having been of wood, weather warped them, and the clock lasted only a short time.

How the habits and customs of a people change is not more strikingly shown by any one condition in Malone than by the matter of cookery. Until nearly two generations after the first settlement every housewife had to be her own baker. Then a Mr. Buck started a bakery on Duane street, and if his own girth were a test must have made good stuff, which the boys of his day aver was the case. A part of his house was used for a school, and Mr. Buck was generous in treating the pupils to crackers, cookies and cakes. A few years later John Taylor started another bakery on the flat, to which his son, Robert C., succeeded. And then there was a third by Jacob Davis on Catherine street. All were closed years ago, but five others have succeeded them, and are in operation. In addition, there are a number of women who make considerable quantities of bread regularly, and also cakes and pies for sale, and great chests of bread are brought here daily from St. Johnsbury, Vt., Plattsburgh, Ogdensburg, Syracuse, Albany and other places, and are on sale at most of the stores.

In very early times all but one or two of the stores were outside of what is now the business center—on Elm, West Main and Webster streets. Then came a period, continuing for a long time, when all of the merchants except a very few small tradesmen on Catherine, Mill and Brewster streets were on Main street, and mostly on the east side of the river. But recently stores have sprung up in considerable numbers in almost every outskirt. From Pearl street east to the Congregational church practically every lot on the south side of Main street, and for more than half the distance on the north side, has come to be

a business place within thirty or forty years, and stores are scattered along the flat, in the Junction section, in the paper mill district, well out on West Main street, and in other quarters.

Where and how Malone has otherwise grown is not realized until the localities are recalled which within the recollection of men not very old were farm fields. Fifty years ago all of the section known as Brooklyn Heights was a pasture, without a single building on it, and all of the territory south of Water street between the Branch stream and the Salmon had but one or two houses, with the locality accessible only by way of Duane street or by a single narrow footbridge which spanned the river at a point almost due east from Monroe street. Forty years ago First street had but three or four houses, and Second, Third and Fourth streets had not been laid out at all. Still more recently the streets that diverge from Park to the west, and others that now parallel the latter, have been opened. As late as thirty years ago the Whittelsey and Short farms had but a couple of dwelling houses. Academy street was extended south from Francis hardly more than forty years since, and where streets now run from Webster to Duane there were still more recently only gardens, pastures and sugar orchards. The conditions west of Rockland and south of Franklin and west of Webster were very similar within my recollection. Now these localities are all thickly populated, and in some of them there are particularly attractive residential properties.

A memoir of Dr. Theodore Gay, written by his son, William W., in 1906, contains many matters of interest additional to the tribute by an admiring son to one of the exceptionally strong men of his generation. After listing most of the residents on Elm street in the long ago, with description of their premises, Mr. Gay writes: "Every yard was jealously inclosed by high and usually disfiguring fences, many of them allowed to fall into a disgraceful state of decay, eyesores to the neat and orderly. It was not until about 1880 that Malone realized that it had been wasting money in expensive, useless and unpicturesque palings. The first to banish his fence was the late Luther Whitney. The second was Dr. Gay, whose example was speedily followed by others, the result being the pleasing, carefully kept, uninclosed and hospitable lawns which cheer the eye everywhere in the village." And referring to the fees which the doctor used to charge it is told that payments, if made at all, were mostly in produce. Among the credits on an account book in 1843 these are cited: Butter from several debtors at ten cents a pound; 30 pounds of veal at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; a pair of stockings

valued at \$1; two bushels of buckwheat, \$1; two bushels of apples at four shillings; 330 pounds of beef, \$4.65; three bushels of oats at 25 cents; 14 pounds of pork, \$1.40; a sheep, \$1.50; a quarter of veal, 73 cents; and a pair of chickens at a shilling apiece. And such was the remuneration that a skillful physician received for village calls at 50 cents each or for country visits at \$1 to \$1.50 each according to the distance traveled, and with the supplying of medicines included!

School houses in the village were few until shortly before the civil war, and there was almost always a private or "select" school (sometimes more than one) which found accommodations in a single room of some private house, and which were supported by tuition fees paid by the parents of the pupils who attended.

Main street was lined formerly from end to end of the business section with hitching posts and rails. Besides being unsightly and unsanitary, the arrangement made for cruelty to animals through leaving horses exposed for considerable lengths of time in all sorts of weather, narrowed the traffic width of the street, and increased danger in case of a runaway. After long and somewhat acrimonious agitation, the last of the posts and rails were removed about 1901. Many farmers scolded bitterly at the procedure, and some went so far as to transfer their trading to neighboring hamlets. Who would restore the posts now if they could?

Referring to this condition brings remembrance that in early times church sheds were thought to be as indispensable as a church itself. A considerable proportion of every congregation except St. Mark's resided in the country districts, and accommodations had to be provided for teams while the owners were at service. Sometimes a couple of neighbors would join in building a section of shed, which they kept under lock and key, but in general the sheds were wholly church property, and free for use by any one. St. Joseph's and the Methodist churches still maintain sheds.

From about 1870 to 1890 Malone had a notably fine volunteer fire department. Though Malone Engine Co. No. 1 had ceased to maintain its aforetime interest and enthusiasm, the organization was still in existence until about 1880, and there were hose companies and a hook and ladder company zealous for service, and eager in their pride of organization and efficiency. Hope Hose Company was composed of young business men of high standing and social prominence, and Active Hose Company of yet younger men and boys of a like class. There was intense rivalry between these two organizations with respect to report-

ing first at a fire, and also in racing at firemen's tournaments. Each was accustomed to give occasional balls, which were always the society events of the season, and were as fine and enjoyable as good taste and generous expenditure could make them. But earlier than 1890 a good deal of the enthusiasm and interest had disappeared, and in that year an electric fire-alarm system was installed, and the department was reorganized into a paid service, with men and teams always at the engine house, with the consequence that little general interest is manifested. There was more fun under the old plan, but the new doubtless gives better results in respect to the saving of property.

Malone was variantly Whig and Democratic before the civil war, with the margin usually close, but has since been Republican without variableness or shadow of turning. Of course the majorities have had a wide range, having approached a thousand once or twice, and now and then having dropped to a hundred or two, with the usual figure nearer the minimum than the maximum. The largest registration of voters ever entered for the town was in 1904, when it exceeded 3,000, and the vote the same year was nearly 2,400.

Malone has usually been a "wet" town, but was nominally "dry" by determination of its own voters in 1846 and 1847, by the State statute of 1855 until the act was declared unconstitutional a year later, again in 1887 and 1888 by its own action, and now once more by a decisive vote in the spring of 1917. Quite probably prohibition prevailed in other years also of which I am not informed, but in general the "wets" have controlled — often without a contest, and easily even when a fight was made. In my boyhood and young manhood men of sterling character, with the widest opportunities for observation, used to tell me that conditions were worse under no-license than under license, and of my own knowledge that was the fact in 1887 and 1888. In the earlier experiences men who were accustomed to indulge in occasional drinking, or even in periodic "sprees," when liquor was easily procurable at home, bought the stuff in quantities in license localities, or at "blind tigers," and would keep "pickled" as long as the supply lasted. In 1888 the places where illicit traffic was prosecuted or individuals operated as "bootleggers" ran into the scores, and "bums" had no difficulty at all in supplying their wants, while decent people could not procure alcohol or brandy at all for legitimate uses, or in order to get it had to employ the offices of those who knew and could pull the ropes. There was no determined, dominating sentiment to compel regard for the law, and prohibition was nearer meaning free rum

than suppression or even restriction, so that the "dry" majority of 10 in 1887 and of 242 in 1888 became a "wet" majority of 500 in 1889. Present conditions under the no-license regime which began with the first of October, 1917, are altogether different, and the change is probably due principally to the better public sentiment that now obtains. So far as is known or even conjectured, there are no "blind tigers" or "bootleggers" at work; tradesmen report larger purchases and better payments by those whose earnings formerly went largely for drink; our streets are more orderly: the jail is all but empty; and the report of the village police justice for the month of November did not include a single case of intoxication nor any other offense directly attributable to liquor.

In 1906 a Captain Wenwright, a stranger, came to Malone, and announced his intention to build a trolley line from Malone Junction, via Westville and Fort Covington, to Hopkins Point on the St. Lawrence river. The village and the towns granted him a franchise, and considerable grading was done and ties and other material bought. A water power four or five miles north of Malone village was to be developed for generating electric current for operation, and a spur was to be built from West Constable to Trout River. Difficulty was met in obtaining the approval of the State railroad commission, and after repeated delays and disappointments Captain Wenwright became discouraged and abandoned the undertaking. Several thousand dollars had been expended, however, on work and in the purchase of material, though very little of it came out of Captain Wenwright's pockets, but represented borrowings and credits. It transpired that he had practically no means of his own, and that his expectation had been to finance the enterprise by issuing bonds.

The *Telegraph* told in 1824 that there was jubilation in Malone because of the promise that thereafter the town should have a regular semi-weekly mail service, with receipt of Albany papers within five days of the date of their publication; but a year later no mail at all had been received for five days, and it was many years before there was a really good service. Complaint was common in 1837 that mail arrived from Albany only in six to eleven days, and that many times the bags were found to be empty; and as late as 1857 it took three weeks to get a letter to and a reply from Duane, and newspapers from Malone were two weeks in reaching subscribers at Saranac Lake. It was not until 1835 that the people even thought of asking for a daily mail, and in examining the lists of letters advertised as uncalled for at that period

and earlier one wonders if it really mattered much whether there were mails once a day, one a month or once a year, for included in such lists appeared always the names of some of the most prominent men in the town — merchants, farmers living within a mile of the office who were so well known that they were leaders in their respective circles, and even clergymen and physicians. Postage was payable either in advance at the mailing point or at the destination by the addressee, and in view of the well known scarcity of money then prevalent it is probable that most letters came collect, and that these long lists were due to the disinclination or the inability of the addressees to pay the postage due.

The board of supervisors caused notice to be published in 1824 that unless assurances were given that the court house would be cleaned after its use by the various religious societies or private organizations it would be closed against everybody except for distinctively public and official business. The next year the sheriff published a notice apportioning the use of the building for purposes of worship — one-half of the time to the Congregationalists because they were the most numerous, and one-fourth each to the Baptists and Methodists. The notice discloses that there had been bickering between the denominations concerning the degree of use of the court house that they should respectively enjoy, and also as to the responsibility of each for its cleaning. In the hope of ending such strife the sheriff made the apportionment as stated, and announced that he would not enforce the resolution of the supervisors, but would have the building cleaned at his own expense.

The population of the village in 1835, more than thirty years after the arrival of the first settlers, was only 104, which had increased in 1840 to 670, and in 1853, when the village was incorporated, to 2,039. In 1855 it was 1,993, and in 1860 exactly 3,000. While every census since then has shown some growth, there has never been anything like a "boom" as the word is understood in the West. The population in 1915 was 7,404, of whom 283 were aliens. Soon after incorporation the village bought a new fire engine, of the hand-brake type, which cost, with hose, \$1,427. The machine had its own suction pipe, and would do good work while men endured to pump it. There was no system of water works then, and cisterns for fire uses were built at a cost of \$311.25 at the Congregational church, near Memorial Park, at the Methodist church (then at the corner of Main and Fort Covington streets), and near the academy. The organization of old Malone Engine Co. No. 1 in its early life was a distinguished one, and included practically every man of affairs and prominence in the village. Its meetings were

animated and rollicking with innocent fun, and its annual suppers were notable social affairs. It disbanded in 1881, and the engine was sold to Ellenburgh in 1901 for \$250.

A notice published by the village trustees in 1855 required the building of sidewalks on a number of specified streets, but not on Elm or Main—from which it is concluded that these had already been so equipped. East Main street was formerly Church street, West Main was Court street, and Pearl originally Horton and then King street.

Dr. Bates wrote of early Malone that it was a rare thing to see people out riding on Sunday, and that “after the churches closed the streets were empty, and a peaceful silence reigned. When the sun went down the Sabbath was ended. The womenfolk resumed their usual occupations of knitting, mending and spinning.” Rev. James Erwin, who conducted protracted revival services here in 1836, wrote: “The people of that town were great church goers. I have had a wide observation of the church going habits of people in many sections of the country, but never found any other town that excelled Malone in that respect. * * * The good people of Malone came from far and near ‘to worship in His holy temple.’ Every church was usually crowded. * * * Those from a distance brought the largest loads, and usually were the first to arrive at the church. I have often held up the custom of that town as an example for other communities to follow.” How gratified would be the pastors of our churches to-day, and what an inspiration it would be to them in their pulpits, if this condition now obtained. But apparently a change began to appear within the dozen years succeeding the period of which Mr. Erwin spoke, for in 1858 a correspondent of the *Palladium* complained of Sabbath desecration by ball playing, neglect of church attendance, etc., as having “sprang up within ten years.” Moreover, the tendency noted in 1858 has continued progressively ever since.

Malone had telegraphic service first in 1851, or about a year after the railroad was finished.

While the only early iron works of consequence were the forge at “whiskey hollow,” there yet were others of a sort both earlier and later, the history of some of which, however, is fragmentary and to some extent obscure. In 1815 “Tough” Hastings, whose real name, I think, was Levi, had a large blacksmith shop and triphammer works at the west end of the Horton dam, just off Duane street. An angry helper one day struck him with an iron bar, breaking the frontal bone and destroying one eye. He was left for dead, but made a quick recovery, and soon afterward pitched headforemost into a well. His

head was badly cut and bruised, and when, regaining consciousness, the surgeon inquired if he was suffering pain, he replied in the negative, adding that he was not subject to headache. Always thereafter he was known as "Tough." How long he operated the Duane street concern is not known, but twenty years later it or another building on or near the same site was a scythe and axe factory, of which William B. Earle was the proprietor. It was in the same building that Mr. Gorton had his paper mill for about ten years from 1820, and also, somewhat later, Abijah White a pail factory in which he turned out four hundred pails a week. The building long known as "Earle's museum" was erected by Mr. Earle for the help that he employed in the scythe and axe factory. Samuel Field had an establishment in 1829, at a location not now known, where he cast plows, and Oren Moses, Sr., and son, Myron, had a foundry in a building that occupied the site of the creamery (formerly a starch factory) on Water street. Besides making castings this shop manufactured rifles and also built a hand fire engine very like the old Malone No. 1. Samuel Hyde had a machine shop and Oren U. Beach (father of Manley L.) a foundry at or near the Hastings-Earle plant, which Mr. Beach operated from about 1840 to 1853, when the equipment was sold to Charles C. Whittelsey and Daniel N. Huntington, and removed to a building erected for it at the foot of Foundry (now Shepherd) street, near the freight depot. Whether S. C. F. Thorndike and William H. Keeler were also partners in the business I am unable to ascertain, but at least they were joint purchasers with Mr. Whittelsey and Mr. Huntington of springs west of Webster street and south of the cemetery, which were piped to the foundry. The same year that this concern was started Charles B. Beardsley and Andrew S. Keeler built the foundry and machine shops which still stand on Catherine street. Mr. Huntington having sold to Mr. Whittelsey, the latter bought the Catherine street works, abandoning his own shops and operated them until 1883. The date of his deed to the latter property was 1859, but he may have had possession a little earlier. During his proprietorship he had at different times a number of partners — among them Carlos D. Meigs, and Hiram E. and Charles Perkins, and his son, Sidney S. In 1876 he leased to his son, Sidney S., and Chester H. Wead, and in 1881 sold to J. C. Saunders, Sidney S. Whittelsey, Malachi H. Barry, Charles Fury and Leslie C. and Chester H. Wead. The property has since had various owners and, first and last, has done a considerable business — making stoves, steam engines, Kniffen mowing machines, wood pulp grinders, and now

bodies for motor trucks. Its present owners are the Thomas Hinds Company.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Industries other than those heretofore listed on the Duane street lot include a flax mill by Simeon J. Harwood in 1864 and 1865, when the price of cotton was soaring, and planing mills by John R. Jackson and J. L. Keeney, Ladd, Smallman & Wentworth, and P. J. Murtagh.

Jonathan Stearns, merchant for many years, began planning in 1826 to erect a cotton factory — a strange undertaking considering the distance that the raw material had to be brought in a time when there were no railroads, nor water communication nearer than Plattsburgh. Nevertheless he had his building completed in the early autumn of 1829 — a solid masonry structure rising sixty feet from the river level at the Main street bridge, and with the upper room furnished with wooden benches, so that it might be available for religious uses and other public meetings. The building is now owned and occupied by the Malone Light and Power Company. In 1834 the mill made 177,777 yards of cloth, and the product, though coarse, is said to have been of good quality. But high freights (the rate from Plattsburgh to Malone used to be \$2.75 per one hundred pounds) and other handicaps made operation unprofitable, and in 1841 Mr. Stearns was forced into bankruptcy. Three or four years later Hugh Magill and William Greene purchased the mill, and ran it until the interior and the machinery were destroyed by fire March 13, 1846, with a loss of \$50,000, on which the insurance was only \$16,000. The walls of the building remained intact, and for a year or two the village had hope that the industry might be revived. But Mr. Magill and Mr. Greene having been crippled by their loss, and no one appearing to engage in the enterprise, the building, or a part of it, was converted into a mill for grinding gypsum for land plaster, and was otherwise variously occupied until 1864, when Mr. Whittelsey and Charles Paddock made it into a woolen factory, which they called the Union Mills. As a cotton factory it had employed as many as a hundred hands in times of its greatest activity. Mr. Magill removed after the fire to Illinois, where he made full financial recovery; Mr. Greene remained in Malone, and for many years was engaged in the liquor traffic on Harison place, where Rushford now has a second-hand store. Upon the retirement of Mr. Paddock in 1868 Mr. Whittelsey continued the business alone under the name of the Malone Woolen Mills until 1887, when a stock company was formed

to continue the business and also to engage in the manufacture of men's clothing, but the enterprise was not a financial success. In 1890 the factory was leased to Jay O. Ballard and William C. Skinner, who continued to operate it until their removal to their present location. An electric plant was installed in the building by S. S. Whittelsey in 1907, and operated by him for a time. It was sold in 1909 to the Malone Light and Power Co.

William King built a potato starch mill in the village in 1844 or 1845, which I am confident was the first in the county. It was located on Catherine street, on a part of the lot now occupied by The Lawrence-Webster Co. woolen mill and garment factory; and after operation for seven or eight years in the manufacture of starch was idle until converted into a machine shop. Other starch mills that the town has had at one time or another have been: One on Roaring brook, one near the church at Chasm Falls, and one just above Whippleville, all built and owned by George W. Hale, though William Lyman and Sherman Stancliff had had one earlier at the last indicated point; one south of Shepherd bridge and one in the Berry district in the northwest part of the town, by W. W. & H. E. King; one on the Branch stream, two miles south of the village, by George N. Keeler; one in the village, opposite The Lawrence-Webster Co. mills, by George N. Keeler and Stephen D. Paddock; and one on Trout river, in the northeast quarter of the town, which was owned in its final days by Hubbard & Mallon. The business ceased to be profitable about 1896 by reason of competition of starch made from corn, and I think that none of the Malone mills was run after 1898, though a few like mills in other towns were operated irregularly and occasionally until 1905.

The quarrying of sandstone was at one time a considerable industry. The most important of the quarries was west of Duane street, in the outskirts of the village, and was developed earlier than 1850. It was worked extensively following the building of the railroad, with Dennison S. Willard as superintendent — the owner at that time having been T. P. Chandler, the president of the old Northern Railroad Company. It employed thirty to forty men, and the stone was shipped in large quantities to Boston and other New England cities, and also even as far west as Chicago — Mr. Chandler finding the markets for it. It was used largely at home also, the old jail and county clerk's office, the railroad machine shops and freight depot, the Knapp or Commercial block, the King block and many other buildings having been constructed with it. Another quarry which promised at one time to be valuable is on the Branch stream on the Keeler (now Shields) farm.

The stone here is of a handsome pink shade and takes a fine polish, but some of it crumbles and shales upon exposure to air. It was while working this latter quarry that Albert Broughton invented a machine for polishing stone which produced a surface as smooth as glass, whereas the process theretofore employed gave the stone a scratched finish, resembling the surface of sawed lumber. The machine was patented, and was found adaptable to polishing glass also, which work had had to be done theretofore by hand. Captain Alexander Lindsay acquired an interest in the patent, and sold rights under it in England and elsewhere.

The Duane paint bed, which is on the west side of Salmon river, a short distance above Shepherd bridge, was discovered in 1850, and was worked for a number of years by Henry B. Duane. The works consisted only of a mill for grinding the metal and a kiln for drying it. This paint was used largely all through this section, more particularly on barns and outbuildings, and was very durable. It was a reddish brown in color. The mill was burned in 1870, at which time it was owned by R. S. Brown and Marshall D. Abbott, but had been in disuse for several years.

TITUSVILLE, GLEN HOPE OR CHASM FALLS

Titusville dates as a settlement from 1831, when Mr. Titus of New York city began acquiring wilderness lands in Franklin county, and continued his purchases until, thirty-odd years later, he owned something like forty thousand acres, which subsequently became the property of A. B. Parmelee & Son. He gave the name Glen Hope to the locality, which changed into Titusville, and is now Chasm Falls, and built a store, a saw mill and a grist mill at the head of the falls on the east side of the river, and a scythe factory on the west side. Newell M. Cunningham (father of Russell J.) came in 1832 from Massachusetts to have charge of the scythe factory, and was joined in 1833 by his cousin, William B. Earle, who worked with him until he removed to Malone village, and there started a like factory of his own. The Glen Hope factory was sold to Meigs & Wead, and later to Mr. Cunningham, who moved it down the stream, and operated it on his own account for several years, and until scythes came to be made by machinery, which drove out the hand-made product. The equipment of the grist mill was sold to Harvey Whipple, who removed it to Whippleville, and installed it in a mill that he had built at that hamlet. The saw mill was owned in turn by William King, Meigs & Wead, S. C. Wead and

Buel H. Man, Mr. Titus again, and A. B. Parmelee & Son. Twenty-odd years ago the saw mill and a considerable tract of adjacent land were bought for ten thousand dollars by Syracuse parties, who planned a large development of some kind, with suggestion that it would employ enough help so that a village would spring up. They made something of a mystery of their intentions, and either because of their own financial reverses or inability to enlist other capital the expected enterprise was not undertaken, though a survey was made for a railroad spur to connect with the Adirondack and St. Lawrence at Stancliff's siding, and the lands around the head of the falls were plotted into village lots. The property stood idle thereafter until sold at a handsome advance in price in 1913 to a corporation which was subsequently merged into the Malone Light and Power Company, when the largest and finest power development in the county, with the possible exception of the Paul Smith work at Franklin Falls, was instituted. A concrete dam was built, and from it a steel penstock six feet in diameter led down the stream for two-thirds of a mile — giving a head of 270 feet at the power house, which, the river having been turned into a new channel, is built in the old bed. The work is fine and thorough throughout, and its potentialities are a generation of 3,500 horse power. The expenditure on the undertaking, inclusive of cost of lands and water privilege and of the transmission line for a distance of nine miles to the village of Malone, was about \$425,000. In June, 1914, an overflow at the old dam, which an hour's work applied in time might have rendered harmless, wrecked a part of the penstock, and destroyed entirely the county highway for a considerable distance — necessitating building the latter anew over a different route. The company's damage was about \$10,000, and that to the road nearly \$6,000. Great as the work here is, only a very small force of men is required to care for it and operate it, and consequently it has not added appreciably to the population. Except that there is an increased number of farmers in the vicinity, the place is no larger than it was eighty years ago. Apart from the farms and the electric plant, there are in the locality only a creamery, a store, a Methodist Episcopal church, a Roman Catholic church, and a so-called hotel, which of course had no custom except at its bar, and now that the town has become "dry" is likely to disappear.

WHIPPLEVILLE

Whippleville, three miles south of the village, is the only hamlet in the town. Though the locality had perhaps half a dozen settlers at an

earlier date, the place had its real birth in 1837 or 1838 with the purchase of most of the surrounding lands by Harvey Whipple, who chose to make his home there because of the water power and because the country thereabout was a forest. Mr. Whipple built a saw mill early, which is still in operation, with a planing mill added, and afterward a grist mill, equipping the latter from the mill at Titusville. Zenas Heath was lessor and operator of the grist mill in 1842, and in 1849 Mr. Whipple sold a third interest in it to Samuel A. Culver. It has had many owners since that time, was rebuilt in 1868 by John A. Hogle and Henry M. Tobey, and is now run by Fred H. Lyman. The saw mill also has passed through many ownerships, and is at present the property of Fred. H. Lyman. Another saw mill, run by steam, was built by Scott G. Boyce and William W. Wheeler, and was burned. A tannery was erected in 1860 by Mr. Whipple for Enoch Miller, who operated it for several years. It was burned in 1882, at which time it was owned by P. D. Moore & Co. of Boston, and was about to be abandoned. In 1872 John A. Hogle was induced to build a two-story-and-a-half-hotel for Merrill Hungerford, his son-in-law, and Egbert Platt, who ran it for a time, but without profit. It was kept afterward by S. Boutwell, and then by Mrs. Hogle, but never did much business. It burned about fifteen or twenty years ago. The hamlet had two hotels in 1917 which were opened more for the sale of liquor than for a general accommodation of guests; but the town having become "dry" one of them closed at once, and the other soon afterward. There are two stores in the settlement, and always from about 1860 there has been one or more, kept by almost as many proprietors as the period numbers years. The hamlet contains forty dwelling houses, and has an estimated population of about one hundred and fifty. The school district is slightly larger than the hamlet proper, and the school has twenty-nine enrolled pupils.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

Industries other than those already mentioned that Malone has had at one time or another, but which are not now in existence, include:

Brick-making by Jacob Wead, and then by Meigs & Wead, at "whiskey hollow," some ninety years ago; in the eastern part of the town by Henry M. Tobey, Andrew Dumas, Joseph Dumas, J. Dennison Fisk, O. U. Beach, ——— Richards, Prescott and Philip Patnode, Chester Nash, and Alfred A. Rounds, the latter of whom had an output in 1868 and 1869 of fifty to sixty thousand brick per day; by Bell &

Colton just off West Main street at about the same time with Rounds; and by Joseph Dumas later on Constable street. Mr. Rounds has many monuments in the town as a builder, including the Rutland passenger station, the poorhouse, the courthouse and the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church.

Planing mills and general woodworking establishments by Martin Kearney, and later by Charles A. Burke and John Kelley, on Catherine street; by Orville Moore on Milwaukie street and afterward on Pearl street; and successively by John R. Jackson and J. L. Keeney, Ladd, Smallman & Wentworth, A. M. Erwin & Co., and P. J. Murtagh on Duane street.

A small broom factory, established soon after the civil war by Frank Benoit, and worked by him individually for something like thirty years, until 1908, when a corporation organized therefor took it over, and Samuel Benoit, son of the founder, was made manager. Difficulty in obtaining supplies of broom-corn interfered with full success, and the factory was closed in 1916.

A match factory, which was a good deal of a joke, by T. B. Cushman, employing no one except himself and daughter, and turning out a product more adapted to kindling profanity than for starting a fire.

A slaughter house and pork packing establishment north of the village in 1880 by N. P. Gravell & Co., which was to have a capacity of three hundred hogs a day, and was to compete in this section with the big Chicago packers. It was not a success.

A stone flouring mill, five stories in height, near the Gravell plant, which was begun by George F. Dickey in 1868 and finished in 1870, with the expectation that it would have an output comparable with that of the large mills at Oswego and Rochester. It was too big a proposition for Mr. Dickey's means, however, and the property soon went into the hands of Henry A. Paddock. About 1882 it was bought and run by A. Munger for a number of years. For a time it did an ordinary country mill business, and after Mr. Munger's death was converted into an excelsior mill. It burned in 1911.

A flax mill on Duane street by S. J. Harwood in 1864 and 1865.

A soap factory near the Rutland Railroad freight depot by Baker S. Horrigan and George D. Lytle.

A plant for making trousers and other garments for men, established on Amsden street in 1898 by a corporation styled The Malone Manufacturing Company. The business was not profitable, and was discontinued after a few years.

INDUSTRIES NOW IN OPERATION

In addition to the industries heretofore listed and described (viz., the Garner & Co. tannery, the Horton grist mill and the foundry) works now in operation comprise:

Malone's first woolen mill was built by John Horton of Madrid and Hiram Horton of Malone, but whether they ever operated it themselves is now unknown. They sold it under contract in 1844 to John Starks, who had previously had a similar mill at Fort Covington, and he sold a half interest in it the next year to George A. Cheney, who apparently had active connection with its operation for only a short time, as Cyrenus Gorton soon became Mr. Starks's partner. Starks & Gorton evidently failed to prosper, for in 1849 they made an assignment, with debts, exclusive of mortgages and judgments, amounting to over six thousand dollars. The property was sold in 1850 by the assignee to D. Stiles McMillan and Theodore Rogers of Fort Covington for \$3,810 plus outstanding obligations of \$2,274, which they assumed. Mr. McMillan bought out Mr. Rogers after a short time, and then continued the business alone successfully until 1863, when he sold and removed to Wisconsin to engage still more prosperously in lumbering. Not only was "Mac" a very prince of good fellows and a man of hustling business proclivities, but he proved to be a manufacturer whose goods gained a reputation throughout this section for durability that was unsurpassed. Though rough and of plain patterns, his cloths wore like iron. The establishment has grown into a big factory, owned and operated by a corporation styled The Lawrence-Webster Company, valued at tens of thousands of dollars, and all of its cloths since 1885 have been made into garments on the ground, with sales extending all over the world, and with a pay-roll bearing a hundred names or more.

Jay O. Ballard & Co. have a woolen mill and men's garments factory on the site of the old Parmelee saw mill, with surrounding grounds handsomely laid out and kept — making, with the well lighted and sanitary buildings, one of the most attractive industrial establishments to be found anywhere. This concern began operations in 1891 in the old Whittelsey mill at the bridge on Main street, and continued there until 1901, when it bought at its new location, erected suitable buildings, and installed all new and modern equipment. It has had a remarkable success, employs a hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty hands, and would work a still larger force if procurable.

In 1872 Samuel C. Wead began the erection north of the village of a paper mill for the manufacture of wrapping paper from straw. The

project assumed proportions as the work progressed far exceeding Mr. Wead's original expectations, and involved a heavy expenditure. The plan was changed, a pulp mill was added, and the output became news instead of wrapping paper. After Mr. Wead's death the business was continued by his heirs, but after a time passed into outside hands, who failed to make it a success. Finally the plant was closed, remained idle for a time, and was sold under foreclosure. In 1900 it was bought by Brayton R. Clark and other Jefferson county gentlemen for five thousand dollars, the merest fraction of its cost, and after a time the pulp mill at Chasm Falls was also acquired. The paper mill has been operated since 1901 by a corporation entitled the Malone Paper Company, capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars, and was practically rebuilt and new machinery installed. The mill was burned in 1903, and was soon replaced. The pulp mills have been demolished, and a sulphite equipment added in their place. The investment has paid handsomely, and the mill employs about one hundred hands.

The Rutland Railroad machine shops were built in 1857. The number of men employed in them has varied considerably in the past, depending in part upon whether the business of the road was active or dull, and also in part upon the interests that were in control. When the road was under lease to the Central Vermont, most of the machinery was removed to St. Albans, and only a handful of men found work here, at short hours and small pay. At one time all of the locomotives and passenger coaches and freight cars of the road were made at Malone, but now operations consist mainly in making repairs. In the old days a hundred and fifty men or more were employed, and the present number is about one hundred and twenty.

The Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railway Company also has shops at Malone Junction, which give employment to between thirty and forty men. It is intended that these shops shall be enlarged and equipped with additional machinery, so that they may handle all of the repairs of the division instead of sending the worst wrecks to Oswego.

In addition to the employment afforded in their shops, both the Rutland and the Adirondack and St. Lawrence make Malone headquarters for many of their train crews and bridge and track gangs.

The American Hide and Leather Company has a station at Malone which treats and reships all of the hides and tallow bought by it between New Hampshire and Syracuse. It keeps eight or ten men busy.

Planing mills and sash, door and trim factories are owned and operated by John Kelley on Amsden street, Charles Boardway on Water street, and Cyrel Dupree on Pearl street.

The Malone Shirt Company was incorporated in 1901 to manufacture shirts from material to be supplied and cut by the big factories in Troy, and has since been operated with varying degrees of success. It has a building on Duane street erected expressly for the business, and is at present driven with orders. It employs about eighty girls, who make excellent earnings, and would increase the force considerably if additional girls could be found to take on the work.

The same parties who are in control of the shirt factory recently formed the Malone Broom Company, Inc., with W. L. French as president, Morton P. House vice-president, J. E. McSorley secretary, W. H. Gibson treasurer, and Samuel Benoit superintendent. It is hoped to interest farmers in growing broom-corn, and thus to secure the raw material locally for operating.*

In 1907 Kirk-Maher Company succeeded Symonds & Allison in manufacturing ice cream and candy, the volume of business at that time running under a hundred thousand dollars a year. Growth has been enjoyed until branch ice cream factories were established in 1917 at Plattsburgh and at Watertown. The annual sales at the home factory have mounted considerably until they now reach three hundred thousand dollars, about equally divided between ice cream and candy. Something like fifteen thousand gallons of cream are used yearly at Malone, and incidentally it is of interest to note that the existence of this and other similar establishments, supplying a luxury, explains in part the scarcity and high prices of butter and cheese.

The Malone Bronze Powder Company, Inc., was organized in June, 1916, by Canadian capitalists who have a factory at Valleyfield, Que., which had been sending considerable quantities of bronze and aluminum powders to the United States, with payment of heavy rates of duty. In order to develop further the business in the United States, as well as to save the customs duties, a factory was established at the Junction in Malone; almost before it had been completed an enlargement of it was begun, and a second is now building. These works employ about thirty hands, with Merton P. House of Malone as resident manager, and are prosperous.

The Malone Lumber Company was incorporated in 1906 with a capital of \$15,000 to deal in lumber and building materials, and established yards and a finishing shop at the Junction. The property was sold in 1917 to Berton L. Reynolds and Charles W. Wilding, who

* The business has been sold to Canadian interests, which have transferred the plant to Malone Junction, and added materially to its capacity.

continue the business as a partnership under the corporate name of the original concern. The plant employs ten or a dozen men.

Of course there are also marble, wheelwright and blacksmith shops and small cigar factories, such as are usually common to most small places.

If the list seems scant in proportion to the population of the town and village, suggesting the query whether the professions and tradesmen are out of balance with the manual workers, there can be no answer other than confession, with admission that practically every citizen wishes that there were more factory chimneys and more utilized water powers, and a larger number of carriers of dinner pails. Nevertheless the facts stand in evidence that a substantial prosperity prevails; that growth has been continuous through a great many years; that while none are very rich the people generally are in comfortable circumstances; that as a rule the merchants are prospering; that those in the professions are earning reasonably satisfactory incomes; that seldom does a house stand vacant for any length of time; and that the two banks in the village have combined deposits exceeding a million and a half dollars. What are the underlying sources of this strength and so gratifying conditions it would be difficult to declare fully and with precision. The shops are a part of course, and that Malone is the shire town of the county, and appreciably larger and more attractive than any other place within sixty miles to the east or west, and nearly twice that distance across barrier mountains to the south, with no competing point at all on the north, explains a good deal more. Much of the surrounding country is good farming lands, tributary to this market. Our churches and schools are magnets constantly attracting people from smaller places, so that they and their children may enjoy a pleasanter environment and greater educational advantages; and that the village has all of the advantages incident to an excellent public library, a fine general hospital, the maintenance of a uniformed police for the protection of persons and property, a fire department that is nowhere excelled, an unrivaled water system, superior gas and electric lighting plants, two lines of railway, and practically no town debt except its share of county bonds issued for building substantial highways, must also be deemed of large importance. In a word, there seems to be lacking but a single requisite essential to a progressive municipality; and that is a comprehensive public sewer system. In lieu of it, however, many streets are cared for by sewers installed and maintained by individual associations.

WATER WORKS

Until 1857 the village inhabitants were wholly dependent for their water supply upon the river, cisterns, wells and springs. Baptiste Monteau had a hogshead on a truck in which he conveyed water to families from the river, and it was customary for many families to fetch water in pails from springs or their neighbors' wells (both of which were more numerous then than now) for drinking uses. In 1857 the Malone Water-Works Company was incorporated, and purchased a spring, flowing a hundred thousand gallons a day, south of the village, as a source of supply. Mains which were supposed at the time to be abundantly large, but which proved to be wretchedly insufficient, were laid along the principal streets, and it was thought that provision had been made to cover all domestic and fire needs of the village "for generations to come;" but less than twenty years had elapsed when clamor for more water began to be insistent, and after a time another spring near by, and then still another, to the east, and even the Branch stream, were added one after another to the system. Still the supply was inadequate, and the head for fire purposes miserably insufficient. In 1888 the water company was reorganized, with a considerable increase of capital, the Horse brook, seven miles south in the Adirondack foothills, and fed altogether by springs, became the principal source of supply, with mains of a capacity to deliver a million gallons a day at the reservoir, which was located on the Pinnacle, near the village, at an elevation that affords a pressure of ninety pounds in the business center. Though there is no finer system anywhere, nor any purer water, which, however, would be preferable if it were less "hard," there is still complaint at times that the quantity is insufficient. The village acquired the works by purchase at a cost of \$225,000 in 1906, and the revenue from rentals is enough to meet interest obligations and to cover payment of bonds as they come due, as well as to cover expenditures for maintenance and extensions. The village has no other indebtedness except about \$75,000 for brick paving.

THE HOTELS

Real or so-called hotels have been numerous in Malone, though most of them call for but scant mention. The very earliest were apparently outside of the village limits, and were for the accommodation of immigrants bound westward for settlement. One was kept for a year or two about 1805 on the north road near the Bangor line by Jehiel Berry, and another at about the same time by Oliver Brewster on the same

road at the top of the hill west of the village. A few years later John Daggett (grandfather of Ferdinand L.) had one on what is now the poor house farm, and Bronson Keeler one a mile west of Whippleville. So far as I know there were never any taverns in the country east or north of the village, nor until recently any south with the exception of Mr. Keeler's and also one at Whippleville built in 1872.

In the village the first hotel, built by Cone Andrus earlier than 1807, was near the railroad, on a part of the lot now occupied by the Howard House, which was a tavern or hotel stand for more than a century. Its first landlord was Abijah Abbott, the second a Captain Perry, the third Benjamin Seeley, and the fourth Obadiah T. Hosford, who sold to Abel H. ("White") Miller. In 1851 while continuing to use the old structure, Mr. Miller built the brick hotel that was burned in 1866, which he called at first the Malone House and subsequently the Franklin House, and which was connected with the original hotel by a wing. After Mr. Miller the establishment had a number of landlords, including Charles Nash and James L. Hogle. It was replaced after the fire by the Ferguson House and Empire Block, one of the most imposing structures ever erected in the town. Then Oliver Howard purchased it, and was its owner when it burned in 1888. A year or two later Mr. Howard rebuilt, and for twenty years and more the house was the principal hotel of the place. It has been vacant as such since 1914.

Joel Amsden had an early hotel in the village, nearly opposite the Baptist church, and a few years later built another, which he called the Franklin House, about where the Commercial or Paddock Block is, and William Cleveland had a tavern on Webster street, just north of Franklin street. The latter became a private residence, and was burned in 1882.

The date of the building of the Appleton Foote tavern, where the armory stands, is not ascertainable with certainty, but was probably 1807 or 1808; unquestionably before 1810. It flourished until the winter of 1813-14, when it was taken for a hospital for the sick of General Wilkinson's army, and afterward, for a day or two, as headquarters for the British commandant who raided this locality in the winter of 1814. It was never reopened as a hotel, but was occupied by Mr. Foote as a residence until his death, and then by James W. Sawyer. When the armory was built it was moved to Franklin street, and a part of it now occupies the lot on the north side of the street next west from Webster street. Mrs. Foote was from New Jersey, and as a child had carried water to the Continental soldiers during the memorable battle of Monmouth.

The Miller House, originally a dwelling house, enlarged and converted into a hotel by Orlando Furness, stood where the Flanagan House now is, and for a long time was the leading inn of Malone. Philip B. ("Black") Miller kept it after Mr. Furness, and it was there that Alexander Flanagan made his reputation as a landlord. In 1866 and again in 1870 it was the Fenian headquarters when raids upon Canada were contemplated or attempted, and was also headquarters for Generals Meade, McDowell and others when they came here with troops in Fenian times to compel observance of the neutrality law. The building almost tumbled down.

The Flanagan Block, built for stores and offices and now so used, was made to serve for hotel purposes by the Flanagans for a time about a third of a century ago, following the burning of the Ferguson House.

The Smith House, opposite the court house, was built about 1866 or 1867 by James L. Hogle, who was its landlord for a number of years. Since his occupancy it has had no end of managers—most of whom failed to make it pay. It is now managed by Fred A. Smith, and has a good business.

The original Methodist Episcopal church at the corner of Main and Fort Covington streets was made a boarding house and later a hotel by Alonzo R. Paddock soon after the new church was erected in 1866. Frank A. Eldredge succeeded Mr. Paddock, and for several years past Charles H. Moody has been the proprietor. The house has never had a bar, nor until now has it particularly sought custom other than boarders and county transients. In 1917 and 1918 Mr. Moody greatly enlarged the building, and improved many of its interior arrangements and equipment—making it an attractive structure architecturally and enabling him to offer guests fine accommodations. It is called the Franklin House, the third in Malone to bear that name.

In 1872 John A. Hogle erected a two-story-and-a-half hotel building at Whippleville for his son-in-law, Merrill Hungerford, and Egbert Platt, who ran it for a few years, and were succeeded by S. Boutwell and Mrs. Hogle. It had little custom of a hotel character, and its business was more properly that of a boarding house. The building burned fifteen or twenty years ago.

In 1875 James L. Hogle bought the old William King homestead at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, which had been in use as a furniture store, enlarged it, made many alterations to adapt it to hotel purposes, and ran it for many years as the Elmwood House. Henry A. Gray, now county superintendent of highways, came into possession in

1898, refitted and refurnished the house, changed its name to The Olympia, and six months after his opening the property was entirely destroyed by fire.

After the Raines law was enacted a number of places were opened on Catherine street and at outside points in the town which were termed hotels solely that the privilege of selling liquor might be obtained, and some of them became no better than pest holes. At one time there were a dozen or more pseudo hotels in the town, about some of which the less is said the better. Happily most of them are now closed by reason of the town having voted "dry."

John Soper built a hotel at the Junction something like fifteen years ago. It is still running, and has a considerable custom.

The new Hotel Flanagan, on the site of the old Miller House, and the most modern and probably the largest hotel in Northern New York, was begun in 1913, and opened in July, 1914, by Samuel J., John A. and Joseph J. Flanagan. It contains over a hundred rooms, and every item of equipment is high class. The cost of the house, including site, was over a hundred thousand dollars.

BANKING

The data subjoined in regard to Malone's banks are taken largely from a paper prepared by Matt C. Ransom, and read by him at a meeting of the Franklin County Historical Society held June 12, 1903:

Prior to 1846 Malone had had only such banking facilities as were afforded by Mr. Wead's representation here of the Ogdensburg Bank and the Clinton County Bank at Plattsburgh, and by an individual institution called the Farmers' Bank, organized in 1842, but not now remembered by anybody, and which perhaps never did any actual business. The accommodations thus provided, though better than none, could have afforded only slight convenience and benefits. The Farmers' Bank continued to have a nominal existence until 1850. In 1846 Samuel C. Wead, in partnership with four gentlemen of New York city who probably supplied most of the capital, organized the Franklin County Bank as a private or individual bank, which did business in the store of Meigs & Wead, with Mr. Wead as manager. It early issued bank bills or circulating notes to the amount of \$15,000, increased later to \$79,370, but what its deposits were, or if it had any at all, is unknown, though, if any, they must have been insignificant in amount. This bank ceased to do business and went into liquidation in 1851, when the Bank of Malone, capitalized at \$100,000 and afterward increased

to \$150,000, was incorporated by Mr. Wead, John and Hiram Horton, Edwin L. Meigs, William King and William Andrus of Malone, Henry B. Smith of Chateaugay, Leonard Fish of Bangor, and a number of individuals residing in Vermont. Mr. Wead was the first president, and William A. Wheeler the first cashier. Business was begun September 15, 1851, and while a bank building was in course of erection was continued in the law office of Asa Hascall on or near the site of the present Episcopal Church. The bank building was a one-story stone structure located where the Wead Library now stands. The bank's first report of condition, as of November 20, 1851, showed deposits of only \$5,220.81, and profits of \$73.71 — which, however, were fictitious because the loss and expense account (carried in resources, but in fact a liability) was \$431.94, so that the capital was actually impaired. Even four or five years later the deposits ranged only between about \$20,000 and \$75,000, and at the bank's final report in 1864, a few months before it closed its doors and transferred its business to the then newly organized National Bank of Malone, the deposits were only \$158,688. Mr. Wead continued to be president of the bank throughout its existence, but Mr. Wheeler resigned as cashier in 1863, when Harry S. House succeeded him, and was in turn succeeded in 1865 by George Hawkins.

The Farmers National Bank of Malone (the first national bank formed in the county) was chartered in December, 1864, with a capital of \$100,000 (since increased to \$150,000), and began business January 14, 1865, in the store now occupied by Frederick I. Stockwell, and two months and a half later had deposits of \$48,944.74. Edwin L. Meigs was the first president, and his successors have been Nathan Knapp, William G. Dickinson, Andrew W. Ferguson, Darius W. Lawrence from 1874 to 1913, and now Matt C. Ransom. The cashiers have been H. S. House, D. W. Lawrence, B. S. W. Clark, William F. Creed, O. S. Lawrence and Fred F. Fisk. Besides the Stockwell store its places of business have been in the Empire Block, the railway passenger station temporarily after the Empire Block fire, the Howard Block, and since 1915 in its own model banking house at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, which was erected expressly for it at a cost of about \$60,000.

The National Bank of Malone, organized as the successor of the State Bank of Malone, was chartered March 21, 1865, with a capital of \$150,000 (afterward increased to \$200,000), and began business soon afterward on the corner of Mill and Main streets, in the same building

where Mr. Wead had operated the Franklin County Bank. Mr. Wead became president of the new institution, and so continued until his death in 1876, when Sidney Lawrence of Moira succeeded him until the bank went into liquidation upon the expiration of its charter. George Hawkins was cashier from 1865 to 1883, when he resigned on account of ill health, and John C. Pease of Rutland, Vt., was chosen in his place. The first report of the bank, of date only two or three weeks after it began business, showed total resources of \$416,613.27, deposits of \$168,408.87, and surplus and undivided profits of \$14,674.59.

It having been deemed more expedient to organize a new bank than to procure a renewal of the charter of the National Bank of Malone. The Peoples National Bank of Malone was incorporated early in 1885, with a capital of \$150,000, and began business March 1st of that year with Howard E. King as president, and Frederick D. Kilburn as vice-president in practical charge of the management. The latter resigned in 1896 to accept the office of State superintendent of banks, and was succeeded by N. Monroe Marshall, who became president in 1899, and still holds that relation. Hiram T. French was cashier until his death in 1900, and the position has since been filled by M. F. McGarrahan.

Mr. Pease, having resigned the cashiership of the old National Bank of Malone, in 1885, engaged with others in organizing The Third National Bank of Malone with a capital of \$50,000 — a disastrous venture. It never had deposits in excess of about \$60,000, and in 1890 it was closed by order of the comptroller of the currency because of unsoundness and unsafety. The depositors were paid in full, but the losses of the stockholders were total. Oliver Howard was the first president, and S. A. Beman the second and last. There has never been any other bank failure in Franklin county except that of a New York city concern which had offices at Tupper Lake and Fort Covington in 1905 with losses to the depositors in the places named.

A comparison of the first reports respectively of the Farmers National Bank and of the Peoples National Bank each with its own like statement as of September 11, 1917, shows striking growth, representative not only of successful management and prosperity of the institutions themselves, but measuring also the richer and improved condition of the community:

FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK

	April, 1865	Sept., 1917
Deposits	\$48,944 74	\$767,515 51
Profits	3,480 67	226,011 39
Total resources	208,557 14	1,196,526 90

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.

	March, 1885	Sept., 1917
Deposits	\$234,690 24	\$868,872 64
Profits	1,836 19	373,373 81
Total resources	320,001 44	1,448,375 48

It is thus seen that in sixty-four years there has been a gain of more than two and a half million dollars in the so-called "banking power" of Malone, while if the comparison be made for the entire county the increase has been over five and a half millions.

NEWSPAPERS

Malone's first newspaper, and also the first in the county, called the *Franklin Telegraph*, was established in 1820 by Francis Burnap, and continued to be published for nearly ten years. It was Whig in politics during most of the time of its existence, though it supported the anti-Masonic party at the height of that craze. It was succeeded in 1830 by the *Northern Spectator*, which was founded by John G. Clayton, who came to Malone expressly to give the county a Whig organ. He represented the *New York Commercial Advertiser* in starting the paper, which he sold after two years to George F. Allen.

Publication of the *Spectator* was discontinued for a few weeks in 1835, but was revived in March of that year as the *Frontier Palladium* under the proprietorship of Frederick P. Allen, a brother of George F. Under that title and as the *Malone Palladium* it was continued until 1909. Francis T. Heath succeeded Mr. Allen as proprietor in 1845, and Joel J. Seaver became Mr. Heath's partner in 1850. In 1854 Mr. Heath sold his interest to John K. Seaver, but returned to nominal ownership and editorship for a time a few years later. The firm of J. J. & J. K. Seaver continued until 1877, when the office and business was leased to Oscar P. Ames and Frederick J. Seaver, who subsequently purchased the paper and plant. Upon the death of Mr. Ames in 1899, his son, Clinton L., succeeded to his interest, and upon the death of the latter in 1904 Mr. Seaver acquired sole ownership, and continued as editor until publication of the paper was discontinued. Mr. Seaver was in the State service during this period, and as he could not give the business adequate attention closed it. The *Palladium* was aggressively Whig in politics until 1854, when it championed the Knownothing movement for three or four years. From 1858 to 1909 it was steadfastly Republican.

If in the long ago the policy of making a country newspaper dis-

tinctively the purveyor of local news had prevailed, as is now so largely the custom, the preparation of historical matter would be a vastly easier and more accurate work. But the *Franklin Telegraph*, the *Spectator* and the *Palladium*, as well as the older of the other papers to which reference remains to be made, rarely contained items of home news until about 1870, and the exceptions were generally meagre and unsatisfactory.

The *Franklin Gazette* was founded at Fort Covington in 1837, but ten years later the office of publication was transferred to Malone, where the paper was continued under various ownerships until 1911, when it was discontinued. The *Gazette* was leased about 1870 for six years to A. N. Merchant—Mr. Flanders remaining its editor. It was then sold to John Law. The *Gazette* was always strongly, even bitterly, Democratic in politics, and during the civil war was so outspoken in support of the so-called State-rights construction that Mr. Flanders was arrested on summary warrant issued by the President or Secretary of War, and taken to Fort Lafayette at New York and then to Fort Warren at Boston, where he was confined for about four months. Joseph R. Flanders, a brother, though never announced as one of the owners of the paper, is known to have shared in editing it at times. He also was arrested at the same time with Francis D., and was subjected to the same imprisonment. No specific charge was ever preferred against either, nor was any hearing given them. The procedure appears to have been simply an exercise of the war powers of the President, and to have had for its purpose a suppression of utterances which were believed to be calculated to discourage enlistments and to be prejudicial generally to the cause of the Union. Publication and editorship of the paper was continued by Mrs. Flanders during Mr. Flanders's imprisonment, and its tone was at least no less extreme than it had been. The writer of this sketch was authoritatively informed many years ago that a communication from Mrs. Flanders to Jefferson Davis during the civil war was intercepted by federal officials, but is not sure whether that occurrence was a factor in causing the arrests referred to. At the time of the imprisonment of the Flanders brothers the forts in which they were confined were crowded with inmates who had been arrested for similar cause, and most of whom were from border points, like Baltimore and Louisville. No appeal to the courts was permitted to any of them. On his way to Malone the United States marshal who made the arrests stated to a gentleman at Syracuse that his instructions were to brook no interference, and that if any attorney or judge should

undertake proceedings to halt or hinder him he was to apprehend such person also. As further indication of Mr. Flanders's extreme views and outspoken utterance of them, the fact is recalled that when the Papineau rebellion was gathering head in Canada in 1837 the *Gazette*, expressing approval of it, was denied postal privileges in the Dominion. A similar proscription against circulation of the paper in the mails of the United States was enforced for a period of sixteen months during the years 1862 and 1863.

The *Jeffersonian* was published at Malone during the years 1853 and 1854, and was an outgrowth of the Democratic factional strife of that period. Joseph R. Flanders was its editor and one of the proprietors, William B. Earle and Carlos C. Keeler having been joint owners with him, but with no part in editing the paper, which was uncompromisingly and radically "hard-shell," and which showed uncommon vigor and ability. Upon the removal of Mr. Flanders to New York city to engage in the practice of law, the publication was discontinued.

Alfred Lincoln and Samuel Thorndike, bright young men, and law students or perhaps admitted practitioners, published a small paper for a short time before the civil war. It was of folio form, each page about eight by twelve inches in size, and had different titles at different times. One issue before me, dated July 6, 1857, was called *The Chafer*, and another, dated January 17, 1860, the *Truth Teller*. It was printed surreptitiously in the *Gazette* office by *Gazette* employees at night, though the type was set in its own office, which was on the second floor of the building now known as Houston Block, at the west end of the Main street bridge. The sheet contained personal items and gossip mostly, and in tone was snappy, if not scurrilous. Nathaniel Fisk, father-in-law of the senior editor and proprietor, threw the type out of the office window into the river one day, and that ended the enterprise.

The Malone *Farmer* was founded by George H. Stevens in 1886 with avowal that its mission would be especially to represent the farming element, to fight unnecessary and excessive expenditure of public moneys, and in particular to reduce the charges for county printing. Julius Q. Clark was its publisher for a time, and it next went into the control of Andrew E. Clark, a son-in-law of Judge Henry A. Paddock. The appearance of the paper in its early years was cheap and dirty, and its contents corresponded. It is now owned and conducted by Halbert D. Stevens, Frederick L. Turner and Leon L. Turner, and has become one of the high-class weeklies of the State, with a large circulation. The remark may perhaps be permissible that it does not dwell now much upon the cost of public printing. It is Republican in politics.

About 1890 William F. Mannix started a newspaper which he called *The Independent*, and the *Farmer* having ceased to be as fully as desired the especial representative of the interests which were originally back of it, a corporation was formed to acquire and conduct *The Independent* as the official organ of the Patrons of Industry. The grouping of the directorate was a curious one to those who understood then local conditions, the names having been Lyndon K. Young, George W. Briggs, M. A. Martin, H. A. Taylor and Gordon H. Main, with George H. Stevens as manager. The name was changed to *The Farmers' Advocate*, and up to the time that the corporation ceased to be the owner its publication cost Mr. Stevens about \$1,200. E. N. W. Robbins bought the concern in 1896, and continued publication of the paper for about five years, with an annual loss of \$800 to \$1,000. The paper was discontinued in the latter part of 1900.

A Mr. Murphy brought *The Forum* here from Massena in 1902, and published it for a few years at about the period when Bryanism and Hearstism was permeating the State Democracy, and when municipalization of the water-works system was a local issue. The latter proposition was to cut theretofore prevailing rates squarely in two, and give a rich return to the village. The paper had little character or standing, but was a rank champion of pretty much everything that savored of radicalism or socialism. It was removed to Kansas after a few years.

The Malone *Evening Telegram* was started as a daily in 1905 by Charles M. Redfield, then a stranger in the county, and has continued ever since under his ownership and editorship. It has had a remarkable prosperity, and has a circulation of five thousand copies. Other dailies in places corresponding to Malone in population have almost always had a languishing existence during their early years, but the *Telegram* secured a large number of subscribers at once, and has always commanded a goodly line of advertising. It is newsy, and while nominally Republican in politics the counting office control sees to it that it is never offensively or aggressively partisan, nor very assertive on any controverted question of any sort.

Frederick L. Long came from New York in 1912, and began the publication of a Democratic daily, but the enterprise lived only a few months.

MALONE'S MORE SERIOUS FIRES

Malone has suffered seriously from fires, and a list of the more notable of its losses by this cause is appended for reference purposes:

The first academy building was partly burned in 1835, and small as

the loss was in dollars it was yet as grievous in proportion to the population and wealth of the community as was that by the destruction of the school building, almost on the same site, in 1880. The structure burned in 1835 was replaced with one of stone, which latter was razed in 1868.

The second Amsden hotel, at the junction of Main street and Harrison place, and known as the Franklin House, was burned about 1843 or 1844.

The cotton mill built by Jonathan Stearns about 1829, and subsequently owned by Hugh Magill and William Greene, was burned March 13, 1846. The building was occupied also as a dry goods and general store by Magill & Greene, and most of the store stock was saved. The loss was \$50,000.

A fire memorable because of attendant weather conditions rather than by reason of the amount of loss destroyed William King's residence on the corner of Main and Pearl streets March 27, 1847. The greatest snow storm ever known in Malone had continued throughout the day, and light, fluffy snow lay four feet deep on the level, so that the engine could not be brought to the ground, nor water hauled from the river.

The tannery on the east side of the river, owned by W. H. Webster, was wholly destroyed August 23, 1865, together with 800 cords of bark, and the fire, spreading northwardly, consumed also P. Clark's livery barn on Mill street, and on Main street the two stores then owned by Rufus R. Stephens and C. W. Allen and George W. Fisher. The Stephens store was occupied by James N. Palmer with ready-made clothing. The Main street buildings contained also Odd Fellows' Hall, the village school district library, D. N. Huntington's insurance office, C. B. Conant's tailor shop, a billiard room, and the store of Allen & Fisher. The loss was \$16,000 exclusive of the tannery and bark, which were valued at \$15,000.

The old Hosford Hotel, a frame building erected earlier than 1807, adjacent to the present Rutland Railroad, caught fire January 20, 1866, when the temperature was ten degrees below zero. The structure stood about twenty feet north of the brick Franklin House, erected in 1851, and was connected with the latter by a wing. The old hotel contained Wantastiquet Hall, a famous dance room in its day, and rooms in it were used as an annex to the Franklin House. Both structures were completely destroyed. They were owned by A. W. Ferguson, Nathan Knapp and B. S. W. Clark, and had as tenants J. T. White (book

store), Amander Heath (grocery), S. B. Carpenter and Samuel Greeno (meat markets), Sanford and Mackenzie Lewis (saloon), Mrs. Darrah and Miss Darling (millinery shops), and James L. Hogle, landlord, whose loss was \$5,000. The loss on buildings was \$10,000, while the individual losses of tenants was slight. Mr. Hogle undertook to buy the lot on the corner of Main and Webster streets, where the Baptist church now is, with the purpose of building a hotel there. But the proposition fell through, and, instead, he built at the corner of Main and Academy streets, now the Smith House.

St. Joseph's Catholic church, then recently built and not wholly finished, was discovered to be on fire soon after the close of morning service September 4, 1870, and was entirely destroyed. The insurance was only \$13,000, which was hardly more than the debt upon the property.

The tannery of Webster Bros. was discovered by the watchman to be on fire October 20, 1879, and, instead of giving the alarm promptly, the man ran nearly a quarter of a mile to notify the foreman privately. By the time that the alarm was sounded the entire structure was wrapped in flames, and, with but a scant water supply, nothing could be done to save the establishment, nor much to protect adjacent property. The heat was so fierce that the Lincoln & Miller tannery on the west side of the river was soon burning, and was destroyed. Two wooden buildings on Main street overhanging the river, and owned by G. W. Fisher and M. E. Lynch, the stone stores known as Field's Exchange or Horton Block, and owned by Myron B. Horton, and also the two stores next east, owned by Mrs. W. W. King and Edward Cherrier, the stone marble shop on Mill street south of the tannery, and P. Clark's Block and Joseph Cogland's saloon, also on Mill street, were all burned. The principal tenants were John H. Moore (fruits and confectionery), N. Morse (books and boots and shoes), D. F. Manix (clothing), and the Odd Fellows. Webster Bros. reckoned their loss at \$50,000 while the other losses were estimated to aggregate \$45,000. It was the biggest fire that had ever visited Malone up to that time.

On Christmas eve, 1880, the three-story brick academy and high school building, erected in 1867 and 1868, and containing eight class rooms and a large assembly hall, was utterly destroyed. There was little water for fighting the flames, and the stream delivered from the hydrant until the steam fire engine was got at work was miserably weak. Nor was the steamer effective, because the supply of water was insufficient to feed it. The cost of replacing the building was \$42,000.

January 28, 1888, a fire originating in the crockery store of M. C. Tullar, situate in that part of the Ferguson House structure that was called Empire Block, extended quickly to Lawrence Hall and thence to the hotel proper. The weather was intensely cold, there was little water in the reservoir, with a feeble hydrant pressure, and owing to heavy ice in the river the steam engine was slow to start, so that the flames gained a big headway, dooming the entire structure. An explosion blew the front wall of the hotel outward, and Isaac Chesley, an estimable and popular merchant, was buried in the debris and killed. The building was owned by Oliver Howard, and the principal tenants were John M. Spann (hardware), M. C. Tullar (crockery), Abner Croff (furniture), Kempton & Barnum (dry goods and groceries), Thomas Carpenter (ready-made clothing), Wm. P. Cantwell (law offices), Frank P. Penfield (undertaker), Sanford & Bartlett (millinery), the Farmers National Bank, and Frank Tallman, lessee of the hotel. The fire was the most destructive that Malone ever suffered, the aggregate of losses having been estimated at \$150,000. As a result of the calamity, however, the long agitated enlargement of the village water works was brought about.

January 18, 1892, a fire originating in the Houston building (adjacent to the river, on the south side of Main street) destroyed all that part of the structure that stood above the street level, and also R. D. Rice's shoe store and the building next west, which was occupied by Davis Bros. as a drug store. The Houston building was so cut up by partitions that the flames found many hidden places in which to work, and approach by the firemen not being possible except from the front, the fire was a difficult one to fight, even with an abundance of water driven by a good head. The tenants were N. J. Lyon (meats), Ernest Muller (jewelry), Davis Bros. (drugs), Miss Kate Hart (groceries), and Pond Bros. (cigars). The losses totaled about \$16,000.

June 6, 1893, the tannery of Webster Bros. burned for the sixth and final time, but since its destruction in 1879 the water supply had been increased, so that, though the building was larger than ever before, hard work prevented the flames from extending to other property. Nine powerful streams were poured upon the tannery. It had not been operated for some time, and contained little stock. An offer of \$15,000 for it had been made a short time previously, and refused because ridiculously inadequate.

A fire originating in the insurance office of Hutchins & Wilson December 3, 1895, was one of the most stubborn and persistent ever

known in the town, and although enough water was poured into the building to float it into the street if it had not been anchored its upper floors were gutted, and also those of the building next on the west, with considerable damage to two others adjoining. The buildings were owned by Mrs. J. R. Flanders, S. A. Beman and George C. Williamson, Mrs. E. Cherrier and Thomas Adams, whose losses were figured at \$11,000. The tenants who suffered were R. McC. Miller (drugs), George C. Williamson (general merchant), E. N. W. Robbins (printing office), F. G. Shufelt (boots and shoes), and Hutchins & Wilson, S. A. Beman and M. T. Scanlon (offices), with combined losses of about \$14,000.

May 26, 1896, the hardware store of H. D. & R. C. Thompson and the building adjoining, owned by the Wells Knapp estate and occupied by J. J. Murphy with dry goods and groceries, were burned. The losses were estimated at \$50,000. The origin of the fire was unknown, though it was suggested at the time that it might have been caused by lightning.

The Olympia Hotel, which had formerly been the Elmwood House, on the corner of Main and Pearl streets, was burned February 11, 1899 — the fire starting when the proprietor and most of the help were absent, serving a banquet at the armory. The mercury stood at fifteen degrees below zero, which, with the inflammable character of the building, made it impossible for the firemen to do effective work except in protecting adjacent property. The losses sustained by the help were heavy, and that of the proprietor, Henry A. Gray, was estimated by him at from \$15,000 to \$18,000. The house had been opened under the new management only about six months before, and contained a lot of new furnishings.

The Malone Paper Company's mill was burned May 26, 1903, with a loss of about \$100,000. At that date the village water mains did not reach to the locality, and the nearest hydrant was half a mile distant. Besides, the steam fire engine was out of town, fighting forest fires, and no effectual effort to save the property was possible.

In the afternoon of April 2, 1911, fire broke out in the basement of the main building of the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, a three-story and basement brick structure which had cost about \$60,000, and just as it was thought that the fire had been extinguished by the use of the school hose it was discovered to have crept between partitions to the second floor, where the flames were bursting through the windows. The beginning of the fire was in the northeastern corner of the building, a strong wind was blowing from the west, and fire walls divided the struc-

ture into three parts — eastern and western wings and a central section, so that complete destruction seemed almost impossible. Nevertheless, and though, as one observer remarked, no building ever fought harder to save itself, the flames worked along corridors and through doorways and burned everything except a hospital annex. A considerable part of the contents was saved. The new buildings which replaced the one that was burned cost about \$130,000.

The worst fire horror that Malone ever had occurred April 17, 1913, when a building on the corner of Catherine and Mechanics street, in use as a hotel, but without equipment of fire escapes, was destroyed. The place was known as Hotel Wilson, with William and Mary Wilson understood to be its proprietors, though a relative named W. M. Bailey was nominally in control. The building was a mere shell, erected originally as a carriage repository, and in half an hour after the alarm had been given it collapsed. There were thirty-five boarders and guests in the house, and the family and help brought the number of inmates up to forty-two. So rapid and fierce was the progress of the flames that curtains of fire or clouds of smoke filled the hallways before the occupants could get from their rooms even in an undressed state, and many of those who succeeded in escaping had to leap from the windows. A number suffered thus broken legs or arms or were otherwise seriously hurt, while others were severely burned. After the fire had been extinguished and the debris partly cleared away, the bodies of six persons were recovered from the ruins—some partially consumed and others so charred as to be identifiable only with difficulty. In addition, Fred Tummons was so badly burned that he survived only a few hours. The dead were: Albert Robideau and John Tummons of Malone; Philip O'Connor of Saranac Inn—formerly of Constable; John Maas of Albany; Michael W. Cooney of Westville; and Tony Nicolina of New York. Nicolina was a harpist, and after having once escaped re-entered the building against warnings of the danger, in the hope of saving his harp. He was never again seen alive. William and Mary Wilson were indicted and tried for manslaughter, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

MURDERS AND OTHER HOMICIDES

For nearly three-quarters of a century following its first settlement, there was no proven murder in the town, nor even a death that was strongly suspected of having been by murder. The record thereafter for a number of years runs almost as strikingly the other way, and gave Malone for a time a reputation that shamed and hurt. So many killings

occurred within a few years without a single one of them expiated that it came to be said that life to a visitor with money was unsafe here if venture were made into evil walks, or association had with a certain class of characters, who seemed to be able to rob and murder almost at will, and to defy detection. Happily the past dozen years or more show a cleaner page, and in particular since the legalized sale of liquor ceased on the first day of October the town has been as quiet and, superficially at least, as orderly as could be wished.

Early in the morning of May 24, 1867, the body of George H. Seabury of Chateaugay — who had been a student at Franklin Academy and at the time was home temporarily from Amherst College — was found on Main street, in front of the Hugaboom block, the site of which then was occupied by the original King store building, and in the basement of which there was a saloon. There were contusions on his face and forehead, and a pistol ball had pierced his heart. Letters and a purse in his pockets were undisturbed. Physicians testified at the inquest that death must have occurred almost or quite instantly. The contents of Mr. Seabury's trousers pockets, almost falling out, suggested that he had been carried up the saloon stairs feet foremost, and the belief was prevalent that he had been shot in the saloon, though no evidence of a trustworthy character was procurable to that effect, or determinative of who were the murderers. One dissolute character, indeed, did say when intoxicated that he was looking into the rear windows of the saloon and saw the fatal shot fired, but when he became sober denied having any knowledge whatever of the affair. Mr. Seabury was not in the habit of frequenting saloons, and the generally accepted theory concerning the crime was that he had been an agent in the employ of the Canadian or British government to ascertain and report upon Fenian plans and movements, and that he was killed by Fenians. No arrests for the murder were ever made.

George Barr of North Lawrence attended the Franklin county fair in 1870, and spent a part of the time while in Malone at the poker table. He was known to have had at least \$500 in money on his person when, on the evening of September 28th, he left the hotel to take a train for home. Two days later his body was discovered in the river just below the Main street bridge. He had received a blow on the head, had been garroted, and his pockets rifled. The conjecture at the time was that he had been persuaded after leaving the hotel to abandon the purpose of returning to his home that night, and at a later hour had been murdered and robbed, and his body thrown over the bridge. The iden-

tity of his murderers was never known, nor did suspicion even point to any one very definitely as probably the guilty party.

It came to be whispered on the street at New Year's, 1881, and almost shouted from the housetops a few days later, that Emma Davis had poisoned Gertrude, the daughter of Samuel Manning, and niece of Warren L., with the latter of whom she had made her home in Malone for a number of years. Warren L. Manning had formerly been a merchant in Fort Covington, whose years numbered more than fourscore, who was understood to be wealthy, and who had no family other than the brother and niece with the exception of Mrs. Thomas Davidson, an adopted daughter. Miss Gertrude was twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, and Miss Davis thirty-two years old, a member of the Methodist church in good standing, had formerly lived in Brandon, but for ten years preceding had been Mr. Manning's housekeeper, with a status that made her almost as one of the family. Two or three weeks later Miss Manning herself made complaint before a magistrate against Miss Davis, who was arrested and held for the action of the grand jury. She was indicted in March for administering poison with intent to kill, and was tried in the following September—District Attorney Badger appearing for the people and Hon. John I. Gilbert for the accused. The undisputed facts in the case were that Miss Manning returned from church one Sunday noon early in November, 1880, in apparently good health, and soon after dinner the same day became violently ill, vomiting and purging. There was improvement in her condition after a few days, but similar attacks recurred at intervals during the ensuing six weeks, with apparent partial paralysis and lack of sensation developing. At about the time of the second attack a physician was called, and was in attendance frequently thereafter, with a number of other practitioners appearing as counsel. At the trial Miss Manning, brought into court on a couch, testified to quarrels having occurred between herself and Miss Davis, that substantially every instance of a recurrence of her trouble followed soon after Miss Davis had administered food or medicine, and that upon one occasion she had found a greenish sediment in a cup of crust coffee made for her by Miss Davis, and also once in a cup of milk. A number of physicians testified to their belief that the case was one of arsenical poisoning, while others of equal standing scouted that view, and insisted that Miss Manning's condition was due to calomel, or was a manifestation of hysteria, which it was urged might simulate any ailment. Assuming the guilt of the accused, the motive attributed to Miss Davis was hope that with Miss Manning dead she might marry

Mr. Manning, or at least enjoy a benefit under his will. The jury not only returned a verdict of not guilty, but were at pains to file a statement with the court declaring that they had no doubt of the entire innocence of the accused. The presiding judge announced from the bench that he concurred entirely in the jury's view. While the case was neither a murder nor an attempt to kill as thus decided, the charge and the trial occasioned so much interest, and the community was so divided in opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Miss Davis, that it seems to demand a place in this recital. Miss Manning recovered her health, was married, and moved to a suburb of New York city. Miss Davis went to New England, and five or six years later a report was published that she had attempted to poison a wealthy man of Hartford, Conn., for whom she was housekeeper; and there were innuendoes that suspicious deaths had occurred in other families where she had worked in that section.

A child's ball bounded into a culvert on Rennie street June 4, 1887, and the child pursued it. Ten or a dozen feet from the culvert's mouth the child stumbled upon the body of a man, and naturally gave a panic alarm. Investigation by elders determined that the body was that of Eugene Van Ornam of Saginaw, Mich., who had been at work as a lumberman at Buck Mountain or Brandon, in the town of Santa Clara. It was learned further that Van Ornam had come to Malone on his way home four days before, and had been accompanied to a hotel by George King, a village tough, who had worked with Van Ornam for a time at Buck Mountain, but who was then employed here as a farm hand. King stated at the hotel that Van Ornam "had lots of money;" but while King was absent momentarily from the office, and unknown to him, Van Ornam deposited \$142 with the proprietor for safekeeping. In the evening the two men visited a house of ill repute, but returned to the hotel at an early hour. A little later King was heard to propose going out again, but Van Ornam declined, though afterward consenting to go for half an hour, and the two left the hotel together, and were afterward seen on Rennie street. Van Ornam never returned to the hotel, and except for the chance loss of the child's ball his body might not have been discovered for weeks. The amount of money that he had when he left Buck Mountain was ascertained with certainty, and it was thus calculated that he must have kept in his possession forty-odd dollars after making the deposit at the hotel; but when the body was recovered there was no purse, watch, not even a penny in money, nor any identifying article whatever on it. King returned to

his place of employment the next morning, pleaded indisposition as an excuse for not taking up his work, and then sneaked away. An acquaintance who met him remarked that he "looked scared." At the inquest one witness testified that in the early evening, and in the immediate presence of Van Ornam, who was deaf, King made a proposition to rob him. Photographs of King were sent out by hundreds, a reward of a thousand dollars was offered for his apprehension, and an expert detective was put on the case, but nothing was ever heard of him from the hour of his departure. Two or three men were arrested by reason of suspicion of participation in the crime, or at least of guilty knowledge concerning it, but no certain evidence could be procured to justify proceeding further against them.

James McGee of White's Station in Canada, aged about fifty years, was found in a dying condition near the railroad machine shops June 30, 1894. One arm had been severed near the elbow by a car or locomotive, and there was a severe injury on the head, apparently caused by a blow. He recovered consciousness, and told that the night before he had started with two well known characters of the town to visit a disorderly house in the vicinity of the place where he was found, but determined to give up the plan, and turned back, when he was struck. Apparently he had been robbed, and left upon the railroad track so that he might be run over by a train, and thus his death made to appear accidental. He died the following night. Two of our village toughs were arrested upon this statement, and the coroner's jury charged them with murder; but the grand jury was of opinion that the available evidence did not justify the finding of an indictment.

The body of Adelor Fish, a young man, was found in the Horton mill pond June 21, 1902. His head had been crushed, and physicians testified that death had preceded the entrance of the body into the water. Fish had lived in the village, and four or five days before the body was found had started from his father's home with declaration of intention to go to a lumber camp in the southern part of the county for work. He was known to have \$17 in money at the time, but when found none of it was on his person. It was proven that he had spent the day about town, drinking, and a hard character who was seen with him has always been believed to be the murderer. The same night that he was last seen alive this man assaulted and robbed another man on Amsden street, for which offense he was convicted and sent to prison for a term of seven years.

Barney Campbell, who had been giving song and dance exhibitions

in the saloons of Malone and vicinity, was shot and killed August 11, 1902, in the saloon and shooting gallery on Catherine street — the same building which became the Hotel Wilson — that was known as Zeb Coon's. Campbell was a rod or more to one side of the target, and, observing to a companion that the shooting was wild and reckless, was about to withdraw when a bullet pierced his heart. First excited reports of the affair represented that there had been a quarrel between the man who fired the shot and Campbell, but later testimony was to the effect that the gun was in the hands of one of the proprietors or of one of the help when it was discharged, or was in the act of passing from one hand to another's. There came to be acceptance of the theory that the affair was wholly accidental, but the proprietor was nevertheless arrested upon a charge of criminal carelessness. He was not convicted.

On March 13, 1909, Charles Devlin, Jr., was invited by Henry Brooks to accompany him on a drive from Bangor to Malone. Accepting the invitation, Devlin stopped at his home for a moment, and procured a hatchet, which he concealed under his coat. When the distance to Malone had been half traversed Devlin suddenly assaulted Brooks, and, abandoning the rig, the men had a fierce struggle in the road. Brooks's head was horribly cut and bruised, and the skull cleft with the blade of the hatchet. Devlin came on to Malone, proceeded at once to the jail, and demanded to be locked up — adding that he had killed a man. He seemed altogether self-possessed and calm, and later talked about a conspiracy against him and of a secret concerning him which Brooks knew and which he feared that Brooks intended to reveal. Devlin was undoubtedly insane, was so found by a sheriff's jury, and was committed to Matteawan, where he still is. Both men resided in Bangor, were day laborers — Devlin twenty-five years old, and Brooks twenty-one — and they had been particularly good friends. Neither was married, and Devlin was of intemperate habits.

CHURCHES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

So far as known, the first religious service in Malone preceded any church organization by about three years, and between the date of such first service and the forming of a religious society there was occasional preaching by one or another New England missionary in a barn owned by Captain John Wood on Park street — afterward the S. C. Wead and now the H. A. Putnam place.

Then, in the spring of 1807, Rev. Amos Pettingill of Champlain and

Rev. Ebenezer Hibbard of Brandon, Vt., visited Malone, and effected the organization of the First Congregational Church and Society at the house of Abijah Abbott (which was the "tavern house" so called, that stood on a part of the site of the present Howard House). The original members numbered twenty-seven, and for one year, though how often we do not know, Noah Moody's house, now the site of the court house, was their place of worship. The early ministers who served the charge were a Mr. Robinson for three months during the winter of 1808, then Rev. Holland Wicks for ten weeks, followed by Rev. Simeon Parmelee for three months. In 1809 Rev. Ashbel Parmelee came from Vermont to Malone to marry Lucy Winchester, and from that visit a call resulted for him to become the pastor — a relation which continued unbroken for thirty-six years, and which, according to the testimony of men much older than the writer, had inexpressibly important fruitage. Writing in 1885, Dr. Bates referred to Mr. Parmelee as "a man whose impress still remains upon the town, and ever will continue;" Vice-President Wheeler that "his influence, ever running with the coming ages, will alone show its rich fruitage in eternity;" and Martin L. Parlin, differing with him radically in religious belief, that "no other man has done so much in laying the foundations of our prosperity, or has left so large and lasting an impress upon our town." Again quoting Mr. Wheeler, "I often think of him, as St. Paul said of himself, 'as one born out of due time.' He belonged to the days of Cromwell, * * * born under the dark shadow of Calvinism, and his life and teachings were pervaded by its peculiar tenets. * * * His aggressive nature and intense convictions of duty impelled him to ferret out evil of every nature, and, once found, he gave it no quarter." It requires to be added that for years he dominated the thought of the community and practically dictated to it what might and what might not be done or attempted in the way of indulgence in amusements, in regard to the walk of individuals, and as to religious observance: and all this he accomplished because his forceful personality created a public opinion that frowned upon the things that he disapproved, and made it a stigma upon any one to practice them. Mr. Parmelee's salary initially was four hundred dollars a year, payable one-third in money and two-thirds in grain: and never did his compensation exceed six hundred and fifty dollars annually, except that donations were given to him once a year. No parsonage was furnished. Nevertheless he supported on this miserably small stipend a family consisting of one son and seven daughters, and

kept open house for visiting clergy, agents for Bible and tract societies, music teachers, temperance and abolition lecturers, men in search of engagement as school teachers, and many others who imposed upon his hospitality.

Mr. Parmelee was ordained and installed February 8, 1810, in the academy. His life thereafter for many years was of intense activity and prodigious labor. Besides serving his own church, he engaged in missionary work in adjoining counties, acted without pay as army chaplain and attended the soldier sick in the war of 1812, felled the trees with his own hand on the lot where he built his home, and himself erected the structure.

From 1813 to 1828 the court house was the society's usual place of worship, though the academy was doubtless occupied on the Sabbaths when the Baptists or the Methodists were in possession of the former quarters. In 1817 the church affiliated with the Champlain Presbytery, and in 1823 the first Sabbath school was organized. In a historical sermon in 1883 Rev. C. S. Richardson, the then pastor, divided the life of the church into three periods, the first of which closed with 1825, and during which few matters of special importance occurred additional to the birth of the organization, the engagement of Mr. Parmelee as pastor, the demoralization incident to the war, a great revival in 1816, and the organization of the Sabbath school; or at least so runs the chronicle as it was written by one of the pastors — meaning, as I take it, that no other single incident or action stands out as of great moment. But the sum of the society's activities and influence in its earliest days must have been incalculable. Conditions of thought and society at that time, with the readiness of men and women to accept religious discipline, and the disposition of the organization to exercise it, made the church a factor in individual affairs as it never has been since, nor will ever be again. Thus I find in the Articles of Agreement in the record for 1822 that if any member walked erringly every brother having knowledge of the offense should, previous to consulting with any one, "go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone;" that "we deem it improper for brother to go to law with brother;" and that "we will restrain our children from attending balls or other amusements." Among the obligations imposed by The Covenant were engagement to hold family morning and evening prayer, to keep careful watch over each other, and to submit to the discipline of the church. Then follows the record of procedure under these provisions, which shows debts collected by the church after having heard the evidence,

and of disciplining of those who had violated rules of conduct. Complaints by one or another without really personal grievance, but as a matter of general concern, appear frequently in the record against offending brethren for breach of the Sabbath; for failure to observe the family practice of prayer or for non-attendance upon the stated meetings of the church; for misrepresentation or lack of care to speak the truth; for engaging in fighting; for intemperance and occasionally for actual intoxication; for taking wolves from the traps of others; for holding conversation and partially concluding a bargain for the rental of a house on the Sabbath; for an inn keeper permitting a ball to be held at his tavern, and, in one case, for calling a brother "an infamous liar"—which characterization, by the way, the accused established as having been justified, while the accuser afterward apologized and besought forgiveness for his sin. The instances were infrequent where the charges were not held to be well founded, after which it was customary to serve a letter of admonition upon the offender, who, if continuing contumacious, was then excommunicated. It is to be noted, however, that in only two or three cases did the accused fail to accept the church's finding, to express contrition, and to entreat forgiveness by the brethren and by God.

Procedure to-day of the sort outlined could hardly prove salutary, and would perhaps make conditions worse by reason of resentment arising from a sense of unwarrantable intrusion upon private concerns, but in the time under consideration, when the dicta of a pastor and of the congregation carried dread and terror, it can not be doubted that the methods in question operated to make men generally more seemly and correct in conduct, and to establish better conditions outwardly at least in the community as a whole.

As further disclosing the practices of this early time, it is interesting to note that the week-day prayer meetings were held commonly in the afternoon, and that where members who were in any way derelict with regard to the obligations imposed by the Articles of Agreement or by The Covenant requested letters of dismission because of contemplated union with a church of another denomination, such requests were denied.

In 1825 it was determined to erect a church building. A lot for it on Webster street had been given as early as 1810 by Richard Harison, but all of the public buildings having been on the west side of the river it was thought to be but just that the church should be on the east side, and accordingly it was located at the corner of Clay and Main streets,

with the front so far to the north that it actually encroached upon the highway. The corner stone was laid May 30, 1826, and the edifice was dedicated February 7, 1828. It was of stone, had a spire of considerable height, and cost \$8,000. The pews were along either side of the auditorium, were square with high backs and uncushioned seats, which were on three sides; and the pulpit, in the north end, was reached by a winding stairway of a dozen steps. The members numbered 136 at the date of dedication.

The anti-Masonic furore threatened to disrupt the church in 1829. A considerable number of the most prominent and most highly respected members were Free Masons, but the majority were in bitter opposition to the order. Because of the belief and attitude of these latter, fourteen members of the church who were Masons, including the pastor, engaged in a formal written announcement to procure dismission from the lodge, upon the principle that "if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh." But they made no declaration impeaching the character of Masonry, nor confessed contrition because of former affiliation with it. This course appeared to satisfy most of the congregation, but a few were irreconcilable, and refused to attend the services unless and until the Masons should beg forgiveness and avow penitence. Failing to obtain compliance with that demand, these withdrew and united with the Baptist church, the leading ministerial representative of which in Northern New York was a pronounced anti-Mason of crusader type.

In 1840 a revival added one hundred to the membership of the church, and in 1841 the custom of standing during prayer was changed to sitting or kneeling.

The third period in the life of the organization is listed as having begun in 1851, when portions of the church building being in danger of tumbling down it was demolished, and the erection of a new house of worship commenced. During the period of building services were again held in the court house. The membership had increased to two hundred, and the new structure—of brick above a stone basement—cost \$9,000, inclusive of an organ, and answered the needs of the society until 1883. Its auditorium being the largest in town, it was used not infrequently for lectures, for war meetings from 1861 to 1865, for musical conventions, and for the academic graduating exercises. The final service in it was held April 5, 1883, after it had been voted to erect the present imposing and majestic structure, during the building of which Lawrence Hall was occupied. The cost to the society

of the present building and furnishings, inclusive of the organ, but not of the fine memorial windows, was \$46,000, but to the contractor it was considerably more. There is no finer church edifice in Northern New York, and it was a source of particular satisfaction to the members that at the date of dedication it had been paid for. The members then numbered nearly four hundred, though many who were inactive or who had removed from town were included in the count. The actual, live membership in 1917 was 375.

A chime of nine bells was hung in the church tower in 1886, a gift by Eli B. Smith.

The First Baptist Church of Malone was founded December 12, 1807, with twelve members, but not legally incorporated until September 28, 1831, when Asaph Watkins, Asa Hascall and Nahum Whipple were elected as the first trustees. Unfortunately all of the records of the church for the first eighteen years of its existence have been lost, if any were kept, and also those for a number of years since 1825. Thus everything touching the period of the infancy of the church, with the single exception of its birth, is a blank. Not one name of those who must have been its preachers has been preserved, nor a line about its growth, or whether it had a sustained activity from the first or merely languished for a time. It is generally accepted, however, by those who have sought for the facts that Nathaniel Colver, whose life is sketched in the chapter on Fort Covington, and who was a man of tremendous force and remarkable eloquence, was the first formal pastor, serving from 1825 or 1826 to the spring of 1827, and serving also at the same time his own charge at Fort Covington. Mr. Colver was followed by a Mr. Smith for a short time, and the pastorate was then vacant for about two years, but has been filled continuously since except for occasional periods now and then of weeks or possibly a few months each. We know from the Congregational church records of date two or three years prior to 1825 that there must have been Baptist activity then, as occasionally a Congregationalist avowed belief in baptism by immersion, and Congregational and Baptist committees were in conference concerning occupancy of the court house as a place of worship. The Sabbath school was organized in 1833; a little earlier the building of a church edifice had been undertaken, and in June of that year the first service was held in it. The structure was of stone, located on Webster street, and the main auditorium was on the second floor. It was remodeled and redecorated in 1853. The basement was used for school purposes while the new academy was in course of con-

struction, and in 1881 the building was purchased by the county for an armory. A new church building of brick, with ample basement accommodations for business and prayer meetings, etc., was begun in the spring of 1870, and was dedicated September 8, 1874. It cost \$34,000, which exceeded by about \$3,000 the pledges and payments in hand. Six years later this debt had increased to \$5,000, but was then extinguished after a money-raising campaign of three months. In 1917 the church steeple had become unsafe, and had to be taken down. During the winter of 1918 a service water pipe burst under the church floor, and the escaping water undermined the foundation walls of one of the towers and also a part of the wall of the main edifice. The damage is thought to be between six and eight thousand dollars. The present membership of the church is 433, though that figure includes a considerable number of non-residents. Rev. J. B. Webster, who had been pastor for a number of years, resigned in 1917 to "do his bit" in the war as a chaplain. Rev. Ivan Rose is his successor.

The Methodist Episcopal church was not incorporated until May 2, 1835, when the name "The Malone Methodist Episcopal Church" was adopted. At that date the conference records credit the society with having 310 members. In the autumn of the same year Oliver Brewster gave the organization a lot on the corner of Main and Fort Covington streets, where the Franklin House now is, and the erection of a church edifice was begun. It had a stone basement with a frame superstructure, and was finished, at a cost of about \$3,000, in 1838. It was known as Hedding Chapel, the eminent bishop of that name having presided at the dedication. The services of the church prior to its possession of a home of its own had been held in the court house, at the academy and other school houses, and perhaps occasionally in the cotton factory. Two years earlier than the incorporation the first leaders' meeting had been held, and in a paper prepared by Frank Bigelow a few years ago he noted interestingly that it was provided that if any member should be absent from a meeting a fine of not less than six nor more than twenty-five cents should be imposed, and for similar neglect by the president the fine should be not less than twelve nor more than fifty cents. A like rule to-day enforced would probably fill the church's treasury to overflowing. An account of the remarkable revival of 1836 is given in subsequent pages.

Nothing especially eventful appears to have occurred between 1838 and 1866, though, as Mr. Bigelow suggests in his historical sketch prepared in 1902, great changes were in process, but were wrought so

gradually as hardly to be perceived. In 1863 it had come to be felt that Hedding Chapel was no longer adequate to the society's needs and that its finish and general appearance were not quite all that the house of worship of a strong and thriving organization ought to be. Accordingly a lot was purchased on the corner of Main and Brewster streets, and in 1866 construction of the present brick church was begun. The cost was \$40,000, exclusive of organ and bell, which were the gift of Warren L. Manning, and cost about \$3,000. Dedication occurred August 21, 1867. The undertaking imposed a large indebtedness, which bore burdensomely upon the members, and wrote a dark page in the church's history. The present membership is about 600, and there are numerous subordinate auxiliary organizations, manifesting zealous interest and helpful activity. The name was changed in 1878 to Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Malone.

So much is authenticated by the local records. Of earlier conditions, while Mr. Bigelow was unable in 1902 to gather anything, it is my good fortune to have obtained data from the conference records beginning with 1818 and continuing to the present. In that year the conference report gave this church sixty members, which suggests convincingly that it must have been of still earlier organization; and, indeed, Dr. Hough, who wrote in 1850 when first-hand trustworthy oral information was obtainable, stated that the Malone circuit was formed in 1811 with sixty-one members, as a part of the Champlain district, with John T. Adams as minister, and a correspondent of the *Palladium* wrote in 1857 that the church (probably as distinguished from the circuit) was organized between 1810 and 1818. While Mr. Bigelow conjectures that some Methodist meeting must have been held here as early as 1802, because of the known circumstance that a missionary or circuit rider labored in Burke that year and would likely visit Malone, the suggestion would seem to be negatived by the generally accepted fact that the first religious service in the town was held July 4, 1804.

But to return to certainly established facts. In 1818 the Malone station was included in the Genesee conference, whose first appointee here was Charles Northrop. A list of his successors appears in the appendix, but Luther Lee calls for more than a mere mention. He served in Malone for two years (1827 and 1828), and afterward became one of the most fiery and most eloquent of abolition agitators. During his work here Malone was the center of a circuit, embracing Malone, Constable, Westville, all of the western towns of the county, parts of

Clinton and St. Lawrence counties, and appointments in Lower Canada. One who heard Mr. Lee in Bombay at that time has written that he was a queer figure of a man — low of stature, clad in a blue coat with brass buttons, white fur hat, white necktie and other habiliments peculiar to Methodist preachers of that age; had stiff black hair, shaggy eyebrows, a clear, piercing eye, an abbreviated upper lip which disclosed his upper teeth, a robust chin, and an eminently expressive and rather pleasing countenance. The writer adds that he was full of controversy, that “his sermon was a benediction, and my life has been better for hearing it.” Ten years later this same witness heard him in a county west of Franklin on slavery, with “a cast-iron logic about him that convinced any reasonable man,” and “from that hour I was an abolitionist.” The witness thus quoted tells of a rumor for which he could not vouch that at eighteen years of age Mr. Lee could not read, but that, marrying a superior woman, he was inspired to study, that within three years he was licensed to exhort, and that he was soon afterward elevated to the preacher rank. Upon leaving Malone he preached in Jefferson and Lewis counties, and then devoted himself for three years to lecturing on slavery. From 1841 to 1852 he was the editor of an anti-slavery paper, and in 1844 he withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal denomination because its attitude on the abolition question was not radical enough to satisfy him, and united with the Wesleyan Methodists; but in 1867 returned to his former affiliations. Among his church stations after 1852 were Syracuse and various places in Ohio and Michigan. He was also professor of theology in Michigan Union College at one time, and from 1864 to 1867 was connected with Adrian College in Michigan.

St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church was founded September 22, 1831, through the offices of Rev. Anson B. Hard, then stationed at Plattsburgh. The services, which were the first according to the Episcopalian ritual that were ever held in the county with the exception of lay readings by Major Duane in Duane, were at the court house, and twelve persons joined in effecting the organization. A number of these were not residents of Malone, at least four of the twelve belonging in other towns, and two more were from New York, living here only temporarily. Mr. Hard continued his ministrations irregularly for a time and was succeeded for two years by a resident missionary who officiated twice a month in Malone, and once each in Chateaugay and Duane — the services here having been held in the court house or in the school house at the Arsenal Green, the latter of which has now been

converted into the Christian Science church. The first Sunday school was organized in 1834. Though not then, nor ever since, strong in numbers or in a wealthy membership, it determined in 1834 to erect a church edifice; but actually attempted nothing in that direction until 1843. The exact date of the completion of the building is not known, but certainly was not later than the autumn of 1846. For considerable periods between 1831 and 1849 the church had no rector, but with the exception of occasional intervals of vacancies has had one continuously since the latter year. Its most distinguished rector was the late Charles F. Robertson, D.D., during a part of the civil war period, who afterward became bishop of Missouri. Agitation was begun in 1867 for the erection of a new church building, was dropped for a time, revived in 1874, and in 1884 the old building was razed and the present edifice erected — a stone structure which avoids in a measure the old dry-goods box style of architecture. It cost about \$20,000, for \$4,000 of which debt had to be incurred; and as Episcopalian requirements are that the Lord must have more than an equity of redemption in a place set apart for His worship consecration had to be delayed until 1889, when the debt had been discharged. The present membership of the church is about 125.

Though the records of conveyances in the county clerk's office show only two or three Irish names among the grantees in Malone earlier than 1830, John Talbot Smith's History of the Diocese of Ogdensburg is authority for the statement that a few immigrants of that nationality were here in 1820. With very few exceptions arrivals of French were later still. The nearest Catholic church until after 1830 was at St. Regis, 26 or 28 miles distant, and it was not unusual for the more devout of Malone's residents who professed the Roman Catholic faith to walk to St. Regis and later to Hogansburgh to celebrate the festivals of Christmas and Easter. Then Father Moore of Huntingdon, Que., began coming here at infrequent intervals to say mass, and upon one occasion Father Rafferty of Plattsburgh preached at the court house. Mr. Smith fixes the time of these first services as in June, 1831, and the place at John McFarlane's home, which was near the poor house. In 1836 Malone was attached to the Hogansburgh parish, and continued a part of it until 1849, when it was made an independent charge. During these thirteen years Father John McNulty and Father James Keveney, rectors at Hogansburgh, and possibly now and then some other priest who chanced to journey through this section, held occasional services in Malone. In 1836 Father McNulty bought a lot fronting on

Main street, just west of Rockland, for a church, parsonage and cemetery, and it is remembered that graves were many in front and at each side of the old church building which stood at that point from 1837 until about 1862 or 1863. This building was an unpretentious frame structure with a capacity of perhaps a hundred and fifty worshippers. It was enlarged by Father McCabe, probably about 1850 or 1851, by adding a transept, and was unusual in appearance because of a roofless veranda or platform that reached entirely across the front and along the east side of both the main edifice and the transept. A new church was begun by Father Anthony Theves in 1862 nearly on the site of the present edifice, but though the church had increased largely in numbers from the beginning of Father McCabe's rectorship, the members were yet generally of quite limited means, and the new building project was so ambitious in design and proportions that the work had to be arrested or a priest peculiarly adapted to its prosecution found to carry it through. Father Theves was accordingly transferred to another charge, and Father Francis Edward Van Compenholdt, known as "the church builder" because of his achievements in this line in other parishes, was assigned here. He was a Belgian, and probably because his surname was formidable to the English tongue, was always known locally as Father Francis. The work went forward energetically for a time, under Father James J. Sherry after the departure of Father Francis, but with burdensome debt piling up, until fire broke out in the building soon after the close of services on Sunday, September 4, 1870, and the edifice was wholly destroyed. The insurance was hardly more than enough to cover the debt, so that the church had practically to start rebuilding almost as a new undertaking, the fire having wiped out the savings of years. Nevertheless courage and self-denial were equal to the emergency, and in the course of a little more than a year the exterior of a new building had been almost finished, when a high wind tore off the roof and tumbled two of the walls into ruins, causing damage to the amount of \$10,000. Still undaunted, the society again undertook to build, and within a short time the work had so progressed that services could be held in the basement. But when Father Rositer became rector he set his face inflexibly against the contracting of further debt, and thus it was not until 1882 that the building had advanced far enough toward completion to be deemed ready for dedication. In the course of a few years the debt was reduced by \$25,000, and in 1905 the building was renovated and redecorated at a cost of several thousand dollars. In 1917 an organ was added at a cost of \$3,500.

The first record of the church in the county clerk's office is the deed of the lot bought by Father McNulty, and the second (as of date July 20, 1839) a certificate that at a meeting held that day, at which Francis White and Neal McCaffrey presided, Barney Mallon, Michael Cowan and William Dorsey were elected trustees. The church was then without a distinguishing name, but the proceedings of a similar meeting held April 13, 1840, show that Barney McGivney was warden, and that the society had been named St. Joseph Church of Malone. In 1848 the name appears in the record as the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph's at Malone.

Father Bernard E. McCabe, the first settled rector, met a tragic death November 24, 1857. The rectory was discovered to be on fire, and those who responded first to the alarm found the body of the priest on the floor of his bedroom so charred as hardly to be recognizable as that of a human being. The conjecture was that while reading in bed he had dropped asleep, and that the candle had set fire to the bedding. The fire did not extend to any other part of the house. There are no records of the church extant of date earlier than 1858, and it may be that the history of the parish for the first nine years of its life was destroyed by this fire.

Father William Rossiter became rector in 1877, having been preceded for a few months by Father Patrick Ludden, who became vicar general of the diocese of Albany and then the first bishop of the diocese of Syracuse. Father Rossiter continued as rector until his death in 1908. Besides his priestly character, which commanded admiration and high respect, he had an engaging personality and was efficient as an executive. It was due largely to his management that the church debt was greatly reduced, and the fine church building completed, and in later years improved and beautified.

Since 1849 the parishes of St. Mary's in Malone, Bangor, West Bangor, Brushton, Constable, Trout River, Chasm Falls, Burke and Chateaugay have been carved directly or indirectly from St. Joseph's, and still the church embraces to-day about 325 families, or probably 1,300 or 1,400 souls, and was never stronger or more prosperous. It still carries a debt of about \$8,000. Father John H. O'Rourke, a ripe scholar of superior intellectual endowment and wide information, has been rector since 1908, and enjoys in remarkable measure the affection of his people and the kind and appreciative regard of the community generally.

The original church building was removed about 1862 or 1863 to

face Rockland street, then only a lane, and a parochial school was opened in it by a Mr. Maguire, who is said to have been a fine scholar, but with many oddities, and not prepossessing in appearance. He was familiarly known as "Andy the Fiddler."

At about this time Father Francis bought the large stone building at the corner of Main and Fort Covington streets for a rectory, and it was occupied as such both by himself and by Father Sherry. About 1873, however, it was given over to the Sisters of Mercy for a convent school, but for lack of financial support the enterprise had to be abandoned within a short time, when the Sisters removed to Hogansburgh, where they entered upon a similar undertaking, which they have made a great success.

In 1863 the grounds for the Fort Covington street cemetery were purchased by Father Francis.

There was occasional Universalist preaching in Malone as early as 1823 or 1824, and there is some reason for believing that a sort of organization of that denomination was formed here in 1835, though no society was actually incorporated until May 12, 1846. At this latter date a lot just west of the present Methodist Episcopal church was purchased and a church building erected upon it. The name was "The First Universalist Society of Malone, Franklin County, New York." The society was never large, and was frequently without a pastor for long periods. In 1884 the membership had become so small that services ceased to be held, and were never resumed. In 1892 the society was dissolved, and in 1894 its property was sold, with donation of the proceeds to St. Lawrence University. The building is now in part a store and in part a dwelling house.

Methodist Episcopal services were held in South Malone, now known as Chasm Falls, at least as early as 1835 by Rev. C. L. Dunning, pastor at Malone, and in 1843 Rev. Almanzo Blackman, also located in Malone, formed a class there with Sherman Stancliff as leader. Rev. Norman L. Knights, a local preacher whose home was in the vicinity, also officiated more or less often in these early years, and possibly others not now known,—the services having been held usually in a building south of the Daniel Averill (now Dr. Harwood) place, which was erected for the double use of a school and house of worship, and was known as "The Temple." But no permanent or formal organization was effected until 1849, when Rev. Alonzo Wells supplied appointments and performed pastoral work at both Chasm Falls and Duane, and the next year the two were consolidated under the name of Duane

mission, attached to the Chateaugay circuit for two years, and then united with Dickinson. From that time to the present the charge has been supplied almost continuously — at first by clergymen stationed at vicinity places, and since 1867 by pastors duly assigned and residing in the district. A log chapel eventually took the place of "The Temple," and in 1867 the latter was displaced by the present brick church. In January, 1861, "The First Methodist Episcopal Church of the Town of Duane and Township Number Nine of the Town of Malone" was incorporated. The charge now includes not only Chasm Falls and Duane, but also Owl's Head, at which latter place a church building was erected in 1898, and the combined membership at the three places considerably exceeds two hundred.

In the old days every country church was open as a matter of course for political meetings, and the writer was sent in 1872 with the late Hon. John I. Gilbert to speak at Chasm Falls. The church was crowded, and good old Sherman Stancliff—sincere and earnest in everything—served as chairman. Mr. Stancliff's belief in Republicanism and devotion to it was as strong and ardent as in his church, and it was therefore the most natural thing, and to him altogether appropriate, to dismiss the meeting by calling upon the audience to rise and all join in singing the Doxology!

The Irish and French Roman Catholics of Malone worshiped as one people at the same altar and under a single priest until the latter part of 1868, though not with the most cordial fraternization. Indeed, the two nationalities never mingle in real amity anywhere, and here there were special underlying facts and conditions to induce more than the usual segregation and friction, for the Irish had built the church originally and had contributed far the larger part to its support, so that they regarded the French as more or less intruders, while the French (of whom then a much smaller percentage understood and spoke English than now) were not greatly attracted to the services, and came to feel that they were not welcome in the sanctuary. Of the five or six hundred families of French extraction residing in Malone fifty or sixty years ago not more than thirty or forty made even a pretence of attending church. It was in such conditions that Father John B. LeGrand came to Malone from Keeseville in the autumn of 1868, and, as he entered it himself on the record, founded the French Roman Catholic Church of Malone, thereby beginning a work of utmost value and beneficence, on the 29th day of November, 1868. His first place of residence was the brick dwelling house adjoining the old Arsenal

Green school house, and in it he fitted up a small chapel, where and at St. Joseph's for the ensuing few months he said mass and held confession. In March, 1869, the old Albert Andrus homestead was purchased, and as soon as spring opened work was begun for the erection of a church that the French should have for their very own. A tentative organization, known as the French Roman Catholic Church of Malone, was first formed, and legal incorporation was had May 21, 1869, as "St. Mary's Church of Malone, New York," but commonly called Notre Dame, with the bishop, the vicar general, Father LeGrand, Edward Cherrier and Joseph Menard as trustees. On June 13th the corner stone was laid, with Rt. Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, then vicar general of the diocese of Albany, and afterward bishop of the diocese of Ogdensburg, officiating. A rough floor laid on the foundations gave seating accommodations to the large assemblage that gathered for the ceremony. A procession, forming at St. Joseph's church, marched to the site of what was to become the Church of Our Lady, and so many were the participants that when the head of the line reached Arsenal Green the foot had not moved from St. Joseph's. The energy with which the work of building was prosecuted is indicated by the fact that two months later, on August 15th, service was held in the edifice, though it was of course far from finished and almost barn-like. Poor as the people were, they yet gave \$3,000 for the work between August and Christmas, and \$4,378 the next year, with generous contributions continued annually ever since. From the mere handful of the French who had formerly attended the services at St. Joseph's so great an interest was awakened that the new church came to be well filled almost every Sabbath, and though parishes at Constable and Chasm Falls were erected from St. Mary's in 1874 and 1877, respectively, St. Mary's to-day includes 1,002 families, numbering 4,428 souls, celebrates an average of sixty or seventy marriages per year, has seventy-five deaths and performs two hundred baptisms. The church building has been finished and beautified, a bell and a fine organ furnished, the Andrus dwelling house has been replaced by a commodious and modern rectory, and extensive grounds purchased for a cemetery. The church property has an estimated value of \$60,000, and the debt of the organization is only \$5,000 or \$6,000. The parish includes all of the town of Malone except the section known as Chasm Falls and parts of the towns of Bellmont and Westville, with perhaps a few scattering families in the edge of Constable.

In 1873 a parochial school was opened in a building on Main street, opposite the Congregational church, but was continued for only a short

time. Again, in 1891 or 1892, St. Mary's erected a fine building facing the Arsenal Green north of the railroad, with co-operation by the Sisters of Mercy, and maintained a school in it for two or three years, but the expense was more than the society could bear, and it was abandoned in 1894. A year later the village school district bought the property, and uses it for the public schools.

While undoubtedly no small part of all this accomplishment has been wrought, as it certainly has been preserved, through the ministration and management of Father Edward Blanchard, rector for the past thirty-five years until 1918, to Father LeGrand belongs the unquestioned credit of having instituted the work and forwarded it when the field seemed barren and the difficulties insurmountable. At the time when Father LeGrand began his labors in Malone conditions among the French could hardly have been worse. True, there were a few among them who were thrifty, intelligent and of good character, but a great many were improvident, ignorant, addicted to drink, unemployed by choice, not amenable to religious precept, brawling and vicious. Those of this latter type who were industrious at all were content to accept menial tasks, and apparently aspired to nothing better. Their children did not attend school, and illiteracy was the rule among them. Not many owned their homes, the prevalent standard of living, including furnishings, surroundings, food and raiment, was low; and pride, ambition, moral conception and Sabbath observance seemed unknown to them. To the teachings, dominating character and influence and the tireless efforts of Father LeGrand is traceable very largely the marvelous change that fifteen years witnessed, and which is still in process. Father LeGrand had the misfortune to incur the enmity of some of his people toward the close of his pastorate, but whatever the merits back of this contention may have been, I believe the fact to stand unchallengeable nevertheless that no clergyman of any denomination, with the possible exception of Doctor Parmelee, ever accomplished more real good (perhaps none as much) in Malone as Father LeGrand. He deserves the lasting gratitude not merely of his own people, but of the citizenry at large. He died at Glens Falls May 18, 1891, after having been a priest for forty-four years.

Father Edward Blanchard was rector of St. Mary's from January, 1884, to December, 1917. More sociable and more tactful than Father LeGrand, but not less an earnest worker, all of the betterment won under the latter has not only been held secure, but augmented. It is widely regretted that his health compelled him to tender his resignation,

to become effective with the close of the year 1917. However, he is to continue to make Malone his home, and expects to join in 1918 in celebrating both the semi-centennial of his own ordination and of the founding of the church for which he has done so much. Rev. T. Campeau is his successor.

St. Helen's Church of Chasm Falls was founded by Father LeGrand in 1877, and its house of worship was built and paid for with funds which he persuaded friends in France to contribute. The first trustees were Joseph Boyea and David Boivin, and for four years Father LeGrand himself officiated as rector. There are 103 families in the parish, and for nearly all of the time since 1881 the church has had a resident rector.

There had been here and there in Malone for a long time a few disciples of Mrs. Eddy, but without any society or united association until perhaps ten or twelve years ago. They then banded together informally, and in June, 1913, incorporated legally as the "First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malone, New York," with Caroline J. Phillips, Sadie W. Lawrence, Williamine S. Childs, Helen M. Gurley and Fred F. Fisk as trustees. The organization's membership numbers fifteen or twenty, and occupies the old Arsenal Green school house under lease for a place of meeting. The attendance at the service is ordinarily between forty and fifty. Miss Clara M. Russell has established herself in town as a Christian Science practitioner.

Protracted revivals have been numerous. Besides those of comparatively recent years, conducted by B. Fay Mills a generation ago, and by M. R. Rees in 1905 and in 1915-16—the latter continuing through five weeks, with the services held in a building erected expressly for them, and of capacity greater than that of any of the churches, and adding 250 or 300 to the membership of the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist Episcopal churches—there have been three which call for particular mention. The first, conducted by Doctor Parmelee without outside assistance, was in 1816, following a period which Rev. C. S. Richardson, pastor of the Congregational church, described in 1876 as having immediately succeeded three years during which "profaneness in vilest form was common in our streets, on the Sabbath as well as other days. Gambling and bacchanalian revel were common as never before witnessed here. Money was at one time in abundance, but by whatever means obtained, whether by honest toil or frauds or pilfering, it was often hastily wasted at the gaming table or in scenes of intemperance." But, still following Mr. Richardson's narrative, "the very

beginning of the year 1816 was signalized by extreme thoughtfulness on the part of all classes. Religious topics became the staple of conversation. On the highway the pastor was accustomed to be met with an earnest inquiry by an apparent stranger upon some one of the fundamental doctrines. * * * This was not a period of fanaticism — not a blaze of religious fervor and then a heap of mouldering embers, but the fire was kindled on the heart's altar and burned with a clear, steady glow. * * * The revival left its seal on the following years. Indeed, the church has not yet outgrown the spiritual power of that single season. One hundred, between May and September of that year, joined this body."

The next notable religious movement of like character came in 1836, and was under Methodist Episcopal direction, though the Congregationalists always shared in the evening services. Rev. Charles L. Dunning was the Methodist pastor here, and Rev. James Erwin was in charge of the Chateaugay circuit. The latter's boyhood had been passed at Fort Covington, he had preached a number of times at camp meetings in Malone, and he was persuaded to come here in the winter of 1836 and work with Mr. Dunning. The services were held in the court house, the judge's desk serving as pulpit, a bench back of it for seating the participating clergy, and the inclosure in front which is usually occupied in court time by attorneys, witnesses and litigants for the men and women who led in prayer and were active helpers in the work, and also as a "mourner's bench." As a general thing meetings were held three times a day — those in the morning "for the benefit of the church, the establishing of converts, and for instructing penitents in the way of faith;" those in the afternoon for preaching, followed by prayer, and continuing sometimes until the evening service, which was on many accounts the most important of the day, as many, otherwise engaged mornings and afternoons, could then be present. In the evening there was always a sermon, usually addressed to the unconverted, followed by a rousing exhortation, and then "by one, two or three hours spent in united, earnest prayer, singing and giving instruction to the penitents. * * * Great crowds attended the meetings from all the country around. They came from Bangor, Constable, Burke, Bellmont, and from 'up south.' * * * Some revivals bring in young people mainly; others an older class. But this took old and young, rich and poor, learned and unlearned. It was one of God's great 'flood tides'." The work continued without abatement for six weeks, the crowds increasing until the breaking up of the roads in

the spring interrupted travel. "The Sabbath crowds were immense. People came from great distances, bringing refreshments with them, and spent the entire day, from the nine o'clock lovefeast to the close of the service," which was never until nearly midnight. "Sunday was the great seed sowing day, and on Monday we gathered the harvest," the conversions always being most numerous on that day. Mr. Erwin preached more than sixty sermons during the six weeks, and at the conclusion of his final effort fell in the pulpit, and could do no more preaching for three years, but was eventually so restored to health and strength that he continued active in the ministry for a third of a century and more.

Another remarkable revival was in the spring of 1840, a Congregational activity, with Rev. Jedediah Burchard the principal worker. Mr. Burchard was an evangelist of considerable repute and an enthusiastic and eloquent preacher, who exercised much control over his audiences, and caused a great deal of excitement and religious fervor. One stipulation in the arrangements which brought him to Malone required that he be supplied daily with fresh beef — which had to be brought by stage from Plattsburgh. A resident of that time, who gave some of his recollections to the press at a much later date, irreverently called Mr. Burchard's meetings a "*howling success*"; and added that the evangelist had formerly been a circus rider, and that in transports of exhortation he would leap from the pulpit and do acrobatic stunts in front of it, which is the more believable because Sanford's history of the town of Hopkinton, where Mr. Burchard went from Malone, states that "he would walk about among the people in the audience on the tops of the backs of the square pews, loudly and eloquently exhorting them to give up their wicked ways, and thus save themselves from eternal hell fire." In one sermon he described a great seething, roaring blast furnace which melted ore to a white heat, and declared that, inconceivably hot as the furnace was, hell was so much hotter that if one of its inmates could be transferred to the furnace he would freeze to death in five minutes! Mr. Burchard died at Adams, Jefferson county, in 1864. There is no authentic information available in regard to the permanency of Mr. Burchard's work in Malone other than that he sowed seeds of dissension between Doctor Parmelee and his people, which weakened the influence of the pastor, and which, after the evangelist's departure, nearly divided the church. As his son said in a biography of Doctor Parmelee, Mr. Burchard's "peculiar way of preaching, conducting meetings and telling ludicrous anecdotes were

quite distasteful," and doubtless this disapproval rankled with those who were enamored of the evangelist, so that friction and animosities were created — resulting after a few years in the pastor's resignation. Cordial relations were restored later, however.

Northern Constellation Lodge, No. 148, F. and A. M., to be located at any convenient place within the towns of Chateaugay or Harison, was authorized December 3, 1806, and continued in existence for nearly thirty years; but becoming inactive during the Morgan excitement because of the withdrawal of many members and because also of the then popular reprehension of the order, the continuing members were unable by reason of the scarcity of money to pay their dues. For this latter condition the charter was forfeited June 7, 1833, its last previous return to the grand lodge having been in 1827, when it had 62 members. Reorganization was had in 1854 under the original name, but with the number changed to 291. From this latter date the lodge has been uninterruptedly active, and now has close to 300 members in good standing. The first master in 1806 was Albon Man, and the first under the reorganization Clark Williamson, who in 1834 had preserved the jewels of the lodge by burying them. The elective officers for 1918 are: E. J. Reed W. M., Grant G. Collins S. W., J. P. Badger J. W., T. T. Buttrick secretary, and S. M. Howard treasurer.

Northern Constellation Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M., was chartered February 7, 1810, and, unlike the lodge, has maintained a continuous existence, though it was not active during anti-Masonic times, nor until some twenty years later. No record is available of the number of its charter members. Its first officers were: Albon Man high priest, Samuel Peck king, and Samuel Pease scribe. Upon the revival of the organization in 1853 Josiah F. Saunders was high priest, Philip B. Miller king, and F. P. Allen scribe. There are at present 218 members, and the elective officers for 1918 are: Grant G. Collins high priest, C. L. Lowell king, E. J. Reed scribe, C. W. Russell secretary, and N. M. Marshall treasurer.

Franklin Commandery, No. 60, Knights Templar, was instituted January 8, 1885, but had been in existence by a dispensation from April 28, 1884. There were something like 20 or 25 charter members, and the officers at institution were: W. H. Gray eminent commander, G. W. Dustin generalissimo, D. H. Stanton captain general, Rev. W. G. W. Lewis prelate, S. A. Beman S. W., R. C. Wentworth J. W., W. R. Flanagan treasurer, T. Alfred Quaile recorder, L. C. Shepard standard bearer, H. H. Hickok sword bearer, S. C. Paddock warder,

G. H. Kidney captain of the guard, J. A. Hogle, N. W. Porter and E. W. Lawrence guards. The present officers are: Ernest S. Mason eminent commander, Herbert H. Seaver generalissimo, Roy N. Porter captain general, Rev. J. B. Webster prelate, Grant G. Collins S. W., Geo. W. Calkins J. W., A. W. Gamble treasurer, R. McC. Miller recorder, Geo. H. Houston standard bearer, Carroll T. Douglass sword bearer, Chas. L. Lowell warder, and P. H. Tummons, G. C. Dewey and John S. Keeler guards. The present membership is 254.

At one period the lodge was moved to Fort Covington for a time because exorbitant rental was demanded for a hall in Malone. Otherwise its situs has always been in Malone, and for more than twenty years it and the chapter occupied rooms over the Dewey & Smith and Buttrick stores, and then for nearly thirty years in Centennial Block. In 1904 the Masonic Temple Association was organized, with the lodge, the chapter and the commandery each equally represented in the board of trustees, and purchased and fitted up the Dr. Skinner place for a temple, in which each organization has accommodations. In 1907 a fair for the benefit of the order netted funds to the amount of \$6,700.

Neshoba Lodge, No. 351, I. O. O. F. (renumbered 78), organized March 15, 1848, under a dispensation by the grand lodge granted upon the application of a group of well known citizens (including Dr. Bates, Dr. Skinner and F. T. Heath) who had visited Potsdam a short time previously for initiation in the order. The first lodge room was in the old so-called Harison Academy, and now spacious quarters are occupied in Howard Block. At least twice the lodge room was destroyed by fire. The first officers were: Sidney P. Bates N. G., S. C. F. Thorndike V. G., Henry S. Brewster secretary, and U. D. Meeker treasurer. The order found favor from the first on the part of leading citizens, and grew rapidly in numbers. The present membership is 135, and the officers for 1918 are: James Flynn N. G., George Carr V. G., Charles Whipple secretary, A. L. Paro treasurer, and Charles Whipple, Frank G. Roby and L. M. Kellas trustees. John P. Kellas was grandmaster of the grand lodge in 1901 and 1902.

J. C. Drake, D. S. Camp, J. E. Beardsley, Horatio Peck, Wesley Jones, C. B. Beardsley and M. S. Mallon were authorized by the State organization January 15, 1885, to hold an encampment in Malone to be known as Neshoba Encampment No. 30, I. O. O. F. The records were lost some years ago by fire, and the number of charter members and the first officers are unknown. The organization now has 26 members, and its officers are: Isadore Thanhauser chief patriarch, Clarence

S. Mason S. W., Eldon Newcomb high priest, Haydn Nimblett J. W., Geo. H. Nickelson secretary, and Geo. W. Rowe treasurer.

Of the many helpful services rendered by Father LeGrand in Malone few rank higher than his organization of the St. John Baptist Society October 9, 1872. The society is not a branch or subordinate chapter of any general order, but is independent and purely local. It is both fraternal and benevolent. Membership is permitted only to those of French extraction who are Catholics, and in good health. It pays benefits of from \$3 to \$5 per week in cases of sickness, contributes to the funeral expenses of those who die, and assesses each member one dollar for a fund to be paid to the estate of any deceased brother. The charter members numbered 40, and the present number is close to 400. Starting with nothing, the society some years later purchased a building on Mill street in which it fitted up a hall for meetings, and has recently bought the fine home of the late Mrs. S. A. Beman for lodge uses and a club home. It has no debt, and has funds in its treasury. The original trustees were Edward Cherrier, Moise Viau, Joseph Menard, Moise Gibeault, Samuel Aubrey, and Thomas Deparois. The officers are: Rev. Edward Blanchard chaplain, David Dubois president, Antoine Dubois vice-president, Napoleon Dufore secretary, J. B. Marceau corresponding secretary, F. X. Delisle financial secretary, Henry W. Labarge assistant financial secretary, and Alex. Dumas orderly. An auxiliary organization, consisting of about 40 members equipped with uniforms, is without distinctive functions except to appear in processions. Its officers are: F. X. Rozon commander, Henry Champagne first lieutenant, Albert Gibbo quartermaster, Samuel Benoit corporal, and John B. Marceau secretary. There are also about 50 St. John Baptist Cadets, composed of the sons of members, who are in training to unite at the proper age with the main society.

Council LeGrand is a subordinate organization of the St. John Baptist Union, which is national in its scope, and was chartered July 15, 1910, with 16 members. The order is of a fraternal and insurance character, with low premium rates, and pays both sick benefits and death claims. The first officers were: Joseph Brunet president, C. L. Pinsonneault vice-president, H. E. Pinsonneault secretary, and M. H. Burno treasurer. There are now 200 members, and the present officers are: Ralph J. Cardinal president, Edward Dumas vice-president, J. I. Carmel secretary, and George Gratton treasurer.

Brennan Post No. 284, G. A. R., was organized August 12, 1882, with 23 charter members, and it has had in all 350 names on its muster

rolls. Its first officers were: Daniel H. Stanton commander, H. B. Meigs senior vice commander, S. S. Willard junior vice commander, H. D. Hickok adjutant, E. J. Mannix quartermaster, Ralph Erwin surgeon, R. McC. Miller O. D., John McSorley O. G., C. R. Doty sergeant major, and G. D. Hastings quartermaster sergeant. Deaths and removals have reduced the roster to 23 names. The officers for 1918 are: Thomas Denio commander, Luke Tebo senior vice commander, Peter Roberts junior vice commander, Henry Fobere surgeon, John Curtis chaplain, L. P. Chandler quartermaster and adjutant, Theodore Robinson O. D., and Charles Dumas O. G.

J. W. Pangburn Post No. 312, G. A. R., was organized July 28, 1895, with 14 charter members, who were mostly withdrawals from Brennan Post. The first officers were: Orville Moore commander, Hiram T. French senior vice commander, G. P. Norris junior vice commander, A. C. Hadley surgeon, M. N. Dawson O. D., H. D. Hickok quartermaster, H. J. Merriam chaplain, H. H. Davis O. G., and B. H. Spencer sentinel. There are at present 10 members, and the officers for 1918 are R. McC. Miller commander, H. J. Merriam senior vice commander, A. C. Hadley junior vice commander, L. B. Chase surgeon, H. H. Davis O. D., L. B. Sperry adjutant, C. H. Totman chaplain and quartermaster, and E. S. Kelsey O. G.

Malone Council No. 308, Knights of Columbus, was chartered February 13, 1898, with fifty members. The first officers were: E. D. Holland grand knight, James T. Welch deputy grand knight, George F. Cowan recording secretary, M. F. McGarrahan treasurer, and Charles A. Burke lecturer. The organization now has 226 members, and its officers are: J. W. Starks grand knight, James P. Lyng deputy grand knight, T. J. McKee financial secretary, and W. H. McKee treasurer.

"The Wadhams Reading Circle of Malone, New York", was organized upon the advocacy of Mrs. B. Ellen Burke November 11, 1897, for "promotion of religious instruction, self culture, the dissemination of good literature and the acquisition of power and strength from union." It has held fortnightly meetings regularly beginning in October and continuing into May, with fixed topics for study and discussion — both men and women having parts in the programmes — and has established a free circulating library, which now numbers 3,500 volumes. For several years the village voted it \$200 per year for the purchase of books, etc. There were 19 charter members, and the first officers were: Father William Rossiter chaplain, Mrs. B. Ellen Burke president, Mrs. Eliza J. Kelley and Mrs. Jennie V. Holland vice-presidents, Lizzie G.

Rennie secretary and treasurer, and Edward Pierce and James F. Kelley librarians. There are now something like 80 members, and the present officers are: Rev. J. H. O'Rourke chaplain, Mrs. P. F. Dalphin president, Mrs. M. J. Crowley and Mary E. O'Rourke vice-presidents, and Lena Caskin secretary and treasurer.

Adirondack Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed in 1899 with ten charter members. The first officers were: Mrs. John W. Fay regent, Mrs. Joel J. Seaver registrar, Miss Alice Hyde treasurer, and Miss Florence Channell secretary. The members now number 70, and the present officers are: Mrs. C. L. Capron regent, Mrs. Anabel S. Huntington vice-regent, Mrs. W. H. Montross secretary, Mrs. Geo. B. Humphrey treasurer, and Miss Angeline B. Fullington historian.

Malone Grange No. 959, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in 1903, with 35 charter members, and the number now is 153. It occupies the old King's Hall for a lodge room, and holds meetings twice monthly, with a programme mapped out for a year in advance, which is designed to afford both entertainment and instruction. Not only matters pertaining to agriculture are discussed, but also various public problems. Besides providing wholesome entertainment and promoting neighborliness and sociability, the organization thus makes itself practically educative to its farmer members. Among the first officers were S. E. Willett as master, James W. Delong as overseer, Mrs. Delia C. Delong as lecturer, and Ernest C. Gleason as secretary. The present officers are: William J. Wheeler master, Floyd P. King overseer, Mrs. Elmer A. Eddy lecturer, E. A. Eddy steward, Clarence Boyea assistant steward, Mrs. O. H. Cook chaplain, Lyman L. Foote secretary, Lawrence E. Westcott treasurer, Guy W. Whipple gate keeper, Mrs. Henry Badore Flora, Mrs. Guy Whipple Ceres, Mrs. Geo. Parker Pomona, Mrs. John Wheeler L. A. S., and E. A. Hadley insurance director.

The Franklin County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals obtained its charter in February, 1907, and has accomplished great good in the eleven years of its existence by compelling observance of humane practices in particular cases and also through its educative work. Earlier than the society's organization a few individuals (the late Mrs. S. A. Beman more than any one else) had operated independently for the cause, but always at a disadvantage and with a great deal of personal unpleasantness. Now the society keeps an agent busy all of the time looking up abuses and instituting prosecutions where such are necessary to establish better care of animals. The first offi-

cers were: Henry Furness president, Rev. J. H. Brown and Rev. E. Blanchard vice-presidents, Miss Lucia Gilbert secretary, Mrs. L. H. Phillips assistant secretary, and Miss May Badger treasurer. The present officers are: George B. Humphrey president, Rev. E. Blanchard and C. H. Moody vice-presidents, Miss Lucia Gilbert secretary, and Miss Florence Mallon treasurer.

Malone Lodge No. 1303, B. P. O. Elks, was instituted May 29, 1913, with 37 members, and as the entertainment and large benefits which the order afforded became known applications for membership began to pour in largely — considerable numbers of them from other towns. No other fraternal organization in Malone ever seized so quickly and so widely upon the popular fancy, and the result is that, counting those awaiting initiation, there are now five hundred members. A social club from the beginning, the lodge has become in effect a center from which a bountiful benevolence to the poor has been dispensed, where civic duties are considered and wrought out, and where, by the generous permission of the members, headquarters are found by many organizations that are engaged in seeking to further Malone's welfare and in doing war work. The lodge acquired the former residence of Vice-President Wheeler, and has so enlarged and improved the property that it represents an expenditure of \$60,000, and affords not merely an ample and luxurious home for the lodge, but also accommodations for social and business purposes that could not be bettered. The first officers were: F. R. Kirk exalted ruler, George J. Moore esteemed leading knight, M. J. Slason esteemed loyal knight, Dr. H. D. Mayne esteemed lecturing knight, W. J. Bulger secretary, Levi A. Pratt treasurer, W. W. Smith esquire, L. M. Kellas tiler, Rev. H. A. Barrett chaplain, Henry Gonyaw inner guard, and George W. Crooks, N. M. Marshall and Jay O. Ballard trustees. The officers for 1918 are: M. J. Slason exalted ruler, W. W. Smith esteemed loyal knight, Henry G. Gonyaw esteemed lecturing knight, W. J. Bulger secretary, Levi A. Pratt treasurer, L. M. Kellas esquire, J. E. Carroll tiler, A. E. Morrison inner guard, Rev. H. A. Barrett chaplain, and B. R. Clark, Thomas Cantwell and W. C. Leonard trustees.

THE FARRAR HOME FOR DESERVING OLD LADIES

Isaac B. Farrar, a retired farmer, bequeathed most of his property in 1900 to Mrs. Clara Kilburn and Mrs. Ella Symonds in trust for the establishment, support and endowment of a charitable institution to be located at Malone, and to be styled The Farrar Home for Deserving

Old Ladies. A corporation was formed the same year to take over the trust, which eventually yielded \$11,225 — too small a sum to give effect to Mr. Farrar's purpose. But Miss Martha Meeker bequeathed \$1,000 to the institution, auxiliary organizations were formed to solicit funds and donations of furniture, etc., and a "tag day" in 1909 provided several hundred dollars, so that after nine or ten years the home owned a house, valued at \$4,000, on the corner of Constable and Second streets, and had investments aggregating about \$13,600. The home was opened January 6, 1910, with five inmates, and its maintenance expenses from that date have run from about \$1,000 to \$2,100 a year. The house has been enlarged and improved in many respects, and now can accommodate sixteen inmates. The auxiliaries have contributed \$12,000 in the past eight or nine years, and a bequest of \$5,000 by Dr. Henry Furness and one of \$1,000 by Mrs. Letitia Greeno have been added to the endowment, which now totals \$44,300, with a considerable bequest by Mrs. Greeno to be realized later. The house is now valued at \$12,500. Every woman admitted is required to assign and transfer to the trustees all property that she possesses or may acquire — a minimum payment of \$250 being necessary to secure admission. The first directors were Mrs. Jeanette R. Hawkins, Mrs. Letitia Greeno, George W. Dustin, G. Herbert Hale and Aaron C. Allison. Mrs. Hawkins was the first president, Mrs. Greeno the first vice-president, Mrs. Mary L. King the first secretary, and Marshall E. Howard the first treasurer. These officers have been continued uninterruptedly to the present except that Mr. Dustin has succeeded Mrs. Greeno, deceased, as vice-president. The present directors are: Mrs. Hawkins, George W. Dustin, Marshall E. Howard, G. Herbert Hale, William L. Allen, Miss Florence Mallon, Mrs. Clara Kilburn, Mrs. John A. Grant, Mrs. Helen Lillis and Mrs. Mary L. King.

ALICE HYDE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Necessity for a general hospital had been felt for years, with occasional spasmodic agitation in favor of building or renting for the purpose, but without action because it was regarded as impossible to procure sufficient funds. In 1904, however, The Malone Hospital Association was incorporated, with the following directors: John P. Badger, Henry Furness, John I. Gilbert, William Rossiter, Edward Blanchard, S. A. Beman, Sidney Robinson, Thomas Cantwell, Marshall E. Howard, Frederick D. Kilburn, Frank S. Channell, Percival F. Dalphin, Alfred G. Wilding, John A. Flanagan, Joseph W. Brown, Jay O. Ballard, Charles W. Collins, Charles W. Breed, Aaron C. Allison, Martin E. McClary and

John Kelley. Mr. Badger was president, Dr. Furness vice-president, Mr. Allison treasurer, and Mr. Flanagan secretary. Nothing tangible was attempted by the organization for a number of years, nor was anything definite even proposed for a long time except to talk about renting or buying a private house to be used for hospital purposes. In 1908 Mrs. Mary A. Leighton bequeathed \$10,000 for an endowment fund, and in 1910 Clark J. Lawrence offered \$25,000 for the erection of a building upon condition that an equal sum be raised by subscription, that the name of the association be changed to the Alice Hyde Hospital Association, and that the institution be known as The Alice Hyde Memorial Hospital. The conditions were gratefully accepted by the directors, and the work of canvassing for subscriptions was undertaken earnestly and prosecuted energetically. A fund of about \$50,000 was soon pledged by subscribers in almost every town in the county in sums of from a thousand dollars down to a dollar or two each. The directors voted in 1911 to erect a brick fire-proof building, two stories in height, on the corner of Park and Third streets, at an estimated cost of about \$43,000. The corner stone was laid October 8, 1911, and the institution was formally opened September 15, 1913. It is almost continuously filled with patients, has an adequate corps of superintendents and nurses, a nurses' training school, a consulting staff composed of eminent non-resident physicians and surgeons, and house physicians who are local practitioners and serve alternately without compensation. Since the opening of the institution Mr. and Mrs. Jay O. Ballard offered in 1916 to contribute \$2,500 for the erection of a building for a contagious hospital as a memorial to Mrs. Ballard's father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. Calvin Skinner, upon condition that an equal amount be raised by subscription; and \$13,604 was so pledged for the purpose stated and for other desired improvements. Colonel William C. Skinner of Hartford, Conn. (son of Dr. Calvin Skinner) offered at about the same time to erect a nurses' home at a cost of \$10,000, and later removed the limit. As a result a fine structure has been provided. Mrs. Mary L. King and Mrs. J. C. Levengood contributed \$1,500 each to equip the operating room as a memorial to their father, Hon. Sidney Lawrence of Moira, and Mrs. Nelson W. Porter, Mrs. Jay O. Ballard, Mrs. Jessie Keeler Lasell, Howard D. Hadley and Gustina Gibson gave \$250 or more each to furnish rooms as memorials to deceased relatives. Besides the subscriptions, the Leighton bequest and the Lawrence donation, Baker Stevens gave to the association during his lifetime a farm which was sold for \$5,125, Dr. Henry Furness bequeathed \$5,000 to it, Baker Stevens \$7,318, S. A. Beman a store and office building estimated to be worth

\$12,000, Clark J. Lawrence about \$50,000, Marcha J. Ryan of Fort Covington \$200 and Robert J. Taylor of Belmont \$500; and Mrs. Lois Lawrence and Mrs. Clara Kilburn have recently given \$1,000 each. The present directors are: Nelson W. Porter, John Kelley, Phelps Smith, Brayton R. Clark, John A. Grant, Ralph Hastings, Matt C. Ransom, Edward Blanchard, John P. Kellas, Alexander Macdonald, Thomas Cantwell, Hugh H. Mullarney, Arthur E. McClary, William H. O'Brien, F. Roy Kirk, Percival F. Dalphin, Alfred G. Wilding, Jay O. Ballard, John A. Flanagan, G. Herbert Hale and George B. Humphrey. Mr. Ballard is president, Mr. Porter vice-president, Mr. Ransom treasurer, and Mr. McClary secretary.

MALONE IN WAR TIMES

Malone has been touched closely, and at times poignantly, by four wars. In that of 1812 with Great Britain it had two militia companies whose headquarters were in Malone, and whose personnel was mainly, if not wholly, recruited here, while other residents took the field as members of other local units; the inhabitants were continuously in apprehension and dread of enemy incursions or of Indian massacres; the place was for months an army hospital base with inadequate shelter accommodations and a pitiful shortage of proper food, medicines, and even bedding and clothing for the sick; a British force occupied the town for a day upon one occasion in 1814 — invading individual privacy and in some instances perpetrating depredations; and the spirit and practices of the time corrupted morals and brought lamentable demoralization generally. There were no battle casualties locally, nor was the spirit of patriotism universally prevalent.

As a whole Malone's part in the civil war was large and creditable (even glorious is hardly too strong a word), though blackened in a measure by the talk and conduct of a few men who were in open sympathy with the South. Some of these did not scruple when volunteers departed for the field of action to avow hope that they would return only "in a box," to flaunt pins made from the faces of the old-time copper cents as proclamation of their "copperheadism," and to heap upon the President, his advisers and the generals of the Union armies the bitterest vituperation. But these were so small a minority, and their sentiments so execrated by the ardent patriotism of the majority, that they were scorned, and forfeited standing to the degree that both in business and socially they were practically ostracised.

At once following the attack upon Fort Sumter in Charleston har-

bor war meetings were held, the first at the Congregational church April 25th, a company was soon raised, with a few of its members furnished by neighboring towns, and started for the front May 6, 1861; and throughout the four years that the struggle continued recruiting went on to fill depleted commands already in the service, or to add new contingents. Besides the first company sent out early, which became a part of the 16th regiment, a company was raised for the 60th, seven companies for the 98th, two for the 106th and three for the 142d, while there were also many individual and group enlistments in the 96th and 118th, whose headquarters for organization were elsewhere in Northern New York, as well as in particular commands of artillery and cavalry that appealed especially to some of the volunteers. Of course not all who composed the units referred to, or who were identified with scattered regiments, were Malone residents, but many were gathered from other towns in the county, and to a small number from the bordering towns in St. Lawrence and Clinton; but this was the center of inspiration and activity. General Thorndike was active in recruiting, and William Lowe conducted a recruiting office independently for a long time, assigning such men as he enlisted to the various regiments which they wished to join, or turning them over to the men who were raising companies of which they were to be captains or lieutenants if they reported with some specified number of recruits. Commissions went in those days to men who were civilian leaders, and without examination as to military qualification. Five recruiting officers were active here at one time in 1862. There were no preliminary training camps for those who were to serve as officers, nor for the rank and file except during the period that they were in local barracks awaiting the filling of a command. Then the regiments or companies were rushed straight to the battle line — a practice which undoubtedly explains Bull Run and many other disasters. According to a list compiled by the late Major Daniel H. Stanton, the whole number of Malone men who were in the army during the four years from 1861 to 1865 was 564 — which, however, counts each man but once, and does not take into consideration the fact that a considerable number of these re-enlisted after having completed one term of service, so that the actual number of men furnished at one time and another by Malone would doubtless reach well above 600. Among these there were a few, perhaps 10 per cent., who were drafted, but by far the larger part were volunteers.

The drafts during the civil war were on very different lines from those which govern in the war of 1917. At the first of the drafts a

man who was drawn might accept service himself, procure release by the payment of \$300 in money, or furnish a substitute. In the later drafts there was no provision for a money commutation, and those drawn had to serve or find substitutes. Toward the close of the war the cost for a substitute was usually \$1,000, for which the man who paid was able to obtain reimbursement later from the combined bounty fund offered by the State, the county and the towns. In the early part of the war the only bounty was \$50, which gradually increased until the usual figure was \$1,000. The consequent burden falling upon the taxpayers was onerous, the total amount raised for bounties alone and for other expenses in filling quotas by Franklin county and its then sixteen towns having been \$500,106.08. The "other expenses" referred to consisted, in part at least, of the cost of sending committees to Virginia, where they enlisted soldiers who were receiving their discharge upon the expiration of one term of service, and had such recruits credited to the respective towns which the committees represented, so as to help fill quotas as against a pending draft. In many cases the men who enlisted as substitutes, or upon their own initiative for the sake of the bounty, had to be watched and guarded closely. Else some of them were likely to desert after having received the money, and flee to Canada, or to some other locality to repeat the procedure. These were known as "bounty jumpers." The cost locally for every volunteer or conscript from Franklin county during the civil war was about \$200, while in 1917 the county paid nothing, and the general government only about two dollars per capita.

While the seven companies which Franklin county furnished for the 98th regiment were being recruited the men were quartered as they enlisted in barracks built for them on the fair grounds, except that the officers' offices were in the old floral hall. An order issued by the adjutant general made an allowance of 30 cents per day per man for subsistence. Sutlers sold food and other supplies on the grounds, which the men had to pay for themselves. The cantonment was denominated in orders "a branch military depot," and was named Camp Franklin. The original intention was that the 98th should be exclusively a Franklin county organization, but it was found practicable at the time to get together only enough men to constitute seven companies, which were consolidated with three from Wayne county to complete the outfit. A company was expected to muster a hundred strong, and each of those in the 98th regiment had close to that number; but many others went out short of a full complement. The 98th was mustered into service Feb-

ruary 4, 1862, and left Malone for the South February 21st. As the men marched from quarters to the railroad station, windows and walks along the route were thronged with people waving handkerchiefs and flags, and crying approval and godspeed. As the train pulled out there were rousing cheers, and it was noted that tears were coursing the cheeks of those who had relatives or other dear ones in the command.

In many cases, not only with respect to the 98th, but also in other commands, the townsmen or townswomen of an officer presented him with his sash and sword, and war work by those remaining at home was prosecuted earnestly and zealously, though doubtless not nearly as well systematized as like effort in the present. The women formed their local circles under the United States sanitary commission, and scraped lint from old linen for use in dressing wounds. They also made blackberry brandy for administering to those suffering with bowel troubles, and jellies and other delicacies for the sick. At holiday times men and women collected in neighborhoods large quantities of supplies to be sent both to local barracks and to troops that had taken the field. As a single illustration, 25 barrels of poultry and home cookery were forwarded to the South in 1864 at one shipment by a single Malone district in order to give the soldiers a Thanksgiving treat.

At one of the earliest of the war meetings a fund of \$10,000 was pledged by individuals for the relief and care of the families of those who should volunteer, and the amount was afterward increased from time to time. There was no regulation then providing for the reservation of a part of a soldier's pay for the use and benefit of his dependents at home, and that pay was only \$13 a month in depreciated currency. On the other hand, bounties were paid, which is not the case now. We are contributing as individuals in 1917 and 1918 large amounts for various war purposes—for a company fund for our first organization in the field, for the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Knights of Columbus, for remembrances to the men in the service, for the Red Cross and for other causes—but similar offerings were made during the civil war also, though of course very much smaller because our people were fewer and poorer, while in contrast with the procedure of half a century ago we are now paying scarcely anything for the cause through distinctively local taxation. True, the difference in the methods of the two periods is that under the one everybody had to contribute proportionately to a tax whether willing or unwilling, and under the other of voluntary contributions the mean and sordid escape altogether. As to federal taxation, while the amount now

levied is vastly greater, I doubt if the scheme of it touches as many articles of general use, or hits as large a proportion of people of ordinary means, as did the revenue measures of 1861 to 1865. In any case, the present will have to be a very long war if the money burdens that it lays upon our country shall come to total a half million dollars plus what our fathers contributed voluntarily as individuals.

Neither occupation nor dependency served to exempt a drafted man during the civil war. Except as to the draft of 1863, he had to serve when drawn if within the limits of twenty to forty-five years of age, and if physically fit, or procure a substitute. The existing scheme of selective conscription is theoretically perfect, in that it reaches with discrimination the idler and the industrious, and without discriminating between the rich and the poor, and exempts under proper proof those who can be more useful in the home fields or shops than in the trenches or along the battle front. Moreover, the men who were drafted during the civil war and accepted service because of it did not have quite the standing with their neighbors and with the public generally as the volunteers, while now the status of the one is practically on an equality with that of the other. The reproach which attached to the conscript in the civil war is altogether absent under the existing plan.

There were, too, during the civil war the prototypes of to-day's pacifists and pro-Germans in the "copperhead," and of the "slackers" in the men who sneaked into Canada to escape the drafts, and who were called "skedaddlers."

WAR PRICES

Prices soared during the civil war, particularly for cottons, sugar and coffee, but it is doubted if articles of food or household supplies generally averaged as high then as now, and emphatically so if it be remembered in the reckoning to consider that in the former time we bought with depreciated dollars, worth at times less than half as much as gold. Almost anything passed commonly as currency — postage stamps, metal tokens issued by mercantile or manufacturing concerns for cents, paper promises to pay that were put out similarly, and federal treasury notes in fractional parts of a dollar; five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents in nominal value, which were called "shinplasters." The tokens and most of the commercial promises to pay were never redeemed, and even of the government issues millions of dollars were lost or destroyed, or are still outstanding as curios. But however prices may compare in figures for the two periods, those of the civil war time were, I think, the more grievous and crushing, because the

people were poorer and had long been accustomed to very low values. A family expense book for the year ending April 1, 1861, is before me as I write, and shows the whole cost of living for husband, wife and one child for the twelve months to have been \$286.27. The expenditures included clothing, attendance occasionally at an entertainment, taxes and apparently every item of the cost of living with the exception of house rent. Some of the outgo was for coffee at 10c. per pound, rice at 6c., butter at 13c., cheese at three pounds for a quarter, beef in lots of 10 to 30 pounds at from 4c. to 8c., sugar at 9c., a hog at 6c. per pound, and berries at 5c. per quart. To bound from such a basis to the war prices that followed was naturally vexing, and, with tastes less luxurious and means smaller than have since become the rule, strict economy, not to say pinching and scrimping, was practiced. People simply denied themselves utterly many things the purchase of which they deemed an extravagance, or used substitutes. I remember in particular that in many families peas, beans and corn were roasted and used for coffee, either alone or in admixture with the genuine article; and maple sugar, then salable at only about half the price of the cane product, served not uncommonly for tea or coffee sweetening, as well as in general cookery. It is also of interest to note that the coffee habit has grown greatly in half a century, for page after page in the ledger of a firm of Malone merchants covering the civil war period fails to show a single charge to farmers for coffee, and even the accounts of the wealthiest village customers include items for it but rarely. Other economies practiced were that every household that was at all forehanded always had its own barrel of corned beef and salt pork, and its kit or keg of salmon and mackerel; bought beef by the quarter, side or "critter," and a half or whole pig in early winter for fresh meat instead of running to a market daily; and many men, instead of buying their clothes ready-made or having them made to order, would purchase cloth, get it cut at a tailor's, and have it made by the womenfolk at home or by a seamstress whose charge would be not more than a third or a half of a tailor's.

From an old-time local merchant's ledger, together with a table of prices quoted in a newspaper, I am able to fix values that were current for a few articles during the war of 1812; those which ruled in 1863, 1864 and 1865 I have sifted from the ledger of a leading mercantile house in Malone during the period; and the figures in effect in the closing weeks of 1917 are those given me by a merchant now in trade as those that the stores generally asked at retail, and some of which are considerably higher in 1918. In the 1863-5 column of the table

that follows of course the range covers both various qualities and price fluctuations during three years. The quotations given for fresh beef, pork, veal, ham, turkey, hay, wood, corn, cornmeal and potatoes in the civil war time are the prices that one of the proprietors paid to customers and charged to himself—the concern not having dealt generally in those commodities. The table follows:

	1814	Civil War	1917
Calico, yard.....	62¢ @ 75¢.....	19¢ @ 45¢.....	15¢
Muslin, yard.....		37½¢ @ 75¢.....	10¢ @ 50¢
Cotton, yard.....	60¢ @ 72¢.....	25¢ @ 63½¢.....	20¢
Gingham, yard.....	50¢	28¢ @ 37½¢.....	18¢ @ 20¢
Cambric, yard.....	88¢ @ \$1.50.....	56½¢.....	23¢ @ 25¢
Wood, cord of 128 feet.....		\$2 @ \$4.....	\$10 @ \$12
Ham (whole), pound.....	20¢.....	14¢ @ 22¢.....	30¢ @ 35¢
Fresh pork (whole pig), pound.....		10¢.....	23¢ @ 24¢
Veal by the quarter, pound.....		10¢ @ 12½¢.....	28¢
Native beef by the quarter, pound.....		9¢.....	10¢ @ 12¢
Turkey, pound.....		12½¢.....	40¢ @ 45¢
Salt pork, barrel.....	\$25 @ \$30.....		\$52 @ \$53
Butter, pound.....	17¢ @ 22¢.....	20¢ @ 47¢.....	45¢ @ 50¢
Sugar, pound.....	17¢ @ 20¢.....	15¢ @ 35¢.....	10¢
Tea, pound.....	\$1.23 @ \$2.85.....	\$1.50 @ \$2.....	40¢
Coffee, pound.....		40¢ @ 75¢.....	18¢ @ 40¢
Starch, pound.....		12½¢ @ 19¢.....	10¢
Flour, barrel.....		\$7 @ \$14.....	\$13
Potatoes, bushel.....		40¢ @ 63¢.....	\$1.20 @ \$1.50
Eggs, dozen.....	20¢.....	12½¢ @ 20¢.....	60¢ @ 65¢
Corn meal, 100 pounds.....		\$2.....	\$4.35
Corn, bushel.....	\$1.42.....	87½¢ @ \$1.13.....	\$2.43
Oats, bushel.....	58¢.....	45¢ @ 75¢.....	90¢
Hay, ton.....	\$8.....	\$8 @ \$13.....	\$22
Brooms, each.....		25¢ @ 50¢.....	80¢ @ 85¢
Axes, each.....		\$1.50 @ \$1.75.....	\$1.25
Nails, pound.....		6¢ @ 9¢.....	5½¢ @ 6¢
Kerosene, gallon.....		75¢ @ \$1.25.....	13¢

In the Malone merchants' book from which the civil war quotations are gleaned I find no charge for salt pork during the war, but am authentically informed that in 1864 or 1865 the price reached \$45 per barrel in Chicago, which was the record price until a few weeks ago sales were made in that same market at wholesale at over \$50 per barrel. Butter sold at retail in Malone in the closing months of the war, or shortly afterward, at 50c. per pound, and in 1867 and 1868 starch brought 25c. per pound, and corn meal \$2.50 per hundred pounds. The high price for flour was soon after the close of the war, \$18 per barrel, but it did not stay at that figure long. So, too, some values have been greater since the present war began than they were in December, 1917—particularly for potatoes, which sold a few months earlier at \$3 per bushel, and even in November, 1917, at wholesale for

a day or two at \$1.50 per bushel. Dressed hogs, whole, commanded 25c. per pound at one time, and flour \$18 per barrel.

Some of the present high prices have a legitimate cause, particularly in the case of cotton, for which war demands are prodigious. Every discharge of a twelve-inch gun consumes half a bale of cotton, and a machine gun in action uses a bale every three minutes. Absorbent cotton for staunching and binding wounds call for 20,000 bales a year; one change of apparel for the present United States army alone requires more than a million bales; another million bales go annually into explosives; and 100,000 bales will be needed to equip the aeroplane fleet if, as seems probable, linen shall come to be unobtainable.

During the civil war the national debt ran up to more than three billions of dollars, but, so far as I know, no one was importuned personally, or otherwise except by circularizing or newspaper advertising, to buy bonds. By express terms all of these bonds were redeemable in gold, but were marketed in exchange for depreciated paper currency. Some of them bore interest at as high a rate as seven and three-tenths per cent.

CONFEDERATE RAIDS APPREHENDED AT MALONE

In the afternoon of October 19, 1864, each of the three banks in St. Albans, Vt., was entered by two or three strangers, who, presenting revolvers at the heads of clerks and officers, proceeded to loot the institutions, securing about \$150,000 in money. They were confederates who had come into the place from Canada, and who stated afterward that they had been sent North by General Early to engage in such exploits. They forced the bank officials to take an oath of allegiance to the confederate government, and to swear that they would divulge nothing of what was transpiring until two hours should have elapsed. The affair caused a tremendous sensation all along the northern border, and, apprehensive that a similar raid might be undertaken upon Malone, two companies of home guards were quickly recruited here — one of infantry and one of cavalry. The leading men of the community enrolled in the organizations, and rendered active, serious service. The cavalry had Charles Durkee for captain, and Chas. C. Whittelsey for first and William H. Barney for second lieutenant. The infantry had over a hundred members, with Joel J. Seaver as captain, Charles W. Breed as first and Martin Callaghan as second lieutenant. Both organizations were armed by the government notwithstanding none of the members was regularly enlisted. The old fire-engine house, then on a lot near the Wead Library, was fitted up

with bunks, and served as military headquarters. A detail of the infantry was on duty every night for about two months—a part of the force patrolling the streets and picketing the village outskirts until midnight or later, with relief at an agreed hour by the contingent who had been sleeping in the engine house, which the relieved men then occupied until morning.

In January, 1865, Newton H. Davis, who had seen service in the 98th regiment, recruited a company of cavalry here under government sanction for frontier defense, and the Durkee and Seaver commands were thereupon disbanded, and their arms surrendered. The company of Captain Davis was supplied with horses by a Massachusetts company that was stationed at Champlain. It was quartered in Malone, a part of the time in King's Hall and a part on the fair grounds, for about three months, and the remainder of its time in service at Camp Wheeler near Ogdensburg. When President Lincoln was shot this company scouted along the border from Malone to Rouses Point, not always careful to keep south of the Canadian boundary, in search of the conspirators. The company was mustered out in June, 1865.

In addition to these three local organizations, a company from Vermont and another from Massachusetts, both composed of veterans whom wounds or sickness had incapacitated for service at the front, were on duty in Malone for a few months in 1865. One of these companies had quarters in the barracks on the fair grounds, and the other in the large Parker or Rounds house on the flat in which the deaf-mute school found accommodations at one time, and which is now a tenement.

No confederate movement upon Malone was ever made, and the several organizations had only routine services to render. Their existence and presence contributed to relieve the apprehension of the civilian population, and created a sense of security locally.

The war with Spain in 1898 affected Malone hardly at all, and the town had no appreciable part in it save to send a score or more of its young men to the army. These got no nearer Cuba than South Carolina, and thus were never in battle danger. Their failure to enter more actively into the war, however, was due in no degree to themselves, and it was as patriotic a service that they gave as though greater hardship and greater hazard had been experienced.

MALONE'S PART IN THE PRESENT WAR

The declaration by Congress in April, 1917, of a state of war with Germany had a response in public sentiment strikingly unlike that

attending any other war in which the United States ever engaged. There has been no flash of popular wrath or passion — which is not at all to imply that our people are not in earnest and full approval of it, nor that a cold, resolute determination to “see it through” is lacking. The only real impatience rests upon the wish that matters might be made to move more swiftly, and that our sluggish indifference to military preparation years ago caused for a time discomfort and a menace to the health of the men who are in training.

Malone's part in the struggle has not been inconsiderable, nor in any respect wanting in honorable and useful endeavor; but the record of the town is so interwoven with that of other towns, and carries so many independent and individual operations, that the story of it can not to be told separately, connectedly and completely. Our military organization, known as Company K of the first regiment of the national guard, was promptly recruited to a strength of 150 men (not all of them from Malone), which was nearly twice its normal peace average; and weeks before the government was ready to receive it had waited in impatience for the call to service duty. It left Malone August 15, 1917, and, except for a short stay in the vicinity of New York city, went into training at Spartanburg, South Carolina. Unfortunately the best interests of the service were thought to require the dismemberment of the company in order that by transfer of most of its men another command (the famous old Seventh of New York, now the 107th U. S. Inf.) might be brought up to the regimental strength that is deemed standard; and only Captain Marshall and a handful of his men were left to preserve the identity of the unit, which has since been recruited to its former numbers from the conscription camps. The men are waiting and learning,* with their friends and townsmen confident that upon arrival “somewhere in France” they will acquit themselves with honor, and make a record of valorous and efficient service.

Of those comprising the first conscription Malone furnished fifty, and has since added largely to that number. Besides, it has a nice representation from its very best element of young manhood who have taken their courses in officers' training camps, and are now in commission with rank ranging from second lieutenant to major.

In contrast with army conditions during the civil war, the differences are striking in many particulars. The volunteers and those drafted are paid \$30 per month each as against \$13 allotted from 1861 to 1865. Instead of being rushed at once, raw and inexperienced, to the

* They have gone to France since this was written.

battle line, both volunteers and conscripts go into camps for months of seasoning, drill and thorough practical instruction in the new methods of warfare; and absolute prohibition of places for the sale of alcoholic liquors and of brothels or bawdy houses in or near such camps, under severe penalties, is embodied in the law. Nor may liquor be sold to a man in uniform anywhere. Measures to make camp conditions sanitary are had which would have been impossible a half a century ago, because they were then all unknown to medical science; and the aim is constantly in view to keep the men not only physically clean, but morally so also. Still, lack of previous military preparation is about as seriously felt now as it was at the beginning of the civil war, and arms, munitions and clothing have been lamentably short of requirements.

As against deprivation of the bounty benefits in the civil war, the government is not only granting larger pay, but makes generous provision for the relief of needy families of its soldiers, and writes insurance at low rates in sums of from one thousand to ten thousand dollars for each of the men who may be prostrated by disease, or crippled or killed — the initial appropriations for which aggregate \$176,500,000. Soldiers with dependent wives or children are not permitted to draw in excess of half their pay, and must allot the other moiety to dependents. To such allotment the government is pledged to add and pay to dependents amounts monthly ranging from \$5 up to \$50. In addition, there are to be pensions for the disabled or for the survivors of the killed. It thus appears that, upon the whole, the soldiers of 1917 fare rather better as regards remuneration and provision in the event of calamity than those who fought the civil war; and surely the scheme of the present law is saner.

Of Malone's home efforts while its sons are in the field it is writ large that those whose lot is simply to work and wait are doing their best, whole heartedly, and almost to the last man, woman and child. Weeks of time and labor have been given along many lines by many individuals cheerfully and without compensation. A home defense organization took a military census, prepared a registration of those liable for military service, instituted and prosecuted a campaign for increased agricultural production and for the conservation of food, and arranged for and held public meetings at which addresses were made for the fostering of patriotic interest and endeavor. Canvasses for funds for almost innumerable purposes in connection with the war have been successfully carried through. These include large subscriptions for Liberty Bonds as an investment, and outright giving for a

company fund for Company K, for the Young Woman's Christian Association, for the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus joint fund, for the Salvation Army, for Red Cross membership and for Red Cross activities in all parts of the world. All of this has been pushed with vigor and with a response most creditable. The moneys given outright reach well up into tens of thousands of dollars, and the Liberty Bond purchases close to a million. The Franklin County Chapter of the Red Cross has nearly nine thousand members, inclusive of duplications, and of these more than half are residents of Malone. Twice weekly a hundred or more of these members in Malone assemble and work together in the preparation of surgical dressings, in the knitting of sweaters and socks, and in making comfort bags and other articles for field and hospital uses. Additionally, hundreds of individual women are knitting and sewing in their spare hours at home. The chapter and the Knights of Columbus together have raised funds considerably in excess of forty thousand dollars for the purchase of yarns and other materials, and are drawing upon them unstintedly. A single purchase of yarn by the local Red Cross chapter in 1917 called for \$3,000, and nine sewing machines operated by electric motors are kept humming in the workrooms.

When with the federalizing of the national guard it became the policy of the State to establish home defense companies and also a body of troops to be known as the State guard, Malone formed a company of each sort; and at a special meeting of the board of supervisors in June an appropriation of \$7,500 was voted for arming and equipping the Malone home defense organization and others of the same character that were recruited in Bangor, Chateaugay, Saranac Lake, St. Regis Falls and Tupper Lake. The Malone unit had about 100 members, and for several months met weekly for drill. Jay O. Ballard was its captain, Arthur E. McClary first lieutenant, and V. B. Roby second lieutenant. Uniforms were purchased, but before arms had been procured the State authorities determined that interest and effort be concentrated upon the State guard organizations, and that the home defense companies go out of existence. Accordingly the Malone company was disbanded; but those elsewhere in the county except in Bangor volunteering for the State guard were mustered into that body. Of the \$7,500 appropriated about \$3,400 had not been expended, and it is expected that the State will reimburse the county for the \$4,100 paid out for uniforms.

Malone's company of the State guard has eighty-odd members. John

W. Genaway is captain, Daniel W. Flack first lieutenant, and Frank S. Steenberge second lieutenant. It has been provided with rifles and uniforms. With similar companies at Chateaugay, Saranac Lake, St. Regis Falls, Tupper Lake, Plattsburgh and Ogdensburg it comprises a battalion.

ADDENDUM

One of the fiercest electric storms ever known in this section, accompanied by a high wind, swept over the eastern part of St. Lawrence county and through Franklin about to the east line of the town of Malone on the evening of August 7, 1918. There was hail also, with some of the stones of prodigious size. Probably no other as destructive storm covering so considerable a territory has ever been known in the county with the exception of the Chateaugay tornado of 1856. Its track was eight or ten miles wide at some points, and while individual losses were generally slight the aggregate of destruction was considerable. Few buildings, or none at all, other than barns and silos, were wrecked, but of these the number destroyed was large; and crop losses were heavy — in hop gardens the poles having been blown down and the arms of the vines broken or badly whipped, and orchards and fields of grain and corn having suffered severely. In the village of Malone the greatest destruction was of shade trees. Trees of from a foot to three feet and over in diameter were snapped off near the ground or uprooted by the hundreds, and giant limbs were wrenched off. In a number of instances the trees or limbs fell upon dwellings, which were partly wrecked, and nearly every street was blocked to traffic by fallen trees which spanned the roadways. A few buildings in the village were stripped of their tin roofing. Electric light and telephone wires everywhere were broken, and streets, places of business and residences were in darkness without exception until the lines could be repaired. One marvels in considering the evidences everywhere apparent of the force and fury of the wind that no substantial structures were demolished.

CHAPTER XIX

MOIRA

Moira was erected from Dickinson April 15, 1828, and consists of a single township. At the date of its erection there were but few inhabitants in all of the other seven townships to the south of it, comprising the remainder of Dickinson, and it would thus seem to have been entitled fairly to assume the parental name had the people so chosen, but the township had been designated as Moira (for the Earl of Moira, in Ireland), and the new town was so called.

The first settlers were Appleton Foote and Benjamin Seeley, who came from Middlebury, Vermont, in 1803. The former was the resident land agent of the then owners of the township, viz., Robert Gilchrist and Theodorus Fowler, who afterward disposed of their holdings to Luther Bradish, Robert Watts and Peter Kean. Jonathan Lawrence and Joseph Plumb came the same year with Foote and Seeley, but did not bring their families until 1804. Samuel Foster, Isaiah and Rufus Tilden, Jason Pierce, Captain Thomas Spencer and David Bates came at about the same time, or a year or two later. Mr. Foote and Mr. Seeley did not remain long, the former removing to Malone. Mr. Seeley and Mr. Plumb removed to Bangor, and Mr. Foster to Dickinson, Mr. Seeley locating a little later in Malone. Mr. Foster succeeded Mr. Foote for a time as agent for the proprietors. Philip Kearney, father of the one-armed general of the same name, as gallant an officer as ever lived and the idol of his men until he was killed in 1862, also represented the owners at one time, and lived in the town. Upon Mr. Kearney's removal Jonathan Lawrence became the agent, and with his son, Hon. Sidney Lawrence, sold most of the Gilchrist and Fowler lands that were disposed of to actual settlers, and thus contributed most to bringing new blood and additional people into the town. In a word, Moira was long a Lawrence town, this family having had a larger part than any other in the town's development, and having made the greatest impress upon it. Jonathan Lawrence had been a revolutionary soldier, and took an active part in preparing for the defense of Franklin county against a possible British invasion in 1812. He conducted the first hotel after Benjamin Seeley in Moira, held many town offices, and

always took an active and useful part in all of the general affairs of the community. He died in 1851 at the ripe age of ninety years.

Rufus Tilden became prominent in business, and was a militia captain in active service in the war of 1812, with higher rank after peace was restored. Captain Spencer was a man of forceful character, and removed to the west in middle age.

Settlement was slow until about the time of the war of 1812, and even as late as 1830 the whole number of people in the town was barely eight hundred. Thirty years later the number had more than doubled, and in 1875 the population reached its maximum, 2,512. Since then it has fluctuated, but not more than a hundred or two either way between census periods, the number reported by the enumeration of 1915 being 2,413, of which one-half or more are in the two hamlets Moira and Brushton. The enumeration of the former, treating the electric light district as coequal with the hamlet, gave it four hundred inhabitants, while Brushton claims to have at least twice that number. But if the latter be the larger, Moira may perhaps be reconciled by the fact that a grand jury inquiry in 1859 established that it had imported by rail during the year 1858 nearly two hundred barrels of whiskey while Brushton had received in the same way during the same time only sixty-two barrels.

Agriculturally Moira is one of the good towns of the county, and used to be called the very best for corn, though it is told that the crop having failed there in one year some of the people had to go over into Bangor for their supply, and that thus a section of Moira came to be called Canaan, while the part of Bangor which relieved their wants has since been known as Egypt.

The first school house was built in 1807 near the present hamlet of Moira. Provision for the support of the common schools was one of the first acts of the town after its erection, and always since has been generous. Interest in educational matters has continuously been marked, and both Moira and Brushton have high schools of exceptional excellence and superior facilities considering the size of the places. Both do work of an academic grade, have fine school buildings and are at pains to have a high class of teachers — of whom there are nine employed at Brushton and five at Moira.

The Northern Railroad (afterward known for many years as the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, and now as the Ogdensburg division of the Rutland Railroad) passes through the town near its center. It was completed in 1850, and has a station at Moira and another at Brushton, which was formerly called Brush's Mills. The

improved shipping facilities thus afforded gave a decided impetus to the business of the town and to its growth in population, so that the latter increased thirty-four per cent. in the ensuing ten years. In 1883 the undertaking of lumbering operations in Waverly and Santa Clara upon a scale never before known in the East led to the construction of the Northern Adirondack Railroad from Moira to St. Regis Falls, with extension afterward to Santa Clara, Brandon or Buck Mountain and Tupper Lake, and in 1889 to the building of a railroad by Ernest G. Reynolds of Bombay, in association with the Central Vermont Railroad, north from Moira to Bombay, where it made a connection with the Grand Trunk system. The latter proposition proved to be very unprofitable, and was wholly abandoned and the rails taken up in 1896. Still later, when the Northern Adirondack Railroad and its extensions had been acquired by New York Central interests, a new line, bearing west and north from Moira, was built to and across the St. Lawrence river at a point just west of St. Regis, and carried thence to Ottawa.

Orrin Lawrence, a son of Jonathan, was sheriff of the county in 1830. Clark Lawrence, also son of Jonathan, and father of Clark J., of Malone, was the town's first real merchant, an innkeeper, and for thirty years postmaster. With his brother, Orrin, he commenced in 1824 the erection of the "Tavern House" on the corner now occupied by Enright, and took over the property alone in 1829. He operated also for a number of years one of the most important asheries in the county. Darius W. Lawrence (son of Orrin) and Clark J. Lawrence were prosperous merchants for many years, making more money there than they ever made afterward in Malone. The former was active and influential for a long period in local Democratic politics. He was elected to the Assembly in 1851 and 1852, and the respect in which he was held and the wide popularity which he enjoyed caused him, even against his inclination, to be drafted many times in after years as a candidate for one or another county office in times when the Democracy was particularly anxious to poll a heavy vote. Clark J. Lawrence, though as pronounced as any member of the family in his political preferences and faith, never cared for the activities of politics, and never sought public office. In business enterprises his part has been large and varied, and no one has enjoyed a higher reputation for acumen and soundness of judgment and integrity. He and Darius W. removed to Malone in 1867, three or four years after the organization of the Farmers National Bank, to become associated in its manage-

ment. Further reference to them will be found in the chapter of biographical sketches.

Sidney Lawrence was a justice of the peace continuously for more than half a century, supervisor and assessor a number of times, surrogate of the county from 1837 to 1843, State Senator in 1843 and 1844, member of Assembly in 1846, and representative in Congress in 1847 and 1848. He was an intimate friend of Silas Wright, who more than once urged him to be a candidate for Governor. My inference from references to him found in local newspaper files between 1840 and 1855 is that he was not especially interested or initially active in the minutiae of politics or in manipulating nominations, but that managers and candidates had to make their peace with him when it came to a question of the principles or policies for which they were to stand in a campaign. Pilgrimages to Moira for this purpose appear to have been usual almost every year, and it was not often that a candidate failed upon such an occasion to give in his adherence to "the Moira platform." To Mr. Lawrence certainly they all did claim to stand upon it, or else they failed to command his support; and it is to his credit that he counted principle higher than mere success. At times shifty candidates were understood to have professed in Moira a faith which they disavowed in Chateaugay, Fort Covington and elsewhere. But they all had to "knuckle" to Judge Lawrence in one way or another if they hoped to win. Had he so chosen he might undoubtedly have continued in office, but he became disgusted with political methods, and absorbed in business affairs, in which he accumulated a considerable fortune. He was for a number of years president of the National Bank of Malone.

It has been my privilege recently to examine an account book kept by Clark Lawrence as postmaster at Moira for a part of the terms that he served in that office. Starting in 1840, it runs to 1847, and apparently about every person who sent or received mail at Moira in this entire period is charged for postage thereon. In one of these years a hundred and thirty-three persons had such accounts—some of them for single separate items at various dates, and others with larger correspondence having a continued running account for perhaps three or four months between settlements. The rate of postage then was determinable by the number of sheets or pieces of paper contained in a letter and also by the distance that it was carried. The postage was payable at the office of origin or of destination at the option of the sender. Thus I find in this book one letter from California charged

at twenty-seven cents, a number from nearer points in the West and in the South at twenty-five cents each, Vermont letters at twelve and a half cents each, other New England letters, as well as those from Albany, New York and Washington, at eighteen and three-quarters cents each, those to or from Clinton or St. Lawrence county, and Duane, Fort Covington, Franklin and Hogsburgh, at ten cents each, while to and from Bangor, Malone and Chateaugay the rate was six cents. On one letter to Washington the postage was fifty-six cents, so that it must have consisted of three separate sheets or pieces. In 1845 rates were reduced; Boston, New York and the West and South to ten cents, and to all places in Northern New York and Vermont to five cents. To England and Ireland it was twelve cents. Luther Bradish, Henry N. Brush, Robert Watts and Sidney Lawrence (the latter a brother of the postmaster) had the most frequent charges, and the largest in amount. The latter's account continued without a payment for several years, and totaled about sixty-two dollars. Of course the postmaster must have had to report and remit to Washington at stated times, while his collections evidently had to wait upon the pleasure or convenience of the patrons of the office. It is improbable that many other postmasters of that time had the accommodating spirit or possessed the means thus to advance the funds for the postage bills of the customers of their offices generally, so that it is not presumable that Mr. Lawrence's practice in this regard was usual. But even as an exceptional case it is so radically at variance with modern methods, and would be so utterly impossible in the present, that it possesses a unique interest, and is illuminative of old conditions.

Luther Bradish came to Moira from New York in 1826, and quickly became an important figure in the life of the town and county. He continued to reside there for about fifteen years, and loomed large. A sketch of his life is given in another chapter.

Henry N. Brush located at Brush's Mills (now Brushton) in 1835. He was a man of finished education, an engaging public speaker, and a man of strong parts. He disputed primacy in the town with Sidney Lawrence, and if less prominent it was in part at least because he was a Whig, while the town was strongly Democratic. His holdings of land were large, and the business and industrial development of the eastern part of Moira were due largely to his activities. He died in 1872.

As the men of Moira who have been prominent in politics and in business pass in mind—the Stevenses, the Petits, the Dickinsons. the

Farnsworths, the Mannings, the Burnhams, the Russells, the Perrys, the Bucklands, the Harrises, the Bowens, Mr. Dewey, and too many others even to mention—one is impressed that in point of native ability and good citizenship the quality of Moira's people has averaged high. But further detailed individual sketches are impracticable within the limits assigned to this chapter, except that it must be added that the town has been especially fortunate in having had always an exceptionally fine class of physicians—men of skill and character, whose mere presence in a stricken home carried hope and reassurance, and whose sympathetic kindness and interest bound their patients to them in affectionate regard. Among these were Dana H. Stevens, who was also the county's first superintendent of common schools in 1843; Frederick Petit, the first school commissioner in the second district in 1850, and who died in the army in 1863; and also Luther A. Burnham and Elisha A. Rust. Though lacking the education and special training which these enjoyed, Samuel Barnum must be included in the list. He was a follower of the Thompsonian school, whose teachings were against the use of mineral medicaments, and whose disciples held that the tendency of vegetation being to spring up from the earth, therefore vegetable remedies upheld man from the grave. More simply, Mr. Barnum was an herb doctor. Nominally his home was at Moira, but his habit was to tramp from place to place through Vermont and Northern New York, and at one time at least he was absent from Moira for years. Like the famed Johnny Appleseed, he had a passion for planting—only he ran to the herbs used by him in treating the sick instead of to apple trees, and all through this section he set out mint, tansy and carroway. There were far fewer physicians, both actually and relatively, in his day than there are now, and in his humble way he was useful.

The industrial enterprises of Moira were never numerous or large. The community is distinctively agricultural, but with two small unincorporated villages—Brushton and Moira. Each is a station on the Rutland Railroad, and each is on an improved trunk-line highway. Almost with the first settlement in the town, Appleton Foote, as the agent of Gilchrist and Fowler, erected a saw mill at what is now Brushton, and a grist mill there in the year following, which was displaced by the present stone mill in 1823, built by Robert Watts, and later improved and enlarged by Henry N. Brush. Latterly it was operated by Irving Peck, but has been acquired recently by Neilson Brush. The saw mill was rebuilt by Mr. Brush, but went into disuse

and was torn down long ago. Mr. Brush had also a second saw mill in the northwestern part of the town. Another saw mill, north of Brushton, was built by Phillips and Bowen, and owned later by B. F. Harris, and then by R. C. Martin and C. A. Arnold, after which it became J. S. Hill's chair factory, and is now owned and operated as a steam mill by Conger Brothers. J. S. Hill and Julius Tryon built a small saw mill in 1871 south and west of Brushton, ran it for seven years, and then dismantled it. Asahel Green also has a steam saw mill near Brushton, and both he and Conger Brothers are sawing hard timber almost exclusively. S. Farnsworth formerly had a carding mill north of Brushton, and the place has also had four tanneries and a distillery. The earliest of the tanneries were one built prior to 1835 by Merritt Crandall for Robert Watts, and another, probably still earlier, on the road leading south from the railroad crossing just west of Brushton, on the Stevens brook, by Samuel Stevens. This was a small and primitive affair, with the bark mill run by horse power, the horse hitched to a sweep or beam connected to a revolving post, and the horse traveling continuously in a circle. The vats were simply holes dug in the ground, and walled up with plank so as to be watertight. The skins or hides were put into the vats, usually in the autumn, which were then banked over with earth. In some cases the contents remained in the vats for a year or longer. Mr. Stevens used to tell that at the time he began operations there were only three families (Lawrence, Bradish and Watts) who killed their own beeves, and that the first year of his operation of the tannery he had only three hides to tan. He afterward turned out all kinds of leather, from that used in harnesses and in soleing boots to fine stuff for women's shoes, and also sheepskins with the wool on, which farmers formerly used so commonly as wagon cushions. Mr. Stevens died in 1885, but long before that the tannery had disappeared. Another tannery, built by Henry N. Brush, was afterward owned by D. W. Lawrence and Martin Bushnell. Webster Brothers of Malone operated it forty-odd years ago. It was burned during their occupancy, rebuilt by them, and again burned. A fourth tannery, on practically the lines of that built by Mr. Stevens, was located north of Moira Corners, and was run by Mason Wilcox, who afterward lived on the Duane road south of Malone village. The distillery was a Brush enterprise, with Richard Tryon and James Pickering in charge, but, of course, it has long been out of existence. B. F. Harris engaged thirty years or more ago extensively in the manufacture of sash, doors and trim at Brushton, but his estab-

lishment was burned, and not rebuilt. Until corn drove the potato product out of the market there were several starch factories. The first of these, and one of the first in the county, was built in 1851, and operated by Colonel Christopher A. Stone, from Plattsburgh, and Captain William R. Tupper, from Burlington, Vt. Its foundation walls are still to be seen at the Farrington brook just west of Brushton, at the point that used to be called Tupperville. Colonel Stone removed to Geneseo, Ill., and Captain Tupper located at Chateaugay Lake, where he ran a small steamboat for a number of years. At a later date D. W. and C. J. Lawrence had two starch factories, one in the northern part of the town, just south of South Bombay, and the other in the western section; and Dexter B. Lewis, and then George Farrington, ran the Stone-Tupper mill. D. D. D. Dewey was also a manufacturer of starch at one time. Forty years ago and more A. C. Slater & Son had a saw mill northwest of Moira, and D. D. D. Dewey and N. C. Bowen had a steam saw mill and planing mill at Moira, which was destroyed by fire; and in the years when the large lumber output at St. Regis Falls, Santa Clara and Brandon (now Bay Pond) all had to find outlet via Moira a planing mill at the latter place, operated first by Patrick A. Ducey, later by William W. Wheeler, and still later by Wm. S. Lawrence, did a considerable business, but is now idle. John J. Tomb had a carding and spinning mill as early as 1828, and is understood to have been induced to undertake the business there by Philip Kearney, who was active in persuading skilled artisans to establish themselves in the town.

O. H. P. Fancher, who is said to have been the father of the Rarey system of horse training, operated a brickyard near the Farrington brook for a few years after 1877. Before coming to Brushton he was said to have been tied to a stake three times by Indians, and fire kindled for the torture.

The modern tendency to consolidation and the competition created by condensaries and milk shipping stations have operated in Moira, as everywhere else, to diminish the number of creameries. One south of Moira Corners, owned by Edward Barnett, has become a skimming station for a creamery at Alburgh, and another, north of Moira (built by George Elwood on the site of one owned by W. J. Congdon, that was burned) is now owned by F. L. Richards, and is similarly used in connection with the latter's creamery at Brushton. Four creameries are now in operation, viz.: Stiles & Erwin's, west of Moira Corners; F. L. Richards's at Brushton; James O'Connor's, north of Moira; and Clay-

ton Tryon's, also north of Moira. Others that are now out of existence include one owned by J. H. Griffin in the Wangum district; one that used to be in the old Methodist church building, burned, and which was run by George Whitman and Melburn Demo; and A. C. Slater's and H. F. Keeler's. The Borden Condensed Milk Co.'s milk shipping station at Brushton manufactures cheese whenever the demand for milk in New York city is not equal to the supply, and there is also a shipping station at Moira, owned by the Levy Dairy Co. Besides the many thousands of pounds of milk which these two concerns send to the metropolis by the regular milk train, large quantities of cream go from the town daily by express to New England points.

Sanatoria are many in this day, here and elsewhere, but it will doubtless surprise all except the oldest readers that there was announcement fifty-odd years ago of the opening of one near Brushton by Dr. H. G. Parker. The advertisement indicated a really pretentious establishment, called a retreat for the afflicted, located at the farm of Coomer Brown, control of which Parker had acquired; and it emphasized that there were two medicinal springs in the vicinity — one of which was, perhaps, the Brush spring, while conjecture suggests that the second may have been the sulphur spring in Westville. Dr. Parker advertised to be in attendance personally at Brushton three days in each week, one day at Dundee, Que., and the remainder of the time at Cote St. George, and to cure consumption, asthma, heart' disease, cancer, rheumatism and other ailments. I understand that the sanatorium had few patients, if any at all, so that it did no one any good, nor any one except Mr. Brown any harm. Parker was a negro or mulatto.

A chalybeate spring was discovered at Brushton by Henry N. Brush through having stepped into it and afterward observing that his boot was covered with iron rust. The spring was walled in, and for years its waters were used by many visitors for its curative properties. It was believed to be beneficial in cases of scrofula, erysipelas and nervous ailments. Latterly it has been little frequented, though occasionally people in the vicinity still drive there, and take the water home. It will not bear long keeping, however, as when bottled a sediment forms, and the curative properties are lost. A curious feature in connection with it is that hardly more than a step from it is a spring that flows perfectly pure water, without even a trace of any mineral impregnation.

An agricultural society was formed in 1872, and held annual exhibitions for seven years. The grounds were south of the railroad station

at Brushton, and included a race track. The address in 1875 was by "Brick" Pomeroy, and in 1876 by Theodore Tilton. Both lashed the farmers unmercifully for their lack of business methods and for failure to cultivate their lands intelligently and scientifically. The enterprise did not prove a success financially, and no fairs were held after 1878.

Two murders have been committed in Moira. On January 10, 1839, while Oliver Pierce and his son, William, were at work in the woods, an altercation arose between them over the son's request to be permitted to take a horse to drive to an entertainment in the evening. Upon denial of his request the son became sullen, and failed to obey directions given by the father concerning the work, whereupon the father struck him in chastisement. In a paroxysm of rage the son then buried the blade of his axe in the father's breast, and death ensued after a day or two. The son was convicted of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hung; but Governor Seward visited him in the jail at Malone, and afterward commuted the sentence to life imprisonment, which was subsequently modified to imprisonment for forty-nine years, four months and six days. The term expired in December, 1888, but Pierce had become insane, and upon his release was turned over to Superintendent of the Poor Henry A. Miller, who had him transferred to the Willard Asylum at Ovid, where he died.

In the evening of May 28, 1903, J. E. Brady, a respected and popular merchant at Brushton, closed his store at the usual hour, and started for home on his bicycle. He was assaulted, and his skull crushed, though he was able after regaining consciousness to make his way alone to his residence. A part of a sum of money that was known to have been on his person when he left the store was missing upon his arrival at his home. He died from his injuries June 13th. Local opinion to some extent held that the murder was the work of local characters, but Mr. Steenberge, who was sheriff at the time, and dug into the matter as deeply as possible, believes that the assailants were tramps.

A fire at Moira May 9, 1900, burned the stores of A. L. Sayles, J. R. Crandall and J. H. Enright, and Dodge & Burnap's meat market. The losses aggregated \$30,000.

W. W. W. Belknap founded and for a few years published the *North Star* at Brushton. He was burned out in 1884. Charles H. Smith established the *Brushton Facts and Fallacies* in 1899, and still continues the publication. Mr. Belknap re-entered the newspaper business as publisher of the *Brushtonian*, which was continued for only a

few months — Mr. Smith buying it and consolidating it with *Facts and Fallacies*. Moira also had a newspaper, called the *Northern Adirondack*, for a short time in 1887. It was started by W. E. Clark, and was published later by V. L. Clark and W. E. Pratt.

The First National Bank of Brushton, a well managed and prospering institution, commenced business January 24, 1910, with a capital of \$25,000. Its resources in September, 1917, aggregated \$286,533.76, and it had accumulated in less than eight years a surplus of \$20,659.55. Its deposits amounted at the same date to \$216,159.21. Its deposits more than doubled in the two years from 1915, and its resources increased in the same time by \$109,000.

As already stated, the first hotels in the town were those of Appleton Foote at Brushton and of Benjamin Seeley and Jonathan Lawrence at Moira. But these were hardly public houses, inasmuch as they were only the homes of the gentlemen named thrown open to accommodate and entertain the few who sought a meal or lodging. Then followed the really public inn of Clark Lawrence at Moira, which Mr. Lawrence himself kept until about 1840. From that date until the house burned in 1883 it changed ownership a number of times, and had many landlords, among whom were Wilbur Austin, A. Green Pierce, Horace Salisbury, Ambrose Hosford, Julius Pierce, George W. Dustin, Thomas Murray, James Humphrey, Stillman Burnap and Henry Clark. It was during the latter's occupancy that the building burned, and Mr. Clark then bought a house near the Adirondack Railroad which he converted into a hotel under the name "Adirondack." Not proving profitable, it was abandoned as a hotel and made into a tenement, but in 1915 (the town having voted in favor of license) it became a hotel again under the ownership of Edwin Ross, and with A. H. Plumadore as its landlord. The Railroad Hotel, as it was known fifty or sixty years ago, and afterward as the Franklin House, is now Hackett's Tavern. It was built about 1850 or 1851, and, as its original name implied, is near the station. It has had as landlords Ransom Harrington, John R. Covey, Oscar Phipps, William W. Shedd, McKenzie Payne, Thomas Murray and others. William Hackett bought the property thirty years ago or more, has greatly enlarged and improved it, and manages the house himself. George Prespare recently acquired a saloon building near the railroad station, made it over into a hotel, and conducted it under the name Moira House. Yet another hotel at Moira, built by W. S. Lawrence in recent years, is modern in construction and fine in its appointments, but has been vacant for several years. It is too good a property for

promiscuous renting, and yet is not salable at its value because of the uncertainty of obtaining a license for the sale of liquor. Seventy years ago or more Bradford Smith kept a hotel about a mile east from Moira Corners, near the Julius Tryon (now Albion Drake) place. He committed suicide by hanging. Lieut-Gov. Bradish boarded there about 1840.

The date of the opening of the first hotel at Brushton after that of Mr. Foote I have been unable to ascertain definitely, but it was running at least as early as 1846. It was a two-story frame structure on the site of the present Brushton House, and the building had been the dwelling house of Robert Watts, and afterward of Henry N. Brush. When the latter moved to a new home on the east side of the river, it was converted into a hotel. Aaron Peck kept it in 1852, and among its other landlords have been S. H. Lyon, Ira Marks, James Humphrey, James Lawrence, Steven Gile, J. J. Mattheson, Woods Brothers, A. E. Barnett, Joel O. Allen, Jr., and Merchant O. Phelps, the present owner and manager. It was burned in 1877 during one of the terms when Mr. Gile occupied it, and again in 1911 under Mr. Allen's ownership. It was rebuilt the last time, in 1914, by a stock company, which sold to Mr. Phelps.* Mr. Lawrence's occupancy had some memorable incidents, in connection with one Salisbury, which give interest to the statement that his son, Henry, is now the proprietor of the best hotel in Indianapolis, Ind., is a director in one of the largest banks in that city, and is rated as worth a million dollars. Friends and associates of the writer in his younger years who may chance to read this sketch would deem it strange if special mention were not made of "Steve's" management here, which made it one of the best country inns anywhere. Mrs. Gile was a famous cook, and both husband and wife were hospitable and kind. Dance suppers were always fine, and so tempting was the table generally that private parties from Malone and other places frequently drove there for broiled chicken and other appetizing fare. When the number was large enough a dance usually followed the supper. The Giles finally removed to the woods, and have now departed life. A son, known as "Hight," was an officer in the 98th regiment during the civil war, and as a young man was something of a high roller. "Hight's" final years were passed as a cook on a ranch in Arizona, where he was widely known as "Old Dad," and was popular. He was killed twenty years ago or so in attempting to board a moving train at Flagstaff.

* This hotel was burned July 3, 1918, with an estimated loss of \$20,000.

Another hotel at Brushton, called the Commercial House, but more often referred to now as the "brown hotel," was built by A. Green Pierce in 1870 on the opposite side of the street from the Brushton House. It had not been quite completed when it was destroyed by fire, which was supposed to have originated by spontaneous combustion of painters' rags. It was at once rebuilt, partly by donations of timber and labor by the people of the vicinity, and was burned again in September, 1884 — the guests barely escaping with their lives. Mr. Pierce, W. W. W. Belknap, Tom Jellico, C. H. Freeman, Steven Gile, J. L. Fish and others were its landlords. The building was owned when it burned the second time by Delong and Stearns, and occupied by Mr. Gile. The same fire destroyed also Belknap's printing office, the "novelty bazar," and E. A. Whitney's barn and residence. The hotel was not rebuilt.

Early merchants at Moira, besides Clark Lawrence, were Captain Rufus Tilden, Sidney and Orrin Lawrence, D. W. & C. J. Lawrence, Warren L. Manning (afterward at Fort Covington, and then at Malone), Ira Russell and Baker and Dana Stevens; and somewhat later M. V. B. Meeker, D. D. D. Dewey, Clark & Crandall, L. J. Dickinson, Horace M. Stevens, Wm. E. Dawson and A. L. Sayles. The place now has six or eight mercantile establishments, all in the immediate vicinity of the Corners with the exception of the wholesale and retail house of C. W. Brush, which is near the railroad station. Clark Lawrence's day book as merchant from 1829 to 1840 is interesting. Not a few items in it are for whiskey, sold to men who were pillars in society and in the church. In that day practically all merchants sold liquor as a matter of course, and no one thought either the traffic or the drinking wrong. Even clergymen used liquor commonly, and not infrequently to the extent that they became "mellow." Moreover, everybody who can remember back to those times is pretty sure to include in his remarks concerning them the reflection that though liquor was so cheap and so commonly used, it did not seem to induce disorder and riotous conduct as it does now. One particularly suggestive item in Mr. Lawrence's day book is a charge which couples "one quart of whiskey and four fishhooks," so that the "bait" peculiar to the sport of angling has been deemed essential from a very early time. Lieutenant-Governors would doubtless enjoy procuring butter at the price that Luther Bradish paid in 1829, when it cost him ten cents per pound, or eggs at about the same figure per dozen.

Early traders at Brushton included Henry N. Brush, V. Parsons Hill, James Farnsworth, ————— Case, B. F. Whipple, and John S. Hill.

Charles Durkee was there for a few months sixty-odd years ago as manager of a store opened by Edwin L. Meigs of Malone. While Mr. Brush's name appears in the list I am informed that he engaged in trade for a short time only, and less for profit than to accommodate the little community, so that residents might be spared the expense and inconvenience of having to go elsewhere to satisfy their small requirements. Now Brushton has eighteen or twenty stores of one kind or another, or just about the same number that there were dwelling houses there sixty years ago.

At Moira there are a Congregational and Methodist Episcopal church, and at Brushton one each of the Methodist Episcopal, the Christian, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Episcopal.

The Congregational dates from 1823, when Rev. Reuben Armstrong, representing the Berkshire and Columbia Society, and Rev. John Kennan visited Moira, held a meeting at the residence of Thomas Oakes, and formed the church with nine members, viz., Thomas Beals and wife, Thomas Oakes and wife, Simeon Harwood and wife, Rachel Stickney, Abigail Spencer and one other unknown, who "entered into covenant with each other, and were pronounced a church." So far as the clerk's records show, preaching during the next four years occurred only about once in six months. The membership in 1915 numbered about twenty-eight, and forty years previously was twice as large. Decrease in the number continued steadily from 1915, and in 1917 the organization held what it was thought would be its last service, and was deemed practically extinct. The church enrolled with the Presbytery of Champlain in 1827, but withdrew in 1866 to affiliate with the St. Lawrence Association. For a number of years following organization the school house was used as a house of worship; the church edifice was erected in 1844, and was dedicated in 1845 by Rev. Ashbel Parmelee. It was remodeled in 1871. An examination of the church records discloses conditions very like to those told in the story of Dickinson concerning the Free Will Baptist church. A standing committee was appointed early in the life of the society to inquire of all members who should become delinquent the reasons for such delinquencies, and to have temporal watch and care over the brethren. In one case in 1829 a complaint was made against both Mr. and Mrs. Beals. The committee reported that they had been visited more than once, and told of their fault, but "they did not hear me," and "I now tell it to the church." As learned from a source other than the record, their offense consisted in having walked one Sunday afternoon from their home to a neigh-

bor's to see a panther or "painter" that the latter had killed on Saturday, leaving it on exhibition in his door yard until Monday, when it was to be skinned and presented to the authorities for the bounty then payable on those animals. Mr. and Mrs. Beals having refused to confess that they had done wrong and declined to express penitence, the church, after many hearings and admonitions, excommunicated them. Complaint was made against John Tomb for a number of offenses, one of which was the "manifestation of greater anxiety for his temporal prosperity than for the prosperity of Zion," and another "neglect of prayer." He also was heard many times, and finally excommunicated. Another member was rejected for instability and "inconsistency of practice in running after other denominations, especially the Christians," and for neglect of family prayer. Still another, who applied for a letter of recommendation in view of a contemplated union with the Free Will Baptists, and who had been immersed, was refused; and yet another was suspended because it was shown that she had been re-baptized.

The first conference appointment of a resident minister to the Methodist Episcopal church was in 1850, and the next year the society was reported as having one hundred and thirty-eight members. Of course these could not all have been gained in a single year, but must have been mostly the fruits of labors when the place was served by circuit riders, which Hurd's history of Clinton and Franklin counties says were begun there in 1831, at which date Moira was in the Malone circuit, but was transferred to the Bangor circuit in 1835. Thus the locality would appear to have had services with more or less regularity for nearly twenty years prior to becoming an independent charge; and I have before me an account of a camp meeting held in the town in 1833 or 1834, written by a man who was present. Rev. Jesse Peck was one of the preachers, and the number in attendance was large. Meetings of this character have been held in Moira probably more often than in any other town in the county. Years ago they were held on the Irving Peck farm in the western part of the town, and also at a point between Moira and Brushton. In more recent times, and until 1914, when the camp-meeting custom was abandoned, they were held in the medicinal spring grove at Brushton, where were erected stables, a preachers' stand, fifteen private cottages and a dining hall, with a large tent in which to hold the services. Several of these buildings have been torn down, though some still remain. The pastor informs me that the present church building at Moira was finished in 1869, and dedicated in

1870, and that at Brushton in 1874, though it looks much older. The members of the Moira charge number one hundred and twenty-one, and of Brushton one hundred and one. A single pastor serves both.

Hough's history, which was published in 1852 and is reliable, states that a Christian church was organized by James Spooner in Moira in 1816, and that the next year it had seventeen members. It adds that "in connection with the Methodists they have a church at Moira village." This edifice stood on the site of the present Methodist church, and the description in a deed to other premises, as recorded in the county clerk's office, refers to the lot as having been marked and conveyed by Jonathan Lawrence. The date of this other deed is 1833, which is the nearest I can come to the time of the church's erection. In a letter to the *Palladium* in 1870 Warren L. Manning stated that it was the first built in the county. No deed to the church lot is on record, but a copy of a lease of it by Mr. Lawrence for "as long as the same shall be used for the purposes of a church" is on file in the office of the town clerk. It was executed to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church and to the trustees of the Christian church in 1845, and the consideration was one dollar. Though the lease denotes that the church was of the "union" order, the fact is that it was used exclusively by the Methodists for a long time previous to the building of the present church, and came to be known as the Methodist church. When the new building was erected the old one was moved to a site a few rods east of the "Corners", and after a time was converted into a creamery. It burned a few years ago.

Mr. Spooner, the organizer of the Christian church, came from New Hampshire, and though only a common laborer found time and asserted the force to establish two churches in the county. The Christian church was removed to Brushton probably about 1849. Its records are very incomplete, but it is known to have held its meetings in the school house at Brushton until it erected a church building of its own in 1869. For sixty years or more it has maintained a resident pastor, who sometimes officiated at East Dickinson also, and it continues to be an active organization.

St. Mary's Church at Brushton was a part of the Malone parish until 1850, when it became an independent charge. The first mass here was said in the "old red store," since burned, but which was on the main street, on the east bank of the river. There were then only thirty Catholic families in the district. In 1855 a church building was erected, and a parochial residence provided in 1870. Thirty years ago the church had three hundred and fifty families in membership, and, though Ban-

gor and West Bangor have since been set off from it, it nevertheless now has over four hundred families. For a time a few years ago it had a parochial school, but abandoned it because of lack of support.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church at Brushton was organized in 1867, largely through the efforts of Mrs. H. N. Brush, and a church building erected in 1869. For a part of the time since then it has been served by clergymen from Malone, though generally it has had, and now has, a resident rector.

North Star Lodge, No. 107, F. and A. M., was organized at Lawrence April 8, 1846, removed to Moira January 31, 1855, and to Brushton February 9, 1887. It has a membership of ninety-two, and owns the building in which the lodge room is situated. The first floor of the building is unoccupied except as the town leases it for a polling place.

Sidney Lawrence Lodge, No. 660, I. O. O. F., was formed February 24, 1893, and has forty-three members.

Brushton has a Grand Army post, organized in April, 1883, and its present membership numbers twenty-eight. Its title is H. L. Aldrich post No. 363. In a number of years reunions or camp fires of the veterans of the civil war were held in the chalybeate spring grove.

Brushton Grange, No. 901, organized January 28, 1901, is in a flourishing condition, with three hundred and sixty members, and ownership of a substantial two-story building, the first floor of which is rented for commercial purposes.

Moira Tent Knights of Maccabees, No. 425, was established at Moira in March, 1896.

CHAPTER XX

SANTA CLARA

Santa Clara was erected from Brandon in 1888, the operations of John Hurd and business associates, of Patrick A. Ducey and partners, of the Santa Clara Lumber Company and of Macfarlane & Ross within the limits of the town having caused two small hamlets (Santa Clara and Brandon) to spring up, and also brought about the settlement at Everton, which, with the people in scattered localities and at Saranac Inn, made a population of close upon fifteen hundred, or twice that of all of the remaining portion of Brandon. Santa Clara originally included four townships, to which a half township, also from Brandon, was added in 1896, making an assessed acreage of 116,617. It is the second largest town in the county. The name was taken from the hamlet, which was a combination of the given name of Mrs. John Hurd and the Spanish word expressing Mr. Hurd's veneration for her character.

One of the first settlers in the town, or perhaps squatter would be more accurately descriptive, was probably a man named Jennings, in the eastern part, at a point still known as the Jennings clearing. Whence and when he came or whither he went there is no record to show. Indeed, the first now known occupant was Alvah Rice, who used to tell that the first night that he passed there a number of other persons (one of whom was a woman) occupied the cabin or shack with him. The shelter consisted of a single room, and all slept on the floor. During the night the woman gave birth to a child, probably the first born in the town. In 1837 Mr. Rice purchased from William H. Harison what came to be known as the Wait place (now Oneita), cut a road to it from the Jennings clearing, and kept a hotel there. He was the father of Mrs. Mordecai Ladd, at whose home in Duane he died. Mrs. Charles Selkirk, Mrs. Cassius Hoose and Robert and Clinton Ladd are grandchildren. Jason Baker followed Mr. Rice as landlord for four or five years beginning about 1852, when he sold to Calvin Waite, and Daniel McNeil (Mr. Waite's son-in-law) ran the house until 1870, and was then succeeded by Mr. Waite himself. Landlords here since Mr. Waite have been James Cunningham, Fred Hazen, Henry Phelps, and now Albert Campbell. The Jennings place was occupied for a time, during

the civil war, by Christopher Crandall, the one-legged hunter and guide who was afterward so well known in Duane, and who blew out his brains, discharging the gun by pulling the trigger with his toe. Chapman Olmstead from Duane also lived there for a few years, and was frozen to death on a trip to the Waite place for provisions. He is buried in the Jennings clearing, where there are a number of other graves which local opinion holds are those of soldiers who camped there during the war of 1812 while on their way from Plattsburgh to Sacket Harbor. In the immediate vicinity a Mr. Millbanks of New York city now has a private park. In 1850 a Michael Jennings, one of Gerrit Smith's proteges, from New York city, had a place a few miles south of the Jennings clearing, and lived there for a time, but his date is too late and his location too far south for the clearing to have taken its name from him.

In 1830 Jonah Sanford of Hopkinton and Mr. Harison entered into a contract by the terms of which the latter bound himself to deed the former one hundred acres of land at the falls of the St. Regis river nearest to the Hopkinton and Port Kent turnpike (which were the upper falls) upon condition that Mr. Sanford erect a saw mill and a tavern at the point indicated, which afterward came to be known as Everton, and operate both for a period of five years. In 1836 the stipulated conveyance was executed, with recital that Mr. Sanford had fulfilled the conditions of the contract. I do not suppose that Mr. Sanford himself operated the mill or kept the tavern, but have no idea who represented him. The reason for the erection of the tavern was doubtless that the Hopkinton and Port Kent turnpike had just been built, and it was expected that there would be a good deal of travel over it. Whether the mill continued to be run uninterruptedly from the time of its erection in 1830 or 1831 there is nothing to show, but it is certain that Mr. Sanford retained ownership of the land until 1850, when he sold a quarter interest each to David Conger of Dickinson and Isaac Skinner of Brasher. In 1859 Mr. Sanford, Mr. Skinner and Benjamin Holmes, all of St. Lawrence county, built a new mill on the old Sanford site and operated it for a few years. Most of their output was hauled to Moira, but some of it went to St. Regis Falls for building the Hammond mill, and was drawn by M. A. Dustin, Jr., and his son, George W. At this date there could have been no hotel at the mill, for the proprietors boarded with Mr. Dustin at his tavern. During the Sanford-Skinner-Holmes regime an iron mine just across the river from the saw mill was opened, and the ore drawn to the Skinner iron

works at Brasher. After they closed down the mill it was run by Daniel McNeil, and then Peter Young used it for making shingles.

In 1844 Louis Humphrey from Stockholm built a saw mill at what is now Santa Clara, but which was known for forty years as Humphrey's Landing, and operated it for more than twenty years. Lorenzo Cheney, afterward at St. Regis Falls, lived near Humphrey's, and "Old Bill" Edwards, a noted hunter and trapper, lived a mile west. It is a curious fact, considering the name that the place now bears, that when Mr. Humphrey went west, about 1868, he located at Santa Clara, Wisconsin.

UPPER SARANAC

At Saranac Inn, or Upper Saranac as it is sometimes called, there is no business except that of the State fish hatchery and that of the hotel, which was erected about 1859 or 1860 by James S. Hough, who sold in 1870 to Christopher F. Norton of Plattsburgh, during whose ownership it was managed by a Mr. Cox, a Mr. Van Norman and John Strong. Ed. Derby bought from Norton, and ran the house for a time, when it was sold to the Saranac Association in 1885, in whose control it remained for thirty years.* It is one of the most attractively located resorts in the wilderness, on high land at the head of Upper Saranac lake, and overlooking that water. There are sixteen fine cottages connected with the hotel, owned by the association, and a number more in the vicinity, on the shores of the lake, that are individually owned and occupied as summer camps. The hotel will accommodate about two hundred and fifty guests. It was preferred as a resort by Grover Cleveland to any other in the Adirondacks during his term as Governor and while he was President. It was also a favorite with Governor Hughes, though he was far from having been popular there.† Perhaps a hundred people comprise the hotel force or reside near the place. Fifty years ago, when the voters here numbered hardly more than half a dozen, their polling place was at Brandon Center, distant by highway something like seventy miles. It is unnecessary to add that they were not accustomed to exercise the elective franchise except in a Presidential year, and not all of them always even then. About thirty-five years ago the locality was made a separate polling place.

* The property changed ownership in 1916, and was enlarged and improved. Two stories were added, the dining room enlarged, and elevators installed. The capacity of the house was thus about doubled.

† At the election in 1916 a number of Republicans there who had known Governor Hughes when he visited the place a few years previously utterly refused to vote for him for President because they disliked his austerity and what they called his picayune demeanor.

BRANDON

Twenty-odd years ago Brandon was a thriving little village, with a Catholic and a Protestant church, a pretentious hotel, a store or two, a large saw mill, and a considerable number of inexpensive dwelling houses, occupied for the most part by lumbermen and mill workers. Mr. Ducey, the head of the lumbering business, recognized from the first that the life of the place must end when he should finish cutting the merchantable timber from his tract of thirty thousand acres of forest, which was going into lumber at the rate of a hundred and twenty-five thousand feet per day. Therefore, though he sold village lots at from twenty-five dollars to one hundred dollars apiece to such as insisted upon buying, his advice always to poor men who sought to purchase was against such investment, because their holdings must become practically valueless after a few years. The immediate locality was a pine barrens which had been ravaged by fire, and the land was impossible for profitable agriculture; nor was there scenery or water to make it attractive as a pleasure resort. Mr. Ducey arrived here about 1881 from Muskegon, Mich., where he had made a fortune as a lumberman, and after leaving Brandon became interested in large enterprises in Mexico and on the Pacific coast. He was a hustling and capable business man, generous and whole-hearted, straightforward and honest, and a loyal friend. His operations at Brandon paid out handsomely, and when his supply of soft timber was exhausted he sold his lands to Paul Smith and William Rockefeller of Standard Oil fame. Mr. Ducey died in Michigan.

JOHN HURD AND HIS ENTERPRISES

John Hurd was a very different type. Possessed of large properties at Bridgeport, Conn., a flouring mill at Indianapolis, Ind., and other business interests elsewhere, he became associated in 1881 or 1882 with a Mr. Hotchkiss, also of Connecticut, and Peter Macfarlane, a thorough lumberman from Michigan, in investment in timber lands to an aggregate of nearly sixty square miles in the western part of Franklin county, and subsequently in mills and a railroad. After a few years his partners were bought out by him. But mills a dozen to twenty miles from a railroad could not be profitable, and so Mr. Hurd, always optimistic and too often venturesome, proceeded, first, to build a railroad in 1883 from Moira to St. Regis Falls, a distance of twelve miles, and then to extend it to Santa Clara and Brandon, and afterward to Tupper Lake—a total length of nearly seventy miles. The road was finished to Bran-

don in 1886, and to Tupper Lake in 1889. Tupper Lake was then almost uninhabited, and no other railway touched it or was near it. Nor did Mr. Hurd want connection there with any other line, as he figured that without it he would have a monopoly of the haul of the lumber product of the entire region. On the other hand, it was his intention to extend his own road eventually from Moira to the St. Lawrence, and he expected also that it would do a large and profitable passenger business because affording an easy route into and out of the Adirondacks. For a long time the burden was carried by Mr. Hurd individually, though at a terrible cost in worry, interest charges and sacrifice of properties which he had to pledge as security for debts and loans. At length, as relief seemed to be assured through a bond issue, which would have discharged all of his obligations and left him with a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars in cash, there was a failure by the merest margin to float the bonds, and personal judgments and mortgages having piled up in a very large aggregate, a receiver was appointed for the railroad, and Mr. Hurd was bankrupt. He died a few years later in Connecticut, his immense mills having fallen into other hands, and the railroad having been acquired by New York Central interests. It has been extended from Moira to the Dominion capital, with the St. Lawrence bridged near Cornwall, and is now operated as the New York and Ottawa.

But before disaster came Mr. Hurd had established large mills at St. Regis Falls, Santa Clara and Tupper Lake, and was also turning out great quantities of hemlock bark, cord wood for shipment to Montreal for fuel, and charcoal. He owned seventy-five thousand acres, almost all virgin forest, and it is readily seen that his scheme of working it must have stripped it practically bare if continued for a few years, which would have been incalculably unfortunate for the country, however it might have worked out for Mr. Hurd himself.

SANTA CLARA

At Santa Clara there were the railroad machine shops and two mills, one with a capacity of only about twelve thousand feet per day, but the other turning out over a hundred thousand; and there was also a chair factory.

Besides his other multitudinous activities, Mr. Hurd became associated about 1890 with former Governor Alonzo B. Cornell in experimenting for the lighting of railway passenger cars by electricity generated by revolution of the car wheels. Governor Cornell had been a telegraph

operator in his youth, and later study had made him a practical electrician. The experiments were prosecuted at Santa Clara with some degree of success.

EVERTON

Upon his withdrawal from the Hurd enterprises Mr. Macfarlane, with others, acquired sixteen thousand acres of timber lands in Santa Clara, Waverly and Duane, and built in 1886 a lumber railroad six miles in length from St. Regis Falls to a point that they called Everton—the same where Mr. Sanford had a mill in 1831, and Sanford, Skinner & Holmes one two or three years before the civil war, and a mile up the river from where Robert Douglass, from Norfolk, built a large circular, clapboard and shingle mill and store in 1883. Mr. Douglass ran his mill only one season, and sold to Macfarlane, Ross & Stearns. This firm built a combined water and steam mill on the Sanford site, operated both it and the Douglass mill for two or three years, and then sold to Henry and David Patton of Albany, who at once incorporated as the Everton Lumber Company, which failed a few years later. The tract had then been pretty well stripped of merchantable timber, and no further business was done at Everton. The mills and houses have utterly disappeared, and even the streets are so grown up to briars and bushes as scarcely to be distinguishable. The property is now owned by the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, and the railroad has been extended eight miles farther east, over the lands of Reynolds Bros. in Brandon, from which the cooperage company has obtained large lots of hard-wood timber for its mills at St. Regis Falls. But the hard wood there has now been mostly cut, and probably within a year or two the railroad will become useless except for old iron.

Before, during and after the Douglass operations at Everton "Jerry" Sampson of Dickinson occupied the old Sanford mill house as a travelers' house and bar.

FIRES AT SANTA CLARA

At Santa Clara during the Hurd activities a considerable population gathered, but the number is now greatly diminished. The Hurd mills at this place were taken over and operated by the Brooklyn Cooperage Company until November, 1903, when a fire destroyed a storage shed containing large quantities of staves and a number of houses, involving a loss estimated at fifty thousand dollars. The mills were thereupon dismantled, the machinery of one of them removed to Tupper Lake by

the Santa Clara Lumber Company, and the other to St. Regis Falls. In 1915 another fire swept away the railway machine shops, and these will not be rebuilt. Still another fire in 1915 burned two hotels. There thus remain practically no industries for the employment of men, and the place is not likely to have any future importance or growth. There are still a couple of stores, two churches or chapels and one hotel at Santa Clara. The population of the entire town, which exceeded two thousand in 1890, had decreased to 675 in 1915.

NEW LUMBERING METHODS

Until Mr. Ducey, Mr. Macfarlane and the others came from Michigan, lumbering operations throughout this section had been on only a modest scale. Old methods had been employed, and a mill with a capacity of three or four million feet of lumber annually was deemed large. When it was reported that these men were to build a railroad principally for hauling their lumber product, old lumbermen in this section treated the matter with scornful incredulity, believing that the business would not justify the expenditure. But the new comers brought western methods with them, built mills of a size and perfection of equipment that amazed resident operators, introduced the practice of sawing instead of chopping the standing timber, and drove business with an energy and scope that had never been dreamed of locally.

ALMOST DESERTED HAMLETS

At Brandon as well as at Everton business enterprises and residential occupation are wholly of the past, and the former village has only a single small family as inhabitants. The mill, the hotel, the stores, the dwelling houses, and even the church edifices that comprised the now deserted hamlet have all been torn down or burned with the exception of a single residence. Most of the demolition was at Mr. Rockefeller's expense, though the Catholic church building went to Santa Clara for the lumber that it contained, while the Protestant church was moved to Faust and is now the Presbyterian church at that place.

THE ROCKEFELLER PRIVATE PARK

William Rockefeller began buying lands extensively in the town of Santa Clara in 1896, made a private park of them, and built a summer home at Bay Pond, three miles south of Brandon. He soon sold to his son, William G. Mr. Rockefeller's first investment there was in the

holdings of Patrick A. Ducey, amounting to about twenty-seven thousand acres, for which he paid fifty thousand dollars, and he has since made additional purchases until now he owns about seventy-two square miles, which include many streams and ponds, with game so well protected that deer may be seen at almost any time on any part of the tract, and trout fishing at many points continues excellent. Improvements have been made from time to time at Bay Pond, where Mr. Rockefeller has his residence, though spending comparatively little time there himself. Members of his family, however, occupy the house through most of each summer season. The building (not as costly nor as large as many others of a similar character in the Adirondacks) is of wood, contains sixteen rooms, and the interior finish is in the natural woods of the locality. In addition, there are a house for the family attendants, another of fifty rooms for the male employees, the railway station, and a number of barns, garages and other outbuildings, all of which are electrically lighted. The amount of Mr. Rockefeller's outlay here is not known, but, reckoning the price paid for lands, the cost of buildings and the expenditure in constructing and improving roads, beautifying the grounds, etc., must aggregate several hundred thousand dollars.

Fifteen to eighteen years ago a contention that arose between Mr. Rockefeller and Oliver Lamora attracted not merely local, but almost country-wide interest. Because Mr. Rockefeller was a millionaire and Mr. Lamora poor, there was a widespread disposition to regard the case as one of oppression and persecution. Naturally, Mr. Rockefeller, having the purpose of game protection and of preservation of the forest from fires, did not want settlers on lands that were bounded on all sides by his private park, nor trespassing hunters and anglers within the park itself. Thus he proceeded to buy the holdings of every one who could be induced to sell, offering fair prices as measured either by cost to the settlers or by any other test of value to them. To Mr. Lamora he offered twelve hundred dollars for property that had probably cost not to exceed five hundred dollars. Mr. Lamora not only refused to sell, but persisted in trespassing upon Mr. Rockefeller's lands and poaching in his preserve. Suits were instituted and prosecuted, and an intensely bitter feeling developed on the part of Mr. Lamora, and also upon the part of most men in this section who had grown up in the understanding that the forests were free to whomsoever might desire to hunt or camp in them, and the streams open also for fishing. But I could never comprehend that Mr. Rockefeller's intention and efforts to enforce his

indisputable legal rights in his own property merited censure; and it seems impossible that a dispassionate consideration of the case could pronounce him at fault. After Oliver Lamora's death his son sold to Mr. Rockefeller for a thousand dollars the property for which the father had refused twelve hundred dollars.

Mr. Rockefeller employs as fire guards, game protectors and as help about his residence an average of something like seventy-five men throughout the year. His policy tends to increase the supply of game and also to lessen the likelihood of forest fires. John Redwood, supervisor of the town, is Mr. Rockefeller's superintendent, and does his work efficiently and satisfactorily to his employer, as well as with a courtesy and considerateness which make him popular with the local public.

CHURCHES

The Roman Catholic church at Brandon was incorporated in 1887, mainly through the activities of Rev. F. J. Ouellette of St. Regis Falls, and was known as the "Church of St. John the Evangelist, Buck Mountain." Because the parish had been divided, and the church building gone into disuse during the rectorship of Father J. E. Berard, the site was sold to Mr. Rockefeller in 1910 for forty dollars and obligation to fence the cemetery. The building was torn down for the lumber in it. The Protestant church at the same place was doubtless one of the Adirondack missions, as it does not appear ever to have been incorporated. The date of the removal of the building to Faust was 1901.

The Church of Santa Clara, incorporated in July, 1905, with the bishop and vicar general of the diocese, Rev. Father Ferdinand Ouellette, pastor, and John Dresye and Paul Lemieux as lay trustees, is still maintained as a mission of St. Ann's of St. Regis Falls, with Rev. Father Brault usually officiating, though services are held very irregularly, if at all, during the winter.

There is also an Episcopal mission at Santa Clara, attended of late by Rev. E. E. Hutchinson, of Brushton, but formerly by Rev. H. A. Barrett, of Malone. The building was erected during Mr. Hurd's activities, and largely through his instrumentality.

While there is no other regular church organization in the town, the Adirondack Presbyterian mission provides for holding services at Santa Clara during the summer season and fosters the maintenance at the same place of a Christian Endeavor Society. The services of these are

held in the school house. John H. Gardner, a divinity student, was in charge during 1915.

VACATION HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS

As fine a benevolence as Stony Wold in Franklin, and organized upon much the same lines, is the Vacation Home for Working Girls at Santa Clara, established and maintained by the Working Girls' Vacation Society, the principal office of which is in New York city, and which has similar rest resorts at seven other places. The society is the outgrowth of the practical sympathy and generous contributions in time and money of women of high social standing and of wealth, and is wholly supported by voluntary contributions. It was incorporated in 1885, is unsectarian in its work, and, as donations have permitted, has extended its field of operations year by year. The home at Santa Clara was opened in 1895, and was made possible by the gift of two buildings there by the late George E. Dodge, of New York, and Mrs. Dodge has since bequeathed ten thousand dollars to the endowment fund of this branch of the society's work. The donations to the Santa Clara institution in 1915 amounted to over five thousand dollars, and girls who enjoyed the benefits of the home during that season contributed \$480.50, or about one-twentieth of the cost of running the place. Such contributions, while not exacted, are not discouraged, as it is felt by the management that if the girls wish to pay and can afford to do so, they appreciate more the privilege enjoyed, besides helping to extend the benefits to others. "Hillcrest" was open for twenty weeks in 1915, and "Uplands" for thirteen weeks—fifty-eight girls having been cared for at the former, and sixty-five at the latter, for periods varying from four to twelve weeks each, "with great gain in weight and health." Almost all of them were from New York city, and none was admitted until after a medical examination had been had. Tuberculous patients are taken, but only those having the disease in its incipient stage. Of the whole number cared for, one hundred and one had been inmates in previous years, and twenty-two were there for the first time. The two houses have a capacity of fifty-eight inmates, and the number present at any one time averages about forty. The entire cost of maintaining the home here during the season of 1915 was about nine thousand dollars, of which \$1,086.90 was for railroad tickets, and \$4,163.18 for fuel, ice, medical supplies and provisions. The explanation of the item of railroad fares is that even the transportation cost of such of the patients as are unable to pay themselves is met by the society up to the amount of ten dollars

each. A staff of six persons is in attendance at Santa Clara through the season, and consists of the following: Dr. Anna K. Davenport, resident physician; Miss M. Ribble, assistant; Miss M. E. Walsh, nurse; Mrs. M. A. Bingham, matron or house mother; Miss Nellie Holmes Bingham, assistant; and Miss Jean Hamilton, domestic science teacher and instructor in the study of birds and wild flowers. Mrs. Bingham has been in charge at Santa Clara for fifteen years. The society has an endowment of about seventy thousand dollars, of which about forty thousand dollars was received in bequests and contributions during the year 1915. The part of this fund applicable particularly to Santa Clara's needs is about twenty thousand dollars. One hundred dollars makes a contributor a patron, twenty-five dollars a life member, and one dollar a member for one year. There are one hundred and twenty-two patrons, more than three times as many who are life members, and about two hundred yearly members, payments by many of whom are more than one dollar each. Mrs. William Herbert of New York is the president of the society, and Mrs. Thomas Denny one of the board of managers. The Santa Clara committee includes Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Walter Webb, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram. Gifts to the work here need not be in money, and household goods and provisions would undoubtedly be gratefully received and advantageously used. The institution is unquestionably doing a grand work, and deserves support. To take more than a hundred poor girls, some of them sick and all of them worn almost to the breaking point, out of the heat, impure air and the grind of department stores, factories and sweat shops and offices and give them opportunity to revel for at least a month in outdoor life in the cool of the mountains, where invigorating atmosphere, kind care and good food are afforded, is surely a fine philanthropy, and should appeal strongly to all who are better circumstanced.

FACTS AND CONJECTURES ABOUT MILITARY OCCUPANCY

Referring to the prevalent local belief, noted on a preceding page, that there was military occupancy at two points in the town long ago, that belief rests upon the fact that traces of such occupancy have been found in the vicinity of Oneita (formerly Waite's) and also at the Jennings clearing, which lies six or seven miles to the east and south of the hamlet of Santa Clara. At Oneita in particular, when Arthur Phelps was proprietor, he ploughed up at different times parts of gun barrels, a bayonet or two, canteens, and also canister shot. This point

is on the Port Kent and Hopkinton turnpike, which had not been built at the time of the war of 1812; and the only plausible explanation of the existence of military relics there is that troops traversing the Northwest Bay road, which in this vicinity is three or four miles to the south, were quartered there simply because it is a good natural camping ground. The Jennings place is on the Northwest Bay road, which was cut through the forest as early as 1810, and which local tradition holds was built in part, or at least improved, by soldier labor. It is known positively that troops were moved in 1813 from Plattsburgh to Sacket Harbor, but the records of the war department at Washington fail to show by what route they proceeded. However, it does not seem at all improbable that it may have been by this highway, as it is known that there was constant apprehension that if the old military road from Plattsburgh to and through Ellenburgh and Chateaugay were followed there would be danger of attack by the enemy from Canada, for at some points this road ran near the border. Hopkinton is the western terminus of the Northwest Bay road, and official and other records establish the fact that that hamlet was rather a center of activity in the war of 1812. Three regiments were there (one of them commanded by Zebulon Pike, for whom Pike's Peak in Colorado was named) in March, 1813, on their way from Plattsburgh to Sacket Harbor, and in November, 1814, four hundred dragoons passed through the place from French Mills, while during the winter of 1913-14 as many as a hundred sleighs arrived there in a single day, all loaded with military stores, bound for French Mills. With such activity at Hopkinton, the local tradition that bodies of troops wintered a few miles to the east, at Oneita, at the Jennings clearing, and at Sand Hill in the town of Waverly is not incredible, especially when we have tangible evidence of such occupancy in the discovery of arms, etc., at Oneita, and in the presence of ancient graves in the Jennings clearing. "Old Bill" Edwards, a former well known guide, used to tell that such occupancy was unquestionably a fact, and that at Sand Hill measles prevailed among the troops in a virulent form, resulting in a number of deaths. One story runs that the beginning of the graveyard at Santa Clara was with the interment of soldiers so dying, but is to be discredited, as a more trustworthy account makes Mrs. John Hurd the first person buried there.

Another possible explanation of the presence of military relics in the town is that they may have been from the equipment of Sir John Johnston on his flight from the Mohawk through the Adirondacks to Canada in 1777, though this expedition is believed to have followed the valley of the Racket rather than that of the St. Regis.

FATAL FIRES AND MURDERS

Santa Clara has not been without its tragedies. In 1887 Chas. LaRocque, Zip Murray and Chas. LaFleur, all of Moira, reported one day at Everton for work in the mill. They were assigned to quarters in a boarding house, which burned the night of their arrival, and all three perished in the flames.

A few weeks later the store of W. J. Glassbrook at Brandon burned. Joseph Garrow, wife and two children occupied rooms overhead, and all were burned to death.

October 16, 1905, Herbert Miller, formerly of Saranac Lake, shot his wife in the kitchen of the Saranac Inn with a rifle, literally blowing the top of her head off. He then attempted to shoot himself, and later to cut his throat, but bystanders interfered and prevented consummation of his purpose. Miller was a very decent and likable fellow when sober, but when in drink imagined all kinds of evil and was of a madly jealous disposition. Upon indictment he pleaded alcoholic insanity, but after the evidence was in withdrew the plea, and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. He was sentenced to imprisonment at Dannemora for sixteen years.

At the home of Mrs. Charles McCaffrey, near Saranac Inn, on November 30, 1905, George Carpenter killed Capitola Gilmett, crushing her skull with a hatchet, and nearly severing her head from the body. He then cut the throat of Henry McCaffrey, a boy of sixteen years of age, and committed suicide by shooting. Discovery of the crime was not made until two days later, and its particulars had of course to be constructed wholly from circumstances. Miss Gilmett's room showed that a terrible struggle had taken place, and it was doubtless the fact that Carpenter had attempted to ravish her, and that then, fearful of discovery, had killed McCaffrey while he slept, and taken his own life. Carpenter was a nephew of Mrs. McCaffrey, for whom he had been working for a year. His home was at Bridport, Vt. Mrs. McCaffrey was absent for a day or two, and Carpenter had been left in charge of the place.

CHAPTER XXI

WAVERLY

Waverly was erected from Dickinson in 1880, and then comprised six townships, or 146,466 assessed acres. By the forming of Altamont in 1890 its area was reduced by almost exactly one-half, or to 77,254 acres as assessed — which, quality considered, is quite sufficient, as the land generally has little value after the removal of the timber. It is uneven, rocky, almost sterile in parts, and even where the soil is seemingly fairly good it is often cold, repaying cultivation but poorly, though affording reasonably good grazing. The entire south third of the town is included in the William Rockefeller private park or preserve; most of the middle third and a part of the north third are in the condition that extensive lumbering operations would naturally leave a wilderness tract; while two-thirds of the north third, or less than a quarter of the whole, is nearly all cleared and in cultivation, with a number of good farms, though mostly rough and rolling, so that it is not feasible to use machinery advantageously, and a good deal of hand work is required in planting, cultivating and harvesting the crops. Thin and acid in some localities, the land nevertheless produces good hay and most kinds of grain, as well as potatoes as fine as are grown anywhere in the world — two prizes having been awarded to Waverly growers at the Cornell potato show in 1916. Though the seasons are sometimes too short for potatoes to ripen fully, that disadvantage is more than compensated if the product be marketed for seed, as the unripe potato sprouts quickest, and enables southern growers to produce earlier, when prices are highest. In the hope of affording suggestion for safeguarding the future, after the disappearance of the forest, H. E. O'Neil has given local agricultural problems no little study, and from personal actual demonstration believes that the growing of potatoes for seed, which always commands a better price than for consumption, and stock raising along given lines can be made to yield handsome returns. Calves bought in midsummer, grazed on cheap lands until winter, then fed economically, grazed again the following summer, and finally grained for a few weeks have paid a hundred per cent. and more on the original investment — the intermediate care and cost having been trivial. Dairying on a large scale can not be expected to be prosecuted profitably, though affording promise of fair success in certain inclosed areas. With climatic and

soil conditions such that lands are rarely too wet for working in the spring, and never crust or bake, while underlying moisture minimizes drouth effects, it is believed that with due enterprise and employment of intelligent methods farming in the northern part of the town could be brought to realize quite as much as is at present paid out for wages by the mills in the village. But even this could not be counted upon to preserve the village itself in its present size, for with the exhaustion of the timber the mills must close, and there would remain no sufficient employment for the common labor which constitutes so large a part of the municipal population.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND REFORESTATION

Apart from the soil the natural resources of Waverly consist almost altogether in its forests, of which the industries upon which the business activities in the village of St. Regis Falls depend are destructive. The cooperage company is denuding large tracts of hard timber at a rapid rate, and the pulp mill consumes great quantities of the soft woods. Manifestly this can not continue forever unless there be replacement other than that which Nature can supply, and with the forests gone, and three-quarters of the town's area practically worthless for agricultural purposes, the conclusion is inescapable that Waverly's then future would be precarious in the extreme. Consequently unless there be instituted and determinedly prosecuted a policy of reforestation, the mills must become idle in the course of a few years, and St. Regis Falls lose its prosperity and a large percentage of its population, regardless of how agriculture be developed. The alternative to such decay is of course a stupendous proposition, but men who are experienced and skilled in forestry insist that it is not only altogether feasible, but that it promises actual profit. A thousand young pine or spruce per acre are required to reforest a tract, and forty to forty-five years will be required for them to attain a growth which would fit them for merchantable uses. But foresters tell us that at the end of such period the harvest would have a money value which, reckoning every item of cost, including land and compounding the interest on the investment, would give a return of five per cent. to the operator. A generation or more is undeniably a long wait, but it is certainly preferable to hopeless barrenness and utter loss of lands, which, treated as suggested, might make an industry perpetual instead of short lived, with the tract worth incalculably more than it was even as virgin forest, because with the steadily decreasing timber area stumpage can not fail to gain in value. Besides all that,

one needs but to visit the neighborhood of Wawbeek in Harrietstown, where there is a replanted forest fifteen to eighteen years old, to be delightedly impressed by the attractiveness of lands thus treated as compared with those that have been stripped and practically abandoned. The Brooklyn Cooperage Company is already putting out half a million young trees on lands owned by it in St. Lawrence county, and like action must be had in Waverly if there is to remain anything of consequence in the town besides a memory and its name. Everybody in the town who has its welfare at heart and possesses any denuded land unfit for cultivation should practice the policy here suggested in some degree at least, and those who can not themselves so operate ought not to neglect opportunity to urge action upon others. If neglected the town will be a waste within a measurable period, and must lose most of its population. The same proposition is applicable equally to Altamont, Brandon, Duane, Franklin and Santa Clara, the truth of which is exemplified by Waverly's own experience. Comparing conditions there in 1895 with those which had obtained earlier, the late Hon. William T. O'Neil wrote that where there had been two mills at Shanley there were then none and the houses for the operatives were deserted and empty; that a planing mill and box factory at St. Regis Falls which had employed thirty hands had gone into disuse; that a saw mill which formerly worked a hundred men was employing only eleven; that the railroad shops, with sixty workmen, had removed elsewhere; and that lumbering operations that had had camps containing five hundred workers had ceased altogether. The tannery was then running, but closed later, and has not been replaced, and more recently the rossing mill has closed because the preparation of pulp wood by that process has been found to be too wasteful. All of these changes except the loss of the railroad shops were due solely to the fact that the pine and large spruce in the vicinity had all been cut, and most of the hemlock stripped of its bark. The outlook for the time seemed black enough and hopeless and only that industries using hard woods and cutting the smaller spruce for pulp wood came into existence there could not have been much more of a future for St. Regis Falls than for Everton, Santa Clara, Shanley and Brandon. But within a dozen or fifteen years the supply of hard wood and pulp stock will have been exhausted, compelling abandonment of the mills and leaving no field of employment open to labor. Can such conditions mean anything except one more practically deserted village in the event that reforestation is not undertaken soon?

True, a summer resort business might be rebuilt up to some extent if

capital and enterprise for it could be enlisted, but vacationists and pleasure seekers will not favor a locality that lacks woods and water.

CHOOSING NAMES

It appears from the supervisors' records that Waverly twice escaped by a narrow margin a different christening. In 1861 the proposition was put before the supervisors to set off six townships from Dickinson, and to call the proposed new town Hammond's Falls — Charles F. and John G. Hammond of Crown Point having purchased large tracts of wilderness lands in the vicinity a short time previously, and erected a saw mill at what is now St. Regis Falls. The supervisors voted adversely, however, and no further suggestion for the partition of Dickinson was presented until 1880. The proposed act as then offered gave to the new town the name Greenville, in compliment to Ira C. Green, a pettifogger, a justice of the peace, and an active worker in local politics, but busy rather than strong. The measure failed of passage by one vote. A few days later Hon. William T. O'Neil, who became the first supervisor, and who was for more than a quarter of a century the leading citizen of the place, appeared before the supervisors in advocacy of the proposition except that he suggested substituting Waverly for Greenville as the name which the town should bear. His arguments and personal influence induced one supervisor to change his vote, and the measure carried.

Yet another incident of name designation attaches to the locality which it is worth while to chronicle. During the civil war, when practically everybody in all that section was an ardent Unionist and admirer of the President, it was desired to have a post-office established, to be called Lincolnson. A Democrat of a neighboring town was engaged to draw the petition, and in the narrowness and bitterness of partisanship then so prevalent he wrote the name "Linkinson," and, rather remarkably, it slipped through the post-office department with approval. In consequence the place was known for years as "Linkinson," but with change eventually to St. Regis Falls.

BEGINNING AND GROWTH OF ST. REGIS FALLS

The year when activity began at St. Regis Falls can not be fixed with certainty, but probably was 1858 or 1859. Beginning in 1855 and continuing yearly to 1859, the Hammonds made extensive purchases of timber lands in the vicinity, and certainly not later than 1860 had a mill in operation, which had been built for them by Amos Harvey, with Hiram Cook, Julius Rising and Kirby and Josephus Titus comprising

a part of his working force. Until then the present town of Waverly had had no inhabitants at all except perhaps two or three hunters and trappers. There were no roads other than trails and the Northwest Bay road leading into it, and forests shut it in for miles on every side. The first school was taught in 1860 by Miss Amy Saunders (afterward Mrs. Philip Shufelt) at a compensation of one dollar a week and board! The rear of a log house, in the front part of which a family had living quarters, was the school room, and the only frame structure in the place, with the exception of the saw mill, was the dwelling house of Benjamin Babcock, who was the mill superintendent. Other than these there was nothing except a few log cabins on Main street and the lumber camps back in the forests. Mr. Babcock remained as superintendent until 1865, when he was succeeded by his brother John, who was the father of Dr. L. W. and Brigham W. John died in 1867, and Oren Grimes, who came from Crown Point, afterward engaged in lumbering in Duane with his son-in-law, Fred O'Neil, and now resides in Malone, then took charge, and so continued until the Hammonds sold to Orson Richards of Sandy Hill in 1870. Mr. Richards associated Thomas O'Neil with him as resident manager and partner in the business, but without proprietary interest in any of the lands. They expected to cut eight million feet of lumber per year. Mr. Richards was interested in large enterprises elsewhere, and some of these going wrong he failed in 1879 for two and a half million dollars. In consequence the property here passed to the ownership of S. F. Vilas of Plattsburgh, and Vilas & O'Neil ran the mill until 1882, when it was sold to Hurd, Hotchkiss & Macfarlane — the latter a Michigan lumberman of large experience, and the other members of the firm being capitalists from Connecticut, who had been associated in a similar business with Mr. Macfarlane in the West, and who had become convinced that the field here offered opportunity for profitable investment and operation. Their original purchase comprehended a tract of some sixty square miles, to which they added soon afterward half as much more. Their plans were so large and their action so energetic that most people in the locality received them with amazement and incredulity, unable to comprehend that lumbering could justify the building of a railroad through a difficult and sparsely settled country. Nevertheless by the autumn of 1883 they had completed a railroad from Moira to St. Regis Falls, greatly enlarged the old Hammond mill, opened a store, and established logging camps which were to turn out vast cuts of timber. Their expenditure within half a year of the time that work was begun, including land purchases, was said to have reached a million and a half of dollars; and this proved to be little more than

the beginning. Besides enlarging the old mill, they added steam for power, installed machinery for making clapboards, lath and broomsticks, built a machine shop and box factory, and conducted a general store which had a trade of seventy-five thousand dollars a year. The effect upon St. Regis Falls was marked. Real estate values quadrupled, and the population was multiplied by five or six, with more money circulating than at any other place in the county. In the course of the next two or three years the railroad was extended southerly through Waverly into Santa Clara. The pace having become apparently too swift for Mr. Macfarlane, he withdrew from the concern in 1885, and Mr. Hotchkiss dropped out a little later. Mr. Hurd, having become absorbed in the work of extending the railroad and in the operation of mills which he had built elsewhere, sold the St. Regis Falls plant to Dodge, Meigs & Co. of New York, or the Santa Clara Lumber Co., which sold later to the St. Regis Paper Co., the present owner.

Following the history of the Hammond mill, Watson Page and B. W. Babcock leased it from the St. Regis Paper Co. in 1896 and operated it for a short time in the manufacture of hard wood lumber, after which the Watson Page Lumber Company was incorporated by Mr. Page, William T. O'Neil and H. E. O'Neil, and continued the business successfully until 1904, when the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, seeking opportunity to do business here, was permitted to take over the mill under lease — the gentlemen composing the Watson Page Lumber Company consenting to the arrangement out of pure public spirit, so that the hamlet might benefit through the establishment of a larger industry. The cooperage company is still in possession, operating the plant as a stave and heading factory. Though it owns no lands in the immediate vicinity, it buys big lots of stumpage or immense quantities of logs from others. It has a railroad running half way across Waverly into and through Santa Clara, and half way over into Brandon for hauling stock. It has on its payrolls in connection with the St. Regis Falls business about three hundred men.

In 1865 the Hammonds sold a parcel of land at and adjacent to St. Regis Falls to Solomon R., Edward and Francis Spaulding of Boston, Mass., and James H. Young (the father of Mrs. W. T. O'Neil and Frank R. Young of St. Regis Falls and of Charles H. of Malone) proceeded at once to build a sole-leather tannery for them, and then to operate it as superintendent. The firm became Spaulding & Bumstead a little later, and did business until 1878, when it failed. The tannery was then operated under lease for a year or two by Perley D. Moore & Co. Shaw Brothers of Boston bought it about 1880, converted it into

an upper-leather works, and, including bark peelers and teamsters, gave employment to a hundred and fifty hands. Mr. Young retired from the superintendency in 1882 after seventeen years of practically continuous service. Shaw Brothers had other large tanneries in Hamilton county and in Pennsylvania, and had so overextended themselves that they failed in 1884 for five million dollars. The establishment was sold to Arey, Mad-dock & Locke of Boston, and was run by them, first in the firm name, and then under the title of St. Regis Leather Company, with Samuel Smith as superintendent, until they also failed in 1901. The building was bought soon afterward by William T. and H. E. O'Neil, who converted it into a chair factory, which had a capacity of six hundred chairs per day, and later transferred to it the electric lighting plant which had been established originally in the Page lumber mill. Both chair factory and the electric works were run successfully until 1909, when fire wiped them out. The name was changed to the Cascade Wood Products Company, and Alexander Macdonald and Dr. L. M. Wardner became interested in it. A dam and pulp mill were erected on the tannery site, and an electric railroad five or six miles in length constructed out into timber lands for hauling logs. While the concern's supply of timber lasted it sold the hard wood to the cooperage company, and itself worked up the soft wood. The railroad is no longer in existence, the rails having been taken up and sold for old iron; and the pulp mill is temporarily idle. H. E. O'Neil is the president and general manager. Acceptance of the office of deputy conservation commissioner compelled Mr. Macdonald to part with his interest in the property. The company owns also a small saw mill down the stream from its principal works, which it operates for custom business.

To the progressiveness of H. E. O'Neil St. Regis Falls owns installation of an electric lighting system at a comparatively early date. While yet hardly more than a boy, in the face of discouragement and scoffing by many of his elders, he installed a small dynamo in 1898 in the planing mill of the Watson Page Lumber Co., and organized the St. Regis Light and Power Company. Enlargement becoming necessary because of increase of business, the plant was removed to the chair factory, and after the fire there an excellent power was developed at Ploof's Falls, about two miles down the river, in the town of Dickinson, and as complete works were constructed as are to be found anywhere. Both dam and power house are of concrete, thorough and modern in construction, and adequate to all demands that are likely to be made upon it. A tub factory is operated in connection with it. All of the stock having been

acquired by members of the family, the corporation has been dissolved, and the business is now conducted under the name O'Neil & Co.

About 1868 Benoni G. Webb, from Bellmont, built a saw mill three-quarters of a mile below the village. It was operated by Webb & Stevers until the firm failed, when it was acquired and run by Hubbard & Lowell. It burned in 1873. Charles H. Young rebuilt it in 1883, and in the course of two or three years sold it to J. W. Webb. R. P. Lindsay and then H. E. O'Neil followed in ownership. Hugh Raymo next had it, and now it is owned by the Cascade Wood Products Co.

Other mills in Waverly have been a shingle mill, near Guide Board, built by W. T. O'Neil about 1876, but long out of existence, two mills at Shanley, and a large rossing mill, built a few years ago by the St. Regis Paper Co. a half a mile above the village, which shut down permanently two or three years ago. It had a capacity of fifty thousand cords of pulp wood annually. Following the murder of Orrando P. Dexter in 1903, the Brown Tract Lumber Co. of Lewis county acquired the lands composing Mr. Dexter's private park, and built a mill at Goose Pond (now Gile) to work up the merchantable timber. That having been accomplished, the mill was dismantled and removed.

St. Regis Falls has a mica factory, established a few years since by Canadian capitalists, which employs twenty to thirty hands — mostly women and girls. The raw material is brought from Canada, and worked up here because the duty on the crude mica is less than on the finished product. Only the inferior grades of mica are handled. When manufactured, mica is used for coating the cheaper kinds of wall paper, for giving toys and stage scenery the effect of having been frosted, as a lubricant in axle grease, etc., as an absorbent of glycerine in the manufacture of explosives, in making buttons, and in flake form for electrical insulation. The product of the St. Regis Falls factory is utilized mainly for insulation purposes.

Upon the withdrawal of Peter C. Macfarlane from the firm of Hurd, Hotchkiss & Macfarlane, he and W. J. Ross formed a partnership, to which H. W. Stearns of Bombay was admitted a few months later, and built mills at Everton, as told in the sketch of Santa Clara. Reference to the undertaking is pertinent here only because the concern's railroad to Everton began at St. Regis Falls and extended half way across the town of Waverly.

The most casual consideration of the class of establishments which put St. Regis Falls on the map at all, and to which for a third of a century or more the activities of the place were almost wholly confined, can not fail to suggest plainly the character and conditions of the body

of the people. There were of course a few men of intelligence, enterprise and force, but the great majority were only common laborers, unlettered, many of foreign extraction and not naturalized, rough in garb and conduct, a proportion of them roystering if not lawless, and, not reckoning upon permanency of residence, had no particular interest for community welfare, and lacked individual enterprise and civic pride. Wages were squandered, and the liquor traffic grew and prospered. But marked and wholesome changes have occurred in recent years. While employment in the mills still affords the means of livelihood to most, the second generation of mill hands and lumberjacks, having had educational advantages, and grown to realize that the village is more than a temporary camp, and that even the poorest inhabitant has a stake in the general welfare, is a much more substantial type than the pioneers had been; the class of buildings has greatly improved; public order is far better enforced; the average of decency and morality is higher; and an interest in the schools and generous support for them are gratifyingly and commendably evident. In place of the single original schoolroom in the rear of a hovel the village now has a building which cost about nine thousand dollars, accommodates more than four hundred pupils, and employs eleven teachers. The higher branches are taught. J. L. Blood has been the school's efficient principal for eleven years. Individual enterprise has provided an excellent system of water-works, established an electric plant for lighting the streets, houses, stores and offices, a newspaper, a bank, fairly good hotels and satisfactory stores. The saloons and bars have been proscribed, and, all in all, the hamlet compares favorably with even larger places in respect to the requisites for comfortable and enjoyable living and home advantages. It incorporated a few years ago as a village, but subsequently rescinded such action. It has a population of probably between twelve and fifteen hundred. Besides the industrial works, it has three churches, public and parochial schools, fifteen or eighteen stores, a bank building and four hotels — only two of which, however, are open for business.

The first hotel was built by Henry Bickford (the father of the murderer of Secor) from Dickinson, and is now known as the Frontier House. It has had many landlords since Bickford's time, among whom have been D. I. McNeil, Kenneth W. Kinnear, W. J. Alfred and Alexander Johnson. It is now owned by Evariste LeBoeuf, but is closed as a hotel because not permitted to have a bar. The Waverly House was built by William T. O'Neil in 1884, and kept by him for a year or two. He sold to Watson Page, and the latter to L. C. Goodrich, who sold to W. J. Alfred, and he to George Prespare. George Bishop

runs it as lessee. J. W. McNeil built over a store in which O'Neil & Young had traded, and sold it later to Simon McCloud, who keeps it. The St. Regis House also was formerly a store building, erected by O'Neil & Parks, and remodeled by George Bishop, the present owner. It is closed because the town is "dry."

The first store was a Hammond concern, run by their mill superintendent, Mr. Babcock; the second, Samuel W. Gillett's; and the third, Wm. T. O'Neil's. Richards & O'Neil and then Vilas & O'Neil continued the Hammond store, and then followed George W. Orton and Ira C. Green, Harrison G. Baker, Silas P. Fleming, and Charles H. Young—the latter as the partner of Mr. O'Neil. The Fleming store, which was a continuation of the first mercantile venture of Wm. T. O'Neil, was bought later and run by the Shaws in connection with their tannery.

The St. Regis Falls National Bank was chartered and opened its doors for business in May, 1905, with W. T. and H. E. O'Neil, Alexander Macdonald, Frank S. Young, E. P. Tryon and R. H. Burns constituting the board of directors. H. E. O'Neil was the first president, and continued in that capacity until 1916, when, other interests claiming most of his time, he was succeeded by A. S. O'Neil, a brother. A. May, the first cashier, is now with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and H. L. Ketcham, assistant cashier, is treasurer of the St. Lawrence Trust Co. at Ogdensburg. T. H. Delaire, a St. Regis Falls boy, is the present cashier; and A. S. O'Neil, Dr. W. A. Wardner, O. L. Wilson and E. L. Hulett have taken the places of Messrs. W. T. O'Neil, Macdonald, Tryon and Burns in the directorate. The bank is capitalized at \$25,000, has an earned surplus of upwards of \$12,000, and its deposits total over \$100,000. That the management means that it shall be helpful first to local interests is indicated by the fact that all of its available resources are in loans and discounts, next to nothing being locked up in bonds except such as are required to be owned to secure circulation. Its banking house and fixtures are carried in assets at a valuation of \$5,000.

A MURDER

An unexpiated murder was committed September 9, 1903, at Dexter Lake, which lies four or five miles east of south from St. Regis Falls, and at which Orrando P. Dexter from New York city had established a private park and built a costly cottage a dozen years or more previously. In accordance with his daily custom, Mr. Dexter had started this morning to drive to Santa Clara for his mail, but had proceeded hardly more

than an eighth of a mile when he was shot. The bullet, evidently fired from a high-power gun, penetrated the buggy back, struck Mr. Dexter near the shoulder blade, passed completely through his body, just above the heart, and imbedded itself in the horse's rump. A few rods farther on Mr. Dexter fell from the buggy, and was found almost at once by one of his employees who had heard the report of the gun. He was then breathing, but died without having spoken. The generally accepted theory at the time was that the murderer, aware of Mr. Dexter's custom, had laid in ambush at one side of the drive awaiting him, and after he had passed stepped into the road and fired. Certainly he could not have shot from his place of concealment, for the course of the bullet proved that it came from straight behind, and not at a tangent. No evidence could be found pointing to the murderer. Mr. Dexter's father, who was the head of the American News Company, offered a reward of five thousand dollars for evidence that would justify an arrest and secure conviction, but though the best detective ability in the locality and from outside as well gave effort to unravel the mystery not the faintest definite clue was ever developed — which, however, is not to say that the identity of the murderer was not strongly suspected in some quarters.

Mr. Dexter had been in continuous contention with many people almost from the day of his coming to Waverly, and had had litigation with some of them. At one time he lodged charges with the Governor against the county's district attorney, and pressed them through a trial the costs of which mounted into thousands of dollars, and the finding in which exonerated the accused. He brought civil and criminal proceedings against other well known residents also for alleged conspiracy, and sued at least one newspaper publisher for libel because of publication of an item in town correspondence which two of the attorneys whom he sought to retain advised him was not libelous at all. He transferred his legal residence from New York to Connecticut in order, as was believed, that he might bring his actions in United States instead of in State tribunals. He had other troubles also, arising from lumbermen attempting to cross his preserve. It was thought that some enemy he had made by his contentious disposition must have committed the crime, though it is not, and was not at the time, conceivable that any one of those with whom his quarrels had been the most bitter, and which loomed largest in the public mind, could have been capable even of contemplating such a crime — much less of having committed it.

Mr. Dexter was forty-eight years of age at the time of his death, was

an admitted attorney at law, and in ordinary personal intercourse easily made himself agreeable and interesting; but when in antagonism with any one over real or imagined affronts or grievances seemed to be unrelentingly pugnacious and implacably vindictive.

SOME OF THE LEADING MEN OF THE TOWN

While but few Waverly men have held county or district offices, it must be recognized that those who won distinction in that field chose discriminatingly, so that they enjoyed the best that was to be had, and in generous measure. William T. O'Neil was elected to the Assembly in 1881, and also in each of the three immediately following years. His service was excellent, and in one of his terms he was prominent as a candidate for the Speakership. He and Theodore Roosevelt became hearty co-workers in the Assembly, and were warm personal friends. The latter was of course the more dramatic figure and the more aggressively combative, but he himself, as well as others generally, recognized that Mr. O'Neil possessed the calmer and safer judgment, and thus acted often as a counterpoise to Mr. Roosevelt's sometimes too great impetuosity. The friendship formed between them in this period continued unbroken to the time of Mr. O'Neil's death in 1909, and both when Mr. Roosevelt was Governor and when President Mr. O'Neil was his guest by invitation at the executive mansion. Mr. O'Neil was elected to the State Senate in 1906 and again in 1908, but died during his second term. While in the Senate his exceptional abilities commanded for him the most respectful consideration, and his committee assignments were among the very best and most responsible of those not requiring a legal training. William H. Flack was county clerk from 1898 to 1904, and served one full term and a part of another in Congress from the Essex-Clinton-Franklin-St. Lawrence district. He died in office. Alexander Macdonald came to St. Regis Falls from Nova Scotia after graduation from Middlebury College to become principal of the high school. Almost as soon as he had been naturalized he was elected school commissioner for the second commissioner district, and held the office continuously for nine years. In 1910 he was elected to the Assembly, in which he served with distinction for six terms. In 1914 he was a leading candidate for the Speakership, his prominence in the contest joined to recognition of his excellent abilities and long experience gaining for him the chairmanship of the committee on ways and means — a position which he held again in 1915. In 1916 he was appointed deputy State conservation commissioner at a salary of six

thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Macdonald is a son-in-law of the late William T. O'Neil.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES

So far as known, the Roman Catholic services at St. Regis Falls were of only occasional occurrence in early times, and were held by priests from Brushton in private houses; and in 1883 Father Normandcau of Brushton brought about the incorporation of St. Regis Church of St. Regis Falls, N. Y., with J. Quesnel and J. S. Bushey as the lay trustees. A short time afterward Rev. Father F. J. Ouellet located in the village, and effected a new incorporation on August 22, 1883, under the title Saint Ann's Church, St. Regis Falls, with Joseph Bushey and E. St. Hilaire as the lay trustees. Services were held for a time in one of the hotels, but the erection of a church edifice was quickly undertaken, and completed in 1884. Father Ouellet carried his ministrations also to Everton, Santa Clara, Spring Cove and Brandon, and often to the logging camps at remote points in the forests. His rectorship at St. Regis Falls has continued uninterruptedly for thirty-odd years, and for the past few years he has had an assistant. The present membership of the church is about nine hundred, having fallen off a little from the high point through the removal of mill operatives on account of dissatisfaction with the scale of wages in the mills. The present lay trustees are J. B. St. Onge and Frank Henry.

While it is presumable that Methodist services were held from time to time at an early day by clergymen located at Nicholville or Dickinson Center, the first recognition of St. Regis Falls by conference as a station or parish was in 1882, when it was joined with Dickinson Center, and since which date one pastor has served both places. Services were held at first in the lumber company's hall, and in 1887 the erection of a church edifice was begun, which was finished the next year at a cost of \$3,100. The present membership of the church is about one hundred and fifty. The society has provided a comfortable parsonage, and the pastor makes his home at the Falls. At the first election in 1886 William E. King, Mrs. Esther Macfarlane and Daniel W. Flack were chosen trustees. The present trustees are M. A. Rowell, A. A. Southworth, B. E. Ames, E. E. Bondry, J. A. Ketcham and Leslie M. Saunders.

The First Free Will Baptist Church of St. Regis Falls owes its organization and even its continued existence to Rev. Nelson Ramsdell, now eighty-four years of age, who came from Dickinson Center to make his home in old age with one of his sons. The church was organized

March 23, 1893, and for a year or more worshiped in J. W. Webb's hall. The church edifice, begun in 1894, was not finished until six years later, though it was occupied from 1895. Mr. Ramsdell has been the pastor for two periods besides having officiated at other times when there was a vacancy. In 1913 the society voted to close the church doors because the attendance had become small and because also so many of the members refused to contribute to the support of a pastor; but interest revived the next year, and the church has since remained open. The records give one hundred and eight as the maximum membership at any one time, and now the number is just under fifty. The society entered into fellowship with the St. Lawrence Baptist Association in 1913.

At Guide Board, a very small hamlet four miles south of St. Regis Falls, is a mission church, erected in 1896 through the generosity of wealthy people then residing in the vicinity or accustomed to spend their summers in the locality. The church is Presbyterian, and under charge of the Adirondack mission, whose headquarters are at Keese's Mills in Brighton. Services are conducted regularly throughout the summer seasons, usually by divinity students, while in winter neighboring clergy officiate at intervals.

The St. Regis Falls Universalist Church was formed in June, 1916, since when services have been held every alternate Sunday in Lemieux's hall by clergymen or divinity students from St. Lawrence University at Canton. The movement has developed a considerable interest, and the attendance at the meetings is in respectable numbers.

Durkee Post, G. A. R., No. 504, was organized a number of years ago. The same pathetic condition obtains here that prevails in this order everywhere — the membership decreasing steadily, and the organization doomed to die, as infirmity and dissolution are fast summoning the veterans of the civil war for the final roll call. The post had sixty members at one time, and now has but fourteen.

St. Regis Falls Lodge No. 100, I. O. O. F., was organized in December, 1886, with Hon. William H. Flack noble grand, and S. R. Gile vice grand. It soon erected a building for a home, which fire destroyed, and something like ten years ago it built a larger and better structure at a cost of about eight thousand dollars, the upper floor of which it occupies as its own lodge room, and rents to the Masons and other organizations. The ground floor is finished for two business places, one of which is occupied for a post-office. The lodge has about one hundred and twenty-five members.

Blue Mountain Lodge No. 874, F. and A. M., was organized June 29,

1909, with Jerry LaPoint worshipful master and J. L. Blood senior warden. It has sixty-eight members.

A sanatorium for treatment of the liquor and opium habits, which was located originally at Tupper Lake, was transferred to St. Regis Falls in 1893, and for two or three years had a considerable number of patients. It accomplished cures which actually "stuck" in a number of cases, some of which had been decidedly tough. It also treated patients for other ailments, but business failing to continue in paying volume the establishment was closed.

POPULATION

The population of Waverly at the date of erection is unknown, there having been no census between 1880 and 1890. In the latter year it had 2,270 inhabitants, who had decreased in 1892 to 1,750, mainly by reason of the partition of the town to erect Altamont; and in 1900 the number had fallen further to 1,615 because of mills having closed and lumbering operations having been discontinued. Recovery came to a considerable extent as the hard woods began to be used and pulp mills were started, so that in 1905 the population had jumped to 2,160. It has since continued practically unchanged — the figures for 1915 having been 2,133, of whom 147 were aliens.

CHAPTER XXII

WESTVILLE

Westville was formed from Constable in 1829, and was so called from the fact that it was the west half of what remained of the parent town after Fort Covington had been set off therefrom. For many years the northern of the two hamlets in Westville was known as West Constable, but is now generally called Westville Corners. The other is Westville Center.

The town had a population of just about six hundred when erected, but having always lacked transportation facilities, and its industries having dwindled with the collapse of the iron works and with the disappearance of its forests, its growth was slow even during the period in which there was growth at all, while from 1875 to 1900 the trend was steadily in the contrary direction. It was one of the half dozen towns in the county which made a gain in the number of its inhabitants during the period of the civil war, and in 1875 the maximum was reached, the census of that year having given it a population of 1,721, which fell exactly six hundred in the then ensuing twenty-five years — five-sixths of which loss occurred between 1875 and 1890. The population has remained practically stationary since 1900, and by the enumeration of 1915 stands at 1,128.

Westville's surface is generally level. In the northern part the soil is clayey, and in the central southern sandy. Elsewhere it is generally a light loam, with interval lands here and there which are rich and very productive. Formerly a considerable section of the southern part was thought to be almost worthless for farming purposes, but much of these lands have since been developed wonderfully, and have become Malone's garden patch, producing the earliest and finest vegetables and berries.

The town is watered by the Salmon river, which traverses it from southeast to northwest; by Deer river, which cuts through its southwest corner; and by a number of brooks, the largest of which are the Plumb and Briggs brooks.

In the northeastern part there is a sulphur spring, the properties of the water being similar to the more famous spring at Massena. Forty or fifty years ago it was frequented by considerable numbers of people,

who found accommodations during their sojourn at a neighboring farm house, and used the water for its real or supposed beneficial qualities, and larger numbers were accustomed to drive to the spring and take the water home with them. It is less visited now.

Another spring of a remarkable character lies in the southwestern part of the town, its water as clear as crystal, pure and cold. Over a space of perhaps twenty to thirty feet in diameter the water boils up visibly through the sand, spreading out to a diameter of forty or fifty feet, and at some points is three or four feet deep.

Amos Welch, from Grand Isle, Vt., was the first settler in the present limits of the town, having occupied in 1800 the site of the present burying ground at Westville Corners, and built and operated the first saw mill; probably in the immediate vicinity. Even the oldest inhabitant, aged ninety-six years, does not remember ever to have heard of it. But the explanation is, I think, that Welch owned the property for only a short time, and that the life of the mill was brief. James Constable visited this northern section in 1804 and 1805 to look after the Constable landed interests here, and noted in the diary that he kept on the first trip that John Livingston then had a saw mill near Westville Corners, and on the second tour that the mill had been burned a few weeks previously "by a fire intended to drive away mosquitoes, possibly owing to carelessness." Mr. Constable's diary adds that Livingston himself had no contract with the Constable estate for his lands, but that he held "under that of Amos Welch." Moreover, he refers in 1804 to a saw mill at Welch's, four miles east of Man's, as nearly finished, so that it would seem that after having sold to Livingston Welch had moved to Constable.

In 1801 Albon and Alric Man, brothers, of Vergennes, Vt., came to "spy out the land" and estimate its opportunities and advantages. The Man family had been lumbermen and iron manufacturers in Connecticut and Vermont for two generations, and the timber and water powers which Albon and Alric found here naturally appealed strongly to them. In 1802 they accordingly returned with their families, and were accompanied by a considerable colony of friends and kinsmen, including the Berrys, some of whom settled in Malone; the Barnums, who located in Chateaugay, Burke and Bangor; the Hitchcocks, who established themselves in Constable, Malone and Fort Covington; and John T. Phillips, who was the father of Dr. James S. Phillips, of Malone, and of Edwin, of Westville. Henry Briggs, Oliver Bell, Ezekiel Paine and others followed soon afterward, and the locality began to show activity and growth. Among others who located at an early day

were Alexander McMillan, Robert Creighton, Alexander and David Erwin, Elisha and Henry G. Button, Silas Cushman, and Joseph and Thomas Wright. Many of these are still familiar names in several of the towns of the county, and a number of the men named or their descendants became prominent and filled large places in the affairs of Westville and of Franklin county. Twenty to thirty years later Jacob Wead, Guy Meigs, Goodrich Hazen, Ebenezer Leonard, Philemon Berry and Jacob P. Hadley (father of Joseph P.) had become residents, and were among the most active and influential men in the community.

The Wrights built a saw mill at least as early as 1804 on the west side of the river and a grist mill on the east side, near Westville Corners. The saw mill was afterward owned, either in whole or in part, by William Creighton, of Fort Covington, then by Ebenezer Man and Guy Meigs, and from 1824 to 1829 by Meigs & Wead, of Malone. In the latter year it was sold to Goodrich Hazen, who ran a store and potash works also. Afterward it was run in turn by Samuel Coggin, Henry B. Longley, Amos Cushman and Alexander McMillan. The grist mill, a quaint structure with odd equipment, was sold under foreclosure, and afterwards passed through many hands. The original mill was burned, the site and power privileges being acquired by Deacon Joel Lyman and William L. Streeter, of Fort Covington, by whom a new mill was erected and operated. They sold in 1862 to George W. Newell, and he to James McGregor. The mill was again burned and again rebuilt, about 1872. Then it was acquired by Henry A. Paddock and Samuel McElwain, and in 1877 was once more burned. It has not been replaced. The site is now owned by John C. Wright.

A letter written by Major Albon P. Man in 1903 recites that his grandfather told him that when he came to Westville the plains lying between Westville Center and Malone were densely forested with pine of giant size, straight as an arrow. The brothers, Albon and Alric, engaged at once in lumbering, erecting a mill at the Center in 1803, and also cutting the best of the pine for ship masts. The lumber and masts were floated down the Salmon river to Fort Covington, where they were made into rafts and navigated to Montreal or Quebec. In 1866 Major Man visited the latter city, and in an interview with the successor in business of the house with which the Mans had dealt was informed, after an inspection of the books, that some of the mast timbers had measured one hundred and sixty-five feet in length, and had brought from three to four thousand dollars apiece! They went into three-decker frigates or men-of-war of Great Britain. The business continued as a partnership until 1810, when Dr. Man withdrew because

of misgivings as to its safety if war should occur with Great Britain. General Man continued operations on his own account until 1812, when war did break out, and a seizure and condemnation of some of his rafts by the British caused his bankruptcy. The Man saw mill went to Seth Hastings of Albany, and from him to Harry V. Man, was sold under foreclosure to Myron Hitchcock, of Fort Covington, in 1829, and then in turn to Samuel Man, Charles A. Powell, Joel Lyman, Robert Dunlop and Robert Clark. The latter tore it down in 1876.

The Man Brothers also built a forge at the point now known as Westville Center, and operated it for a few years with the help of their relatives, nearly all of whom had been trained in the business while yet living in Vermont. Bog ore, dug a mile or two to the west, and later brought from Brasher, was used. Subsequently the forge was sold to and run by Captain David Erwin (complimentary called "general") and Moses Erwin; and later by Edwin Phillips, a son of John T. It continued to be worked, though not uninterruptedly, until about 1850, turning out such varieties of wrought iron as were in local demand. The shafting in the grist mill at the Center was hammered out in this forge, and is still in use. Nails were one of its products, the process of making them consisting in drawing out the iron under the hammer into bars or plates of the width of a nail's length and of about the proper thickness; and from these cutting and heading the nails by hand. In view of the labor requirements under this process it does not seem strange that the usual price for the nails was thirty cents per pound. The forge made bar iron also for whatever uses blacksmiths found for it — horseshoes, sled shoes, etc. The final operators of the works were Peter Taro and three or four of his brothers. They had no capital, but possessed experience and skill, and turned out a superior quality of iron. Peter Taro became a noted character in Malone as a renovator of hats by blacking them. He was seldom, or never, sober, and upon one occasion in a saloon he essayed the role of William Tell's son, permitting another character, for the consideration of one drink, to attempt to shoot an object from his head. Both men were drunk, and the bullet ploughed a furrow across Taro's scalp. "Up she goes, poor Peter!"

The Mans also built a grist mill at the Center in 1811. The chain of ownership of this property is identical with that of the saw mill, heretofore stated, except that it is now owned by J. J. Stewart; it is still in operation. Mr. Stewart bought it from Robert Clark in 1904.

Albon Man was a physician, and made his home east of Westville Center, at the place where Guy Man now lives. Though not enlisted, he gave a good deal of attendance to the sick of General Wilkinson's

army at Fort Covington in 1813 and 1814, caring for some of them at his home. He was killed in 1835 by a fall from his horse while returning at night from a professional call, but whether he fell from the saddle when asleep or was thrown could not be determined. His sons were Ebenezer, also a physician, whose old age was lived in Malone; Buel H., a surveyor and lumberman; and Albon Platt, who became eminent in the law in New York city. A daughter married Hugh McCulloch, of Indiana, who was controller of the currency fifty years ago, and subsequently secretary of the treasury under two different administrations. A grand-daughter married General George W. Wingate of New York city. Albon P. Man, a son of Ebenezer, was a surveyor, a lawyer, served as district attorney of Franklin county, and was major of the 98th regiment of New York volunteers in the civil war. Afterward he located in New York, where he was for a long time in charge of the business of the Lorillard estate. In his later years he gave a good deal of time to the study of electricity and electrical experimenting, and disputed with Edison priority of invention of the incandescent lamp. He died in Brooklyn in 1905. Alric Man had military inclinations, and served actively in the State militia for many years. His first rank was that of ensign in 1804. In 1808 and 1809 he was a major in command of four companies in Franklin county, a lieutenant-colonel in 1811, and during the war of 1812 a brigadier-general. He resided near Westville Corners, on the place now owned by Gibson Cunningham. The original buildings were burned. Samuel and Harry V. were Alric's sons. The latter moved to Michigan and then to Chicago, where he was a prominent lawyer.

If farming be excepted, lumbering continued for many years after the settlement of the town to be its principal industry. The Welch, Livingston, Man and Wright mills have already been referred to, and in addition there have been the Andrew L. Hovey and Sewall Gleason, the Joseph P. Hadley, the Marshall Hoadley, the Peter Denesha, the Harvey Hyde or Talmadge Spencer and the Chapin mills. The firm of Meigs & Wead, once owners of the Wright mill, was composed of Guy Meigs of Constable and Samuel Clark Wead of Malone, who operated in the town as merchants, lumbermen and makers of potash and pearlash from 1824 to 1829, when they sold to Henry G. Button. The Hovey and Gleason mill contained also a wool carding mill. It was owned by a number of parties from the date of its erection about 1831 until in 1870 it was acquired and operated for a long time by Warren L. Danforth. The Hadley mill was built about 1839 by Mr. Hadley, and was on Plumb brook, near his residence. The Hoadley mill was built about 1845 on

Deer river in the southwestern part of the town, and was operated by Mr. Hoadley until it burned. The Denesha mill was in the southern part of the town, on Salmon river, and was built by Charles Waterman in 1856, who sold to Charles W. Learned; Harvey M. Learned, Franklin N. Graves, and Denesha were subsequent owners. The Hyde or Spencer mill, built by Hyde, was next south of Denesha, and rotted down perhaps thirty years ago. The site and power, which is said to be a particularly good one, now belongs to John P. and L. M. Kellas, of Malone. When it was proposed a few years ago to build a trolley line from Malone to Fort Covington, via Westville, it was planned to develop this power for generating the electric current to run the road. The Chapin mill was at the Center, and was built by Solon B. Chapin after the war. It was burned, and was rebuilt. Buel A. Man, of Westville, and George W. Hale, of Malone, became associated with Mr. Chapin as partners, and the mill was changed from an English gate to a circular. During this partnership a considerable cut of lumber was made annually. In 1868 the mill was sold to John L. Rowley, who operated it until his death. It is now owned and run by his son, George P. All of these except the Chapin mill have disappeared, either burned or rotted down—most of them many years ago. When one inspects the present flow of water in the smaller streams which used to furnish power for them, it seems incredible that they could ever have had sufficient volume to turn a wheel even for an English gate mill.

The manufacture of starch was a big business in the town for forty or fifty years from about 1850, the first factory having been built by Samuel Coggin above the Corners. Mr. Coggin used to claim that it was the first of the kind in the county, which, however, was probably not the fact, though it was the first in Westville. Frank Waggoner, now of Malone, but for many years a farmer in Westville, tells me that in one year he received from Mr. Coggin forty cents a bushel for potatoes at this factory, which I think is a record price. The factory was burned in 1875 when John Lightbody was operating it. George W. Hale had two factories in the town, one at the Center, and the other near the Corners. In the upper mill, which was built by Charles A. Powell, before the civil war, and of which Mr. Hale became part owner in 1859 or 1860, was machinery for making shingles and staves and headings for the barrels in which the starch was packed. The mill burned in 1862, was at once rebuilt, and was sold and demolished about 1901 for the lumber in it. The lower mill was built in 1859 by James A. and William W. Stockwell, who sold it in 1865 to William Comstock, of Plattsburgh. He sold in 1867 to Mr. Hale. It is now used as a feed

mill by Milo Dustin. The two mills ground as many as a hundred thousand bushels of potatoes in a good year, which meant a product of almost a million pounds of starch. There was also a starch factory near the Denesha mill, built by James S. Dudley and Harvey Hastings, of Constable. It was burned, but was rebuilt by the same parties and Rice Harrington, of Bangor, who was a partner with them for a year or two. The building has been moved to the vicinity of the railroad at Constable, and is used as a storehouse.

In 1849 and later Benjamin Chamberlain had a turning shop on the west side of the river, just below the Hollister wheelwright shop, and Henry B. Longley had a pail factory there, which burned in 1857, supposedly a case of arson.

Westville has had at least three creameries or cheese factories. The earliest, a creamery, was built at the Center by John L. and Edward F. Rowley, who a year or two later erected a cheese factory north of the Corners. MacPherson & MacFarlane, Canadians, who had something like forty creameries and cheese factories in this State and Canada, built a cheese factory at Briggs street. The Briggs street factory was burned and was rebuilt as a creamery by Arthur D. Sperry, who at one time owned all three establishments. Not one is now making either butter or cheese — one of them having gone out of existence, and the others being operated as skimming stations for the condensary at Fort Covington.

Lime was formerly burned in considerable quantities in Westville, east of the Center. Masonry laid with it was not attractive in appearance, having a dingy look, but was strong and almost indestructible, the lime becoming as it aged almost as hard as stone itself. Michael Bronson, George P. Poor, Thomas Rogers and Myron Barber each owned and operated a quarry and kilns, but lime has not been made there in quantity in a good many years.

Dr. Lauriston M. Berry and William Ackerman (perhaps better known as Payne) engaged in the manufacture of brick near the Corners in 1872, and continued in the business for three years. The output was good in quality, but the home demand was so small, other markets so distant, and transportation facilities so utterly lacking, that the business was discontinued.

Early merchants at the Corners were Samuel Fletcher, Meigs & Wead, Ebenezer Man, Henry G. Button, Edwin Phillips and John Doty, Charles and Horace Johnson, Abner Doty, Goodrich Hazen, William Smith and Amos Cushman. Mr. Button was one of the largest property owners in the town, active to a degree, shrewd and enterprising, widely

known, and possessed of a good deal of influence locally. Goodrich Hazen, also an important factor, was sold out under foreclosure in 1846. Later merchants at this point include John O'Reilly, Leslie Freeman, Dr. L. M. Berry, John C. Wright, Alonzo A. Rhoades and W. S. Ordway. Ed. Cleveland had a tinshop in 1855 or 1856.

Joseph Holbrook, who lived just below Trout River, in Canada, built a store at the point known as the Beaver, on the international line, and Joseph Walker managed it for him for a time. It was then sold to John Tolmie, who conducted business there in considerable volume for years. Mr. Tolmie removed to Saratoga. There is no store at the Beaver at present. During Mr. Tolmie's time there was a great deal more of smuggling than now, and, his store being partly in Canada and partly in the State, his trade was from both countries, and out of it went into Canada or came into New York without much risk the goods that were the cheaper on one side of the line or the other.

Stores at the Center have been kept by Solon B. Chapin, Wells & Parker, John S. Parker, Willard E. Hyde, Elnathan Fairchild, Buel A. Man, Guy Hollister, Orville S. Rhoades, Simeon Wiley and W. A. Ordway & Sons.

The oldest hotel in Westville dates back to 1828 or earlier, and used to be known as "the plastered tavern house." It was at the Corners and was demolished in 1856, its last use having been by Moses Abbott as a wheelwright shop. The earliest mention of it that I find in deeds recorded in the county clerk's office makes Abner Doty the owner in 1836, and then John S. Hogaboom in 1837. Henry G. Button bought it in 1839. The names of its landlords I am almost wholly unable to ascertain. Harrison Freeman, now ninety-six years old, came to Westville as a lad of six years in 1828, and a memorandum of his reminiscences made by his daughter, Mrs. A. N. Tower, states that he stayed the first night with his parents at this hotel, and that it was then kept by a Mr. Hyde. Mr. Freeman's recollection, though not positive, is that later landlords in it were Abner Doty and Philemon Berry. Dr. L. M. Berry, a nephew of Philemon, confirms Mr. Freeman as to the latter, saying that he was landlord there before 1840, and continued for a good many years. Moreover, the Franklin *Telegraph* in 1829 contained an advertisement by a Malone attorney offering the hotel for sale, and referring to it as then kept by Mr. Berry.

Another hotel stood at the intersection of the Trout River road with the highway leading from Fort Covington to Malone, at about the point where Mr. Ordway's store and Grange Hall is now located, and was kept

for many years by Ebenezer Leonard. A man named Davis kept it about 1850, and Moses and "Sandy" Cowan were there for a time, and Henry B. Hawkins and C. C. Stoughton afterward. The property was sold by the Leonard heirs in 1871 to Thomas McCullough, who continued to run it for a few years. The building was eventually torn down and the timber and lumber in it used to build the creamery of Arthur D. Sperry at Briggs street.

A third hotel, owned by Henry G. Button, was kept by his son-in-law, Joel Leonard (who committed suicide in 1863), and from 1845 to 1851 by Philo Berry. It was almost across the road from the "old plastered tavern house," and hardly a stone's throw from the Ebenezer Leonard hotel. It was bought in 1851 by Captain Nelson Wiley, and kept by him until about 1868. After that, while making no pretension to being a hotel, it did nevertheless accommodate guests occasionally for a number of years. Most of the hotel buildings and the sheds have been torn down, though a section of the former still stands, and is occupied by Mrs. Wiley as a residence.

Westville was not a dry town in early days, and for a part of the time that the above recital covers the Corners was on the branch stage line that Jonathan Thompson operated from Chateaugay to Fort Covington in connection with his through line from Plattsburgh to Ogdensburg. Thus business was livelier there then than now, and there was also more disorder.

While the recollection of old residents is that there never was a hotel at the Center, nevertheless descriptions in deeds given sixty years ago refer to Elisha Hollister's tavern there, thus seeming to warrant the inference that Mr. Hollister did at least accommodate occasional guests. He had a liquor license in 1864 and 1865.

Sixty years ago or more Curtis Downer had a hotel on the "Whiskey Hollow Road," near Guy Man's present residence.

Yet another tavern, almost forgotten and now out of existence for half a century or more, was built by Jacob P. Hadley (father of Buswell and Joseph P.) about 1820 in that strangest of localities for an inn, near George Downer's, on the road leading from Malone to Fort Covington, about six miles north of Malone. This road was not a stage route, and there has never been anything like a hamlet in the vicinity. The business that a tavern there could have enjoyed must have been extremely light.

In June, 1857, forest fires extended in a number of towns to cleared lands, and were particularly severe and destructive in Westville, where farms were ravaged over a territory two miles wide by four long. Darius

Hardy lost his crops, buildings and tools in the barn, and H. H. Everest and Marshall and Theron Hoadley also were heavy losers. The former, as the fire approached, buried his books as justice of the pace and one hundred dollars in money, and fled for his life. After the fire both books and money were found to have been all destroyed with the exception of a twenty-dollar gold piece. Corn just up was burned to the ground in one field of over nine acres. More than twenty-five buildings in a mile square were destroyed.

July 29, 1886, a severe wind and hail storm swept across the town from northwest to southeast, leveling fences, smashing window glass, and ruining crops. The wind continued for only about twenty minutes, and the fall of hail hardly half as long. On some farms not a rod of fence remained, and one farmer whose fields had given fine promise of an abundant yield offered to sell all that was left for five dollars.

Franklin Lodge, F. & A. M., was organized in Westville in 1851 with Dr. Ebenezer Man master, James C. Spencer senior warden, and John Barr junior warden. It had twenty charter members, and thrived until 1870, when its membership began to decrease, and in 1899 had fallen to eight. In 1859 it voted to hold its communications alternately at Trout River and Westville Center. Parties in New York City who desired to organize a lodge with as low a number as could be had hit upon this condition, and arranged to have Franklin Lodge transferred from Westville to New York. One of the conditions was that the eight members should be continued as such for life, without payment of dues by them.

The town has never had any other fraternal or civic organization with the exception of the local grange, which was organized in 1906 with 126 members, but has not flourished. Its present membership is 79. Its meetings are held in the hall over Ordway's store at the Corners.

Religious services were held irregularly from a very early but not definitely ascertainable date by Rev. Ashbel Parmelee and Rev. Alexander Proudfoot; and not improbably the latter's ministrations in our county may have been due to the fact, as stated by Hough, that formerly some of Westville's first settlers had been his parishioners. The next authentic information that we have of religious work here is derived from Rev. James Erwin's "Reminiscences of a Circuit Rider," in which he tells that in 1831 and 1832, at the age of eighteen years, and while still a student at Fort Covington Academy, he officiated every Sabbath for nearly a year in a private house at Coal Hill, in the southwestern part of Westville, where he formed a class of more than sixty members.

Mr. Erwin reported conditions to the preacher in charge, who must have been the pastor at Malone, "and they [the class] were taken into the circuit and regularly supplied with preaching." Yet the first record of a church organization in the town was the incorporation of the Westville Free Church Society May 1, 1838, at a meeting held at the school house, and by which it was voted to locate the then proposed church building at Westville Corners. In 1840 Dr. Ebenezer Man deeded the land for a site to James Walker, Latham Hyde, Buel H. Man, Grafton Downer, David Freeman and Henry G. Button, trustees. The consideration was one cent, but the premises were to revert to the grantor if ever converted to other than church uses or if the church were abandoned. A thousand dollars was contributed to the building fund by Edward Ellice, of England, who had succeeded William Constable in the ownership of a large part of the lands in the town. Upon at least one Sabbath the church was used by the three denominations, Presbyterians, Methodists and Universalists. But ordinarily occupation of it was by the Presbyterians or Universalists. Though the former enrolled with the Presbytery of Champlain in 1842, they had no statutory incorporation until 1885, and in many periods, both before and since such incorporation, have had no settled pastor. Rev. ———— Reed served them for a time a good while ago, and latterly they have been dependent upon the Presbyterian pastor at Fort Covington to officiate at their services. The Universalists, never incorporated, and removing from the town, dying or allying themselves with other denominations, their movement expired in Westville. I think that they never had a resident pastor, but were supplied now and then by a preacher from Malone. About 1885 the church building had come to be sorely in need of repair, and considerable feeling developed over the question of renovating it or erecting a new edifice. It was finally decided to take the latter course, a new house of worship was built upon another site, and the old structure was torn down — the land reverting to the Man estate. This new building is distinctively Presbyterian.

Though the county clerk's records show no certificate of its incorporation, it appears that there was at one time a Wesleyan Methodist Church of the Bangor and Burke circuit, of which Harvey M. Learned and Allen Hutchins were two of the trustees for the Westville parish — the organization included Westville as well as Bangor and Burke, as is manifest from the fact that Mr. Learned and Mr. Hutchins as trustees conveyed lands here in 1870 and 1875 to Francis O. Jarvis and Horace N. Bassford, which lands comprised nearly fourteen acres adjacent to Mr.

Learned's farm six or seven miles north of Malone village, and are understood to have been a parsonage lot. Services used to be held at the school house. A Mr. Sisco was an early Wesleyan pastor, and under him the movement had its greatest activity and strength, and he planned at one time to erect a church building in the neighborhood. A Mr. Gaskill preceded Mr. Sisco, and in subsequent years Wallace Learned, a resident of the locality, and not ordained, officiated as preacher.

Fifty-five years ago, or thereabout, at a time when there was no clergyman of any denomination stationed in the town, Elder J. N. Webb, a Baptist, long stationed at Fort Covington, officiated often in the union church at the Corners.

Westville first appears in the records of the Black River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1837, apparently as an independent charge, though no clergyman was assigned to it in that year — the minutes showing that it was "to be supplied." From 1838 to 1842 the conference records carry no mention of Westville, but in the latter year Matthew Bennett was assigned to it, and thereafter appointments continued to be made to it until 1858, from which year it does not again show in the records until 1897, when it is coupled with Constable. Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, and as the local church records show, it was associated with Constable throughout the entire period indicated, except for a short time when it was joined with Fort Covington, the two being served by one pastor. The local records begin only with 1861. The church edifice, which is at the Center, was erected in 1869, but incorporation was not effected until 1874. It is interesting to note that the conference records give the membership of the church in 1837 as one hundred, but as only fifty in 1849. The figures for 1837 prove that Rev. Mr. Erwin's work and that of Malone circuit riders had not been without fruit. There was also a "class" at Briggs street in very early times. Barnabas Berry was its leader. During a good many years Charles Johnson, who made his home in Westville and had the status of a local preacher, officiated at Methodist services both at the Center and at the Corners when the Methodists had lacked a regular pastor or the regular pastor was absent or ill, and hardly a death occurred in the town in his later years that he was not called upon to preach the funeral sermon. His ministrations included also the work of a circuit rider, and his field extended from Malone well down into Canada.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE SAINT REGIS INDIAN RESERVATION AND THE SAINT REGIS INDIANS

THE RESERVATION

The St. Regis Indian reservation in New York consisted originally of a tract equal to six miles square excepted out of the lands sold to Alexander Macomb and associates, to which, with the assent of the members of the syndicate in question, certain other lands were added, including the mile square now comprising the village of Fort Covington, a similar mile square at Massena, and the natural meadows along both banks of the Grass river between Massena and the St. Lawrence. Such additions were conceded because the Indians had built and owned mills at both Fort Covington and Massena, and were dependent upon the wild meadows for hay. Thus the reservation reached originally from the Grass river to the Salmon, though with breaks in it, and comprehended something like twenty-five thousand acres. It was set apart to the Indians by treaty concluded in 1796, and was a compromise between what the State was at first disposed to concede and the claims advanced by the Indians. The latter had been clamorously seeking every year from 1792 to obtain adjustment of their demands upon the State, but without result other than the payment by the State of the expenses of the deputations which they sent to Albany, accompanied by petty presents and by State promises to give consideration to the matter as soon as practicable.

The case as presented by the Indians, those in Canada as well as those in this State being party to the negotiations, was that, by reason of primitive occupancy and the power to enforce jurisdiction, sovereignty of the soil of all Northern New York had been vested in the Mohawk tribe, even from prehistoric times, and that the then claimants were Mohawks, having removed from the vicinity of Schenectady to Caughnawaga, and never having bargained away their title. Such sovereignty, they insisted, had extended from the foot of Lake Champlain southerly to Lake George or beyond; thence westerly into Herkimer county; thence northerly to the St. Lawrence river; and thence easterly to the place of beginning. That the Mohawks had had power to enforce jurisdiction and dominion preceding the coming of the whites it was not necessary to prove, because

it was admitted. The Mohawks were the fiercest, the cruelest and the bravest, as well as the mightiest, of any of the tribes of the League of the Iroquois, so that none of the other aborigines dared challenge collision or conflict with them. Such, indeed, were their ruthlessness and prowess at the zenith of their strength that the Indians of Massachusetts would flee in terror if a band of them approached, and often from even a single warrior, "as sheep from a wolf," and it is recounted that one of them could enter alone a Long Island Indian village, wantonly brain one of the assembled braves, and depart unmolested, so great was the fear that swift and awful retribution would be exacted for any act of resentment or reprisal. For almost a century the Caughnawagas, who were the progenitors of the St. Regis, maintained the old Mohawk repute and practices, and, marauding and massacring in mad savagery, were a scourge to New England settlements—impossible as the fact may seem if judged by the present inertia, indolence and sloth of their descendants.

While it is not essential to this story to follow with particularity the history of the Mohawks other than those who withdrew to Caughnawaga about 1667, as told in the first chapter, it will not be uninteresting to touch upon it briefly, for it will help to a better understanding of land claims and disputes which arose later. The French Jesuits, seeking to detach from the British colonies and locate in Canada or vicinity all Indians whom they succeeded in persuading to profess conversion to Christianity, established in 1749 a mission colony at what is now Ogdensburg, consisting mainly of Mohawks, which grew eventually to number more than three thousand souls. They were admitted as one of the Seven Nations of Canada, but, becoming scattered and ceasing to be a distinct organization, were absorbed in part by the Caughnawagas and the St. Regis, and in the course of time their place in the family of the Seven Nations was given to the St. Regis, who, by the way, were admitted also, after the war of 1812, as one of the Iroquois Six Nations, in the place of the Brandt faction of the Mohawks, then established in Upper Canada as a consequence of having taken a bloody part for the king in the revolutionary war. The Canada reservation of those was west of Niagara, and comprised twelve hundred square miles, granted to them in 1784 as a reward for their services in the war.

It would be profitless, as well as impossible without a vast amount of research, to set forth fully the various agreements and cessions by which the Indians relinquished the great body of their lands in New York, always getting the worst of the bargain. For illustration, the

Island of Manhattan, now the richest part of the city of New York, was estimated to comprise twenty-two thousand acres, and was bought for twenty-four dollars, or at the rate of about one cent for each ten acres. While few other such transactions reflect so strikingly the giving of much for little, it is impossible to cite a single similar conveyance where the Indians received anything even approximating real value. Nor was this fact due always to Indian ignorance or generosity, but, rather, to his recognition of his helplessness in dealing with the whites, and to his appreciation of the fact that he had no choice but to accept what was offered, or see his lands taken without any compensation whatever, for where there is no appeal from might the weak can not compel justice, and seldom enjoy it.

As against the contention of the Indians known as the Seven Nations of Canada (which included the St. Regis and the Caughnawagas) that as Mohawks they were the true inheritors of all the lands that the tribe had ever possessed, and that title thereto remained vested in them because they had never in any way parted therewith, the State pleaded that it had in fact acquired title to the entire tract through treaties concluded with the Six Nations in 1787 (in which the British Mohawks resident in Upper Canada had joined), and with the latter separately in 1795. The consideration paid by the State for the cession last stated was sixteen hundred dollars all told, which was to cover the expenses of the Mohawk deputies in attending the conference, and also for a distribution of presents among members of the tribe. By the terms of this latter treaty the Upper Canada Mohawks ceded and released "to the people of the State of New York forever all the right or title of said nation to lands within the said State," and acknowledged that their claim thereto was "wholly and finally extinguished."

The St. Regis Indians and the other tribes or families of the Seven Nations of Canada stoutly disputed that the treaties in question validated the claim of State ownership. Some of the "big talks" at the councils between the Indian deputies and the State's commissioners are interesting and illuminating. The latter having laid down the ultimatum that the Seven Nations had nothing to sell, and that no negotiations would even be entertained upon any grounds except that the State was willing to pay something for the sake of establishing amicable relations, and for the purpose of extending some measure of relief to the Indians in their condition of need, the Indians argued that if the Upper Canada Mohawks had indeed assumed to convey the lands which the St. Regis and the Caughnawagas were themselves then claiming, they

had sold that which they did not own, to which the State's commissioners responded that the Mohawks were too just a people to have sold that which did not belong to them, whereupon an Indian deputy retorted: "What makes them just in your eyes, we expect, is because they stole from us, and sold to you. This is what makes them a just people. Had we, several years ago, done as those have whom you call a just people — that is, had we sold off all our lands then; underhandedly sold our brothers, and then fled our country, took up arms, came and killed men, women and children indiscriminately; burnt houses and committed every other act of devastation; and, in short, done everything we could against our once nearest friends — then, according to what you say of these Mohawks, you would have esteemed us a just people, and therefore would not have disputed our claim." This was, of course, a reference to the fact that the Upper Canada Mohawks had fought on the side of the British in the war of the revolution, whereas most of the St. Regis had remained passive, and the sympathies of a large part of the tribe had been with the colonists. Again, the spokesman of the Indian deputies said: "You who depend upon ink and paper, which ought never to fade, must recollect better than we, who can not write, and who depend only on memory, yet your promises are fresh in our minds."

In the course of the negotiations the Indians at length stated definitively what they would be willing to accept, viz.: A reservation to run east ten miles from St. Regis and thirty-five or forty miles up the St. Lawrence, with an average width of twenty miles, together with an annuity of three thousand pounds, equivalent at that time to about seven thousand five hundred dollars. They proposed later to reduce their demand for reservation lands to one-third of the tract first suggested, but still very much larger than that finally allowed to them, and the annuity to four hundred and eighty pounds. In the end they accepted a cash payment of one thousand two hundred and thirty pounds, six shillings and eight pence, with an annuity of two hundred and thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence, with provision that the reservation should be as outlined in the first paragraph of this chapter.

Concerning the amount of the purchase price paid in cash and of the annuity, it is to be borne in mind that the value of the pound, varying in the different colonies, was rated in New York at about two dollars and a half, which made the cash payment \$3,179.96, and the annuity \$533.33, all of which was to be shared proportionately between the Caughnawagas and the St. Regis. After the war of 1812 the latter urged that inasmuch as the former had fought with the British in that conflict, they should be cut off from further enjoyment of any part of the

annuity, and that it should be apportioned to the American St. Regis Indians exclusively, but our State authorities held that this would be a breach of faith, and consequently payment was continued to the Caughnawagas until 1841, when they were given the amount of principal represented by their allotment of the annuity (\$4,444.44), and since then payment has been to the American St. Regis alone. Subsequent treaties, by which parts of the original reservation were surrendered, were held with the American St. Regis alone.

In 1816 the mile square on the Salmon river, together with a separate and additional tract of five thousand acres abutting on the west, was surrendered by treaty in consideration of an annuity forever of thirteen hundred dollars, and in 1818 the Indians parted with two thousand acres adjoining and strips of four rods wide running north and south and east and west across the reservation for highway purposes — the agreement providing that the two thousand acres should be cut into farms and lots and sold by the State. The price paid was an annuity of two hundred dollars. In 1824 the tribe conveyed to the people of the State of New York the mile square in the town of Massena and the mills thereon for one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars in cash, and later in the same year one thousand acres commencing on the easterly side of the St. Regis river for one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars down and an annuity of sixty dollars forever. They also ceded to the State for one dollar in cash and an annuity of three hundred and five dollars forever a tract that they had previously leased to Michael Hogan, and Mr. Hogan then bought the premises outright from the State. The next year they conveyed eight hundred and forty acres, comprising a part of the present village of Hogansburgh, for two thousand one hundred dollars cash, and in 1845 bargained away the meadows along the Grass river, embracing two hundred and ten acres, at the price of three dollars per acre — which, however, is not all that they cost the State, as rental disputes and other claims on the part of white settlers had to be adjusted and satisfied by the State.

These cessions reduced the size of the reservation to 14,030 acres.

Capitalizing the annuities at a five per cent. rate and adding the cash payments, it is seen that the Indians received for their claims something like fifty-six thousand dollars, besides the reservation which they still hold.

Though of only theoretical consequence, it is nevertheless not inappropriate to remark regarding this reservation, and others similar, that the whites are accustomed to insist that the "ultimate fee" is in the State, with only the right of perpetual occupancy in the Indians. This

view simply assumes the final extinction of the Indian race. I have before me a letter from a gentleman who has taken a deep interest in the Indian problem, and who is quite disposed to resent the arrogance with which our people have ever dealt with the red man, suggesting that it would be equally justifiable for the Indians to advance, upon a like assumption, a claim as to the lands held by the whites. But unless the State should vest the lands in the Indians individually it really matters not at all where the "ultimate fee" does lie, because fighting for possession of territory in this country, at least as between denizens therein, has passed forever. Individual ownership is not desired by any of the Indians, because they have a dread of taxation, and are far sighted enough to apprehend that if each for himself had the power to alienate his lands they would soon be stripped of them through the superior cupidity and cunning of the whites, and so become scattered and homeless.

The annuity paid regularly to the New York St. Regis Indians since 1825 has been \$2,131.66, and until 1841 the amount distributed by this State to Canadian Indians was \$266.67 additional. The money is divided per capita, after deduction of small tribal expenses (printing ballots, etc.), and in 1915 the amount paid to each buck, squaw and pappoose was \$1.35. Payment is always made in coin, and originally was made at the mouth of the Chazy river to deputies representing the tribe, but in late years it has been made at St. Regis or Hogansburgh to the heads of families. Besides this contractual money distribution, the State is continually expending considerable sums for the maintenance of reservation schools and for building and repairing roads.

The St. Regis reservation in Canada, which is in part contiguous to the New York reservation, lies along the southern shore of the St. Lawrence in the province of Quebec, and includes also a number of islands in the St. Lawrence. In area it is but little more than half as large as the New York reservation, containing 7,125 acres. The quality of the land, however, averages better than in New York, for some sections of the latter are very stony. In richness and fertility there is probably no better soil, except in the far West, in all Canada. Canada provides a fund about once in every five years for the purchase of a hundred and fifty to two hundred acres additional of reservation land, which is allotted to Indians not already provided with homesteads, but beneficial use is required as a condition of obtaining such allotments. In respect to land allotments and possession, the Canadian practice seems far better than that in New York. Land once apportioned to a Canadian

Indian is held by him with practically the same security that is carried by a deed, and at death the holding descends to the children, while with us an Indian may take for himself any unoccupied part of the reservation, and sometimes even "jumps" the farm of a neighbor; or allotments are made as the whim or judgment of the chiefs determines. The islands comprising a part of the Canadian reservation are among the most attractive in the St. Lawrence, and, indeed, it is true of both reservations that a finer location could hardly be imagined. In themselves they are ideal, and only the lack of Indian industry, enterprise and thrift, and the corrupting influence of the neighboring whites, stand in the way of their becoming, besides beauty spots, centers of fruitful productiveness and prosperity. With the splendid strides that have been made by these people in recent years, and which are believed to hold the promise of yet further great progress, the drawback first named is thought to be likely to be overcome and disappear.

Unhappily the timber which formerly abounded has been all but cut off or destroyed by fire, and not enough remains for a sufficient supply of fuel for the tribes. Of the New York reservation all except the lands that are actually under cultivation are held and used as commons, and formerly, if not now, any Indian had the right to cut timber as he chose, either for his own needs or to sell, and fifty or sixty years ago from four to five thousand cords of fire wood were thus cut annually, the greater part of it having been shipped to Montreal. If every Indian were now to obtain his fuel from the reservation, it is estimated that not a tree would remain after two or three years. The Canadian government distributes eight hundred dollars every half year among its St. Regis Indians, and also grants annually to the aged and needy certain gifts of blankets. A half century ago it gave blankets to all, and also guns and ammunition, but, the Dominion policy being to stimulate these wards to become self-reliant and self-supporting, nothing additional to the annuities is now given except in cases where otherwise actual suffering would occur. A representative of the United States Indian commissioner visited every Canadian reservation in 1914, and also made an exhaustive study of the Canadian Indian policy and administration. He pronounced them superior in almost every respect to our own, commending in particular Canada's judicial system as it bears upon the administration of both civil and criminal law in Indian affairs. There the Indian agents have the power and authority of justices of the peace, and there is a special Dominion constabulary for serving process and making arrests.

The Canadian St. Regis numbered 1,695 in 1915, which was a gain of one hundred and eighty from 1911.

THE INDIANS

Summarizing the story told in the first chapter of this book, relative to the settlement of St. Regis, the first comers (about 1,750) were the two Tarbells, who had been made captives at Groton, Mass., had married into the tribe at Caughnawaga, and had been practically forced to withdraw therefrom because of jealousy which their superiority provoked among their comrades. In this migration they were accompanied by their families and by the parents of their wives. Something like ten years later they were joined at St. Regis by Father Anthony Gordon, attended by a considerable body of Caughnawagas whom he had induced to follow him in order that they might be withdrawn from the vicinity of Montreal, with its opportunities and temptations to intemperance and other debasing conditions. Though afterward a number of Caughnawagas who had participated on the side of the Americans in the war of the revolution (largely, no doubt, because their old friendship for the French made them antagonistic to everything British) sought refuge at St. Regis at the close of the war, and though other small additions have come in a similar way, some of them from the disrupted settlement at Ogdensburg, available records show that colonization other than that of Father Gordon has been only of a straggling sort; and thus the increase that has obtained in a century and a half has resulted, for the most part, from the excess of births over deaths, and to whites intermarrying with the Indians for the sake of acquiring the privilege of sharing the lands and annuities of the latter. (A white who marries a squaw gains the right to use of reservation land, but is not counted in apportioning the annuity.) More because of such intermarrying than from any unchastity of Indian women is due the fact that there is not now a full-blooded Indian on the reservation. Such intermarrying, however, has been practised but little, if at all, in recent years. Formerly, when it was prevalent, the whites who were parties to it were almost all males. Instances of white women marrying Indian men have been extremely rare. It deserves to be said here that in the judgment of those best informed — priests, physicians, merchants and agents who mingle intimately among these people — the Indians as a whole are more virtuous than the average of whites living under similar conditions and with like advantages, or the lack of them.

Father Gordon arrived at St. Regis on June 16th, which is the festi-

val of St. Regis. Hence the name that the place has since borne. St. Regis was a native of Savoy, France, and was born in 1597 and died in 1640. At the age of twenty he became a Jesuit novice, and, after serving as instructor in colleges of the order, passed the rest of his life in apostolic labors. He was beatified in 1716, and canonized in 1737. A biographer cites a letter from him requesting to be assigned to the Canada mission, but there is no record that the request was granted.

A church edifice of logs covered with bark, and with one end partitioned off for the priest's residence, was erected almost at once, but was burned in 1762. Soon afterward a frame building, more pretentious, replaced it, and was used for thirty years. A stone church structure was erected in 1791 and 1792, after which the frame building was demolished. The entire interior and contents of the stone edifice were destroyed by fire in 1865, but the massive walls, said to be nearly four feet in thickness, were but little injured, and inclose the present church, which was finished in 1886. The first church is said to have had a bell, but where it came from or whither it went there is no authentic explanation. Legend declared it to have been brought from Deerfield, Mass., when that place was sacked by the French and Caughnawaga Indians, and to have been the same which the Indians at Caughnawaga had bought with furs in France, but which, captured by the British in transit, had been taken as a prize of war to Massachusetts, and acquired by Deerfield. This story, though interesting, is improbable, for Deerfield was sacked a half century before there was a church at St. Regis; and it is far more likely, if a bell was in fact toted from there, it was established at Caughnawaga, which would hardly have transferred so precious a belonging to a smaller and weaker colony. It is known, however, that the St. Regis Indians bought a bell in 1802 with a part of their annuity moneys.

The church at St. Regis stands almost within a stone's throw of both the St. Regis and the St. Lawrence, and is in Canada, about a third of a mile north of the United States boundary line. The parochial residence faces it, only a few feet distant.

The church records for the first few years were burned with the church, but from 1764 they are complete and painstaking except for the occasional periods when the mission was without a resident rector. Those kept by Father Gordon are written in Latin, and the subsequent ones in French. At least three of the rectors served twenty years or more each. Rev. Father Bourget, the present rector, who is highly esteemed, and who preaches to the Indians in their own tongue, has been in charge continuously for twenty-four years. He counts about two

thousand six hundred Indians as adherents of the Catholic faith; declares that the Indians, both in Canada and in New York, are steadily increasing in numbers; and regards their condition, both material and moral, as greatly improved during the past few years, with which view the consensus of opinion of all in the vicinity who are familiar with the situation is in agreement. While the Indians contribute something toward the support of the mission, it is principally sustained by allowances from the organization for the propagation of the faith.

As told by Father Marcoux to Dr. Franklin B. Hough in 1852, a Frenchman from Montreal in 1826 persuaded one of the Tarbells, then a St. Regis chief, to accompany him to Europe for the purpose of procuring an endowment for the church and presents for themselves. The king of France gave them for the church oil portraits of St. Regis and St. Francis Xavier, together with a considerable sum of money, and the pope presented them a set of books and silver plate for the service of the church, a rosary of jewels and gold valued at fourteen hundred dollars, and other articles. Upon their return to New York the scoundrelly Frenchman disappeared with all of the gifts except the rosary and the portraits, leaving Tarbell destitute of money and dependent upon contributions by the charitable to defray his expenses to St. Regis. For nearly forty years the portraits adorned the walls of the church, but were burned in the fire which destroyed the building in 1865. What such works meant to primitive minds is indicated by a letter written in 1727 by Father au Poisson, a Jesuit missionary to the Indians of the Mississippi region: "They [the Indians] are in ecstasies when they see the picture of St. Regis in my room; they put the hand over the mouth, which is the sign of adoration among them. * * * Some of them pass the hand several times over the face of the saint, and then place it on their own face; this is a ceremony that they perform when they wish to show any one a mark of veneration. Then they place themselves in different parts of my room, and say: 'He is looking at me; he almost speaks; he needs only a voice.'"

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the Indians at St. Regis took no part in the revolutionary war, though two chiefs who later became conspicuous members of the tribe had rather notable records in the struggle. Louis Cook, then a Caughnawaga, acted with the colonists, in whose army he held a lieutenant-colonel's commission; and Thomas Williams, also a Caughnawaga, and the putative father of Eleazer, served with the British. Colonel Louis had great influence with the Indians generally, enabling him to induce many to remain neutral who other-

wise would naturally have joined the British, and at Oneida and elsewhere he enlisted bands to scout and fight for the American cause. He had interviews with General Washington, Count de Rochambeau, General Knox, General Schuyler and other men eminent in the colonial army, and appeared before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to testify concerning the disposition and probable course of action of the Canadian Indians. The information that he furnished and the services that he rendered, particularly in scouting and as a bearer of dispatches, were deemed invaluable.

Thomas Williams, though it is claimed for him that personally he sympathized with the colonists, accompanied General Burgoyne on his ill-fated march to Bennington and Saratoga, and is represented by his son, Eleazer, to have refused to act as escort to Jane McCrea when she was so foully murdered. Williams joined also in an expedition against Oswego, and was with the party that sacked Royalton, Vermont. He is said to have so conducted himself upon more than one occasion, and to have so led those under his guidance, as to have caused British plans to miscarry, and also to have always stood out against acts of savage bloodthirstiness and cruelty.

The Indians of St. Regis, both the British and the American factions, were supposed to remain inactive and neutral in the war of 1812, but Colonel Louis Cook and Captain Thomas Williams, who had located at St. Regis after the revolutionary war, and had become chiefs of the American tribe, were zealous partisans of the American cause, as also were William Gray and Eleazer Williams. It was Gray who guided Major Young and his command from French Mills (Fort Covington) in 1812, when a British troop at St. Regis was surprised and captured. Though the number of St. Regis followers of these four leaders to the field was inconsiderable, it is not improbable that but for them a larger number would have gone over to the British. Even as it was, a Frenchman named Isaac LeClare, who held a British commission as lieutenant, enlisted eighty of the St. Regis, who participated in a number of engagements. Twenty of them were present at the attack upon Sacket Harbor, and thirty at the attack upon Ogdensburg. Some of them were at the fight at Chrystler's Farm, near Cornwall, but were not permitted to take part in it. At about the same time that LeClare raised his company a British commissioner appeared at St. Regis with presents for the Indians, and sought to persuade them to take up arms in a body. But they declined the proposition.

For a time during the war of 1812, because of the distressful condition

of these Indians, by reason of their not daring to leave the reservation to hunt, five hundred rations were issued to them daily from French Mills by the American military authorities.

One other war incident of interest, according to a tradition of the tribe, is that as Sir John Johnston was making his way down the valley of the Raquette in his flight from Central New York to Canada in 1776, the St. Regis Indians sent a body of warriors to meet him, carrying parched corn and sugar to save him and his retainers from starvation.

The number of Indians among the St. Regis who have been outstanding figures, towering above their fellows, are to be counted almost upon the fingers of one hand. One of the earlier Tarbells appears to have been a really great orator. He was known as "Peter the Big Speak," and was usually put forward as spokesman of the tribe in such councils as it held.

Louis Cook was born in 1740 at Saratoga, his father being a negro and the mother an Indian. He himself was decidedly African in appearance. Captured near Saratoga by the French and Indians in 1755, he was claimed by the latter, whom he and his mother accompanied to Caughnawaga. He became a warrior while yet a youth, fought with the French at Ticonderoga in 1756, and with the French at the defeat of Braddock, and later was again at Ticonderoga against Abercrombie. His part in the war of the revolution and in that of 1812 has already been told in these pages. Injured by a fall from his horse during a skirmish in Western New York, he died near Buffalo in 1814. His fidelity was unquestioned, and his judgment was regarded as remarkably clear and unerring in all matters that engaged his interest. He was invariably made one of the deputies to represent the tribe in its affairs with the State, with power to act for it. Thus he was a party to the treaty in 1796 by which the St. Regis reservation was established. Though unable to read or write, he spoke both the French and English languages, and of course the Indian, fluently. He is rated by historians as the ablest man ever connected with the St. Regis tribe.

William Gray was born in Washington county, of white parentage, and was a soldier in the colonial army at the age of seventeen years. He was captured by the British near Whitehall, and taken to Quebec, where he was held a prisoner until the close of the war. Then he located at Caughnawaga for a time, subsequently moving to St. Regis, where he adopted the language and customs of the tribe. He built a mill and engaged in the mercantile business at what is now the site of Hogansburgh, but which was then known as Gray's Mills. His service to the

United States in the war of 1812 made him a marked man, so that the British planned and accomplished his capture. He was again taken to Quebec a prisoner of war, and died there in 1814. He was the tribe's chief interpreter, and participated in an important way in negotiating the treaty of 1796 with the State. By consent of the Indians themselves, the Legislature voted him individually a grant of two hundred and fifty-seven acres of land out of the reservation, a part of which grant lay on the Salmon river. Though never a chief in name, his standing and influence with the Indians was yet that of actual leadership and trusted advisor.

Thomas Williams, a chief of the Caughnawagas from 1777 until he removed to St. Regis, and then a chief there, is credited with having possessed unusual intelligence and superior judgment. He was the grandson of Eunice Williams, and the father of Eleazer. For his service in negotiating the treaty of 1796, and because his course in the war of 1812 had cost him the forfeiture of property that he had owned in Canada, he was apportioned fifty dollars a year out of the State's annuity to the tribe.

A sketch of Eleazer Williams, the greatest Indian orator of his time, and a notable character from whatever angle viewed, forms a separate chapter of this book, but it may here be added that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," the application of which in this instance is that on the occasion of a visit to St. Regis recently I asked every Indian that I met in going from Hogansburgh to the church, and also in returning, where Williams's grave was (he is buried near Hogansburgh), and not one seemed even to have ever heard the name!

A publication issued by the Secretary of State places the number of the St. Regis Indians in 1810 at one thousand and forty, which must have included the Canadians, for a special enumeration of the tribe in New York in 1819 listed only four hundred. The next enumeration that I have been able to find, made by Captain James B. Spencer of Fort Covington in 1835, tallies to a man with that of 1819. But between these years epidemics had decimated the tribe, and offset the natural increase. Thus in 1829 small pox swept off considerable numbers, and in 1832 Asiatic cholera caused seventy-eight deaths in eleven days, and typhus or ship fever added fifty-six more. Besides, tuberculosis has always been a scourge to these Indians, fostered by their habits of life, the character of their dwellings, and unsanitary surroundings generally. But in 1855 they had nevertheless increased to four hundred and thirteen, notwithstanding another small pox and cholera epidemic had raged

in 1849 and typhus throughout the summer of 1850. Since 1855 no enumeration except that in 1915 has shown a decrease in their numbers. While in some periods the gain was only slight, it was considerable in others. The figures are:

1855	1865	1875	1892	1905	1910	1915
413	426	737	1195	1206	1249	1086

I venture the confident judgment that the total for 1915 is grossly incorrect, and in support of that view submit the following: The parish records of the St. Regis mission, very carefully kept, show for every year since 1910 an excess of baptisms over deaths — such excess having been in one year about thirty-five per cent., and in another eighty per cent. Besides, every man of intelligence at Hogansburgh who is at all conversant with Indian conditions feels that he knows, though of course unable to adduce positive proof, that the tribe is increasing in numbers, and, while not attempting to fix exact figures, the State education department is unqualifiedly of the opinion, based upon its school returns, that the enumeration data are erroneous. But absolutely convincing and indisputable are the records of the attorney who disburses the State annuity, which is always a fixed amount, with the per capita allowance necessarily varying as the number of beneficiaries fluctuates. Such disbursement is made in accordance with a list of those entitled to participate, which is prepared by the clerk of the tribe, and then revised and verified by the attorney. The amount paid to each Indian in each of the years from 1911 to 1915 has been:

1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
\$1.48	\$1.45	\$1.43	\$1.40	\$1.35

The whole number who had been paid up to August 16, 1915, was 1,532, and eight then remained to draw their allotments, so that, according to the Indian attorney, the actual population was then 1,540, or 454 more than the enumeration gives.* There isn't a shadow of doubt that the attorney's figures are at least substantially correct; and the failure of the enumerator to find an equal number is believed to be explicable upon the probability that heads of families reported to him only those who were actually at home at the time of his visit, and omitted to include

* It is to be noted that there is a discrepancy of \$51.34 between the actual distribution to the Indians and the full amount of the annuity, which arises from the fact that the sum stated was paid for printing ballots and for other expenses incurred by the tribe as a whole.

those who were absent temporarily, working in the hay fields in other towns, or employed elsewhere in other occupations. Yet further, the results which the writer asserts are wholly consistent with the American census records from 1865, while the enumeration is not only in conflict with these, but is impeached also by Canadian enumerations, which establish a continuous growth in numbers of the same family living just over the boundary. But waiving for the moment the question of inaccuracy, the enumeration nevertheless shows an increase of 660 in half a century, or about 155 per cent., while upon the figures of the attorney the gain in the same period was 1,114, or over 260 per cent. The increase in the white population of the county in the same period was only about 60 per cent.

The St. Regis tribe used to be divided into clans, known as the Wolf, the Big Turtle, the Bear, the Plover and the Little Turtle. The division related anciently to war parties, and membership in a clan was hereditary, descending from mother to son. But such distinctions disappeared many years ago, and, even if still known among the Indians themselves, now possess no significance. Indeed, it is rather noteworthy that these Indians, unlike most other bands in the State, have preserved none of the barbaric customs of their ancestors, nor do they observe any of the old pagan feasts and ceremonies. Their only religious festivals are those of the Roman Catholic Church, especially of Corpus Christi, the celebration of which, with its grand procession, formerly attracted considerable numbers of spectators from various parts of the county. It is still observed regularly, and with great enthusiasm.

The St. Regis Indians of New York elect annually in June one chief and one sub-chief, whose terms of office are three years each. Formerly these elections were conducted by those entitled to participate arranging themselves in groups to express their choice, which, of course, gave no secrecy to the procedure, so that the truculent and dominating braves often intimidated the more timid, and simply swept the elections by aggressive force. But now the voting is by secret ballot, the arrangement of which is identical with that of the blanket ballot used by the white electors of the State until discarded for the modified form of the Massachusetts ballot four years ago. At the election in 1915 there were four parties represented on the ballot, designated as the Iroquois, the Mohawk, the Redman and the Indian, and using respectively as emblems a horse, a cow, an eagle and an anchor, with a blank column for writing in the names of independent candidates. More privileged than the white voters of the State now are, an Indian may vote an entire ticket by mark-

ing only a single cross in his party circle. This system corrects the abuses incident to the old practice.

Theoretically the chiefs thus elected possess complete authority, but if their commands are not voluntarily respected, or the allotments of the lands made by them are not accepted by the parties interested, they have no real power for enforcement of their decrees. As a matter of fact, however, it is understood that the members of the tribe generally defer to the chiefs, and acquiesce more or less good naturedly in their decisions, though so far as possession and occupancy of lands is concerned, the old practice of control by the chiefs now obtains only in a slight degree, for the Indians generally continue permanently in such holdings as they may have acquired unless they themselves bargain them away. Individual control in this regard has come to be recognized, and conveyances of possessory rights by one Indian to another, but not to any one not a member of the band, are now made by written instrument very much as the whites convey by actual deed. This practice the court of appeals has recently sustained as valid and binding.

All opinion based upon intelligent observation and study of the condition of the St. Regis Indians is that it has improved remarkably in every respect in recent years. Reports of legislative committees for investigation of the Indian problem (one of which had Hon. James S. Whipple as its chairman, and the other Hon. Charles R. Matthews, of Bombay) not only declared such improvement to be unmistakable, but also maintained that in morals and in their approach to the better practices of civilization, as well as in the more general use of the English language, this tribe stands easily first among all of the Indians of the State. Though among the whites at Hogansburgh the impression prevails that the Canadian St. Regis are better off in this world's goods, more industrious, more intelligent and more moral than those of New York, Rev. Father Bourget, the mission priest at St. Regis and thus in close touch with both branches of the family; Mr. Francis E. Taillon, the accomplished Canadian Indian agent at St. Regis; and Mr. Maurice W. Lantry, until recently the New York attorney, who has lived on the border of the reservation all of his life, and has had business and other dealings with the Indians for a long period, are agreed that the two bands, sprung from the same root, are in a practical equality at all points. No three men that I know are better qualified to give a correct judgment in this matter, and, being in concurrence, their view is entitled to be regarded as conclusive.

The weakness of the Indian in respect to intemperance is proverbial, but though the use of liquor at St. Regis has been, and is yet, all too

common, and has been productive of poverty, crime and a train of other evils, conditions in this regard are markedly better than of old. The laws of both New York and Canada against the sale or gift of intoxicants to Indians are stringent, and, while still not infrequently transgressed, are more carefully observed at present than was formerly the case. If only the State would assign a State constable to duty on the reservation, still further betterment would almost surely follow. But even as it is, the Indians are modifying their bibulous habits, drunken carousals and disturbances are diminishing, and a gratifying percentage of the band are actually teetotalers.

As early as 1846 the State recognized the importance of educating these Indians, and in that year appropriated money for the erection of a school house and for the employment of a teacher. That policy has been continued ever since, until now there are eight schools on the reservation, employing as many teachers, at an annual expense to the State of something like four thousand dollars. But the attendance is only fitful, and the application of the pupils less earnest than could be wished. Provision for making the compulsory attendance law more effectual is greatly desired by the education department at Albany, but is believed to be possible only through the appointment of a State truant officer, who could also be a State constable and peace officer. The importance of legislative authorization to that end can not be too strongly emphasized. There should not be omission in this connection to credit the school at Hogansburgh, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy and maintained from the Drexel fund, as told in the sketch of Bombay, with doing a grand work in instructing fifty Indian girls in the courses of study usually pursued in our common schools, and also in domestic science. The degree of improvement in home conditions of the Indians attributable to this school I believe to be great.

Perhaps the most striking contrast between present Indian practices and inclination and the old is seen in his growing disposition to work, in his increasing appreciation of more comfortable and more respectable belongings and surroundings, in his greater consideration for the women, and in an ever developing pride to be thought, and actually to be, a real cog in the wheel of the world — all of which is evidenced in a better personal appearance, in improved dwellings and other buildings, in cleaner yards, and generally in more seemly behavior. The Indian is naturally childlike, easily interested and spurred to energetic and enthusiastic effort, but tiring quickly in any enterprise, and woefully lacking in persevering industry. It was thus not uncommon in earlier years for them to work diligently in the spring in planting and sowing, and then utterly neglect

their fields throughout the summer, and sometimes even for the harvest. But to-day there are farmers on the reservation who attend to business as closely and as intelligently as their white neighbors, and whose implements are modern and well cared for. Much of their stock also is excellent. Besides farming, some have acquired trades, and are really efficient workers at carpentry and in other mechanical occupations. Others make it a practice to go out among the white farmers of the locality to work in the fields during the summer, and in winter to find employment in the lumber camps. Still others busy themselves at home in manufacturing lacrosse sticks, pick and axe handles, snowshoes, etc. In the months of May and June they fish with seines and gill-nets at the mouths of the St. Regis and the Raquette, often making good money. The sturgeon, pike and other hard fish are shipped to New York, and the soft and coarser ones eaten at home or sold locally. Two or three years ago a sturgeon brought twenty cents a pound, and the females a dollar and a half a pound additional for the eggs, which are made into caviare, so that sometimes a single large fish fetched fifty dollars or more. The women engage in bead work, making baskets and moccasins, in sewing and in care of the home. They are immeasurably better treated and more respected by the men than in the old days, when it was deemed degrading for a male Indian to do any labor, and the squaw had to be the drudge. It is credibly stated that there is hardly a house on the reservation that does not have its sewing machine, and usually some member of the family is busy with it, making clothes for herself or the children, or sewing for hire for others.

In 1895 the United States court of claims rendered a judgment in favor of the Indians of New York for \$1,967,056 on account of lands west of the Mississippi that had once been set apart for this State's tribes, but which, not having been occupied by them, were sold. The money (locally called "Kansas money") was paid in 1905 and 1906, a total of \$179.33 to every Indian man, woman and child, so that some families received two thousand dollars or more each. The St. Regis Indians generally made excellent use of the sums that they received, expending it mainly in building better houses and outbuildings, in improving such as were worth fixing over, and in purchasing farm implements, cattle and horses. Some was spent also for apparel, and it is not the least of the changes in the Indian here that he now dresses far better than formerly.

Besides paying these Indians their annuity, and exempting them from all taxation and from the duties to which citizens are subject, and supporting their schools, the State provided a few years ago that they

should have a physician ready to respond to their calls without cost to themselves, but compensated at a stated salary at the public expense; and it has always been generous (perhaps even to the point of wastefulness) in constructing and maintaining reservation highways. As early as 1820 the State began outlay in this direction, and in 1840 it appropriated four thousand dollars for highway work at this point. About 1887 appropriations began to be voted with regularity for similar purposes, amounting usually to three thousand dollars a year, but after a time in not so large sums until 1909, when they reached yet larger figures. The total so granted and expended in six years has been \$69,762.65. A considerable part of this total went for a bridge over the Raquette river near Nyando, which, by the way, spans the stream at the point where it conveniences the whites more than it does the Indians.

What is to be the future of this people? Their increase, which carries no suggestion of race suicide, certainly does not indicate extinction. But will there be disappearance through amalgamation? The supposition is not reasonable that the State will continue through the centuries to deal with the Indians simply as its wards, and the trend of opinion seems to be that eventually they must be made citizens, enjoying the privileges and benefits of that status, and accepting its responsibilities and burdens. But the time for so radical a change is by no means yet full, and it would be little short of shameful shirking of an obligation to a people who have had little except injustice at the hands of civilization to invoke it until they shall have made much further progress in intelligent comprehension of the meaning and responsibilities of civic life, and also in ability to safeguard for themselves their individual rights and property interests. Happily the advancement which they have been making of late carries some promise that, continuing in equal or greater measure, they may at a day which can not now be even guessed attain to self-reliance, a capacity and an enlightenment which will justify abandonment of the State's historic policy concerning them, and substitution of the course of leaving them to fend for themselves. In that event, amalgamation would almost certainly follow, and a race be blotted from the world.

CHAPTER XXIV

FRANKLIN COUNTY AND THE WAR OF 1812

Had not the command on this northern frontier been given in the war of 1812 to a general whom Secretary of War Armstrong characterized as a drunken incompetent, and General Winfield S. Scott as an "unscrupulous imbecile," it seems at this distance in time not improbable that Franklin county might have escaped almost untouched in the conflict. True, two or three insignificant affairs with the enemy had occurred in 1812 just at the border, but until General Wilkinson brought General Hampton to Chateaugay (which village then contained only eight or ten houses) and himself to French Mills (now Fort Covington), everything had been quiet here for an entire year, and, inasmuch as an offensive movement against this locality, no matter how successful, could have held no promise of strategic advantage, no opening of a rich country to ravage, nor assurance of capture of any considerable quantity of arms, munitions or subsistence stores, it is not unlikely that, but for the coming of General Wilkinson, the British would have continued to let us alone, as our own utter weakness locally was guaranty that we would not undertake to operate against Canada.

The records as to early activities in this locality are very incomplete and somewhat confusing. War was declared by Congress June 18, 1812, and according to pay-rolls in the office of the adjutants-general both at Albany and at Washington one company of State militia, serving through three separate terms of enlistment, with a maximum enrollment of sixty-four officers and men, but never mustering that number at any one time, and under the command of Rufus Tilden, of Dickinson (now Moira), was stationed at French Mills from July 8, 1812, to January 8, 1813. But these pay-rolls are manifestly at fault, for other conclusive evidence is to the effect that Captain Tilden and the members of his command were made prisoners by the British on November 23, 1812, and taken to Montreal. The fact probably is that the men continued to be carried as in service while they were prisoners, and were so paid, as of course they ought to have been. It is amazing that the State archives should contain no reference whatever to this incident, inconsequential though it may have been, and even more so that the office of the adjutant-general at Washington should be equally barren of record regarding it.

It is to be noted, however, as partial explanation of conditions at Albany that a portion of the records that really belong there were transferred long ago to Washington, and that all efforts for their recovery have been unavailing. What such documents, now at Washington, may contain on this point I have been unable to ascertain, notwithstanding repeated requests to army headquarters for information before the present war activities acquired so much attention. Merely negative replies were returned to definite inquiries, and there seemed to be no disposition in that quarter to make intelligent searches and accommodate. At the best, records were poorly kept, or, rather, were badly neglected, both at Albany and Washington in this period, and our United States historians are hardly more satisfactory except as to the larger events — a condition not especially surprising in view of the fact that there was little in land operations in the war of 1812 to excite American interest and pride. Upon the other hand, the accounts even of minor movements and unimportant battles are quite fully chronicled and described by Canadian authors.

Fortunately I have been able to gather authoritative data piecemeal concerning events at French Mills during Captain Tilden's service there. In the early part of his occupation his men, with those of other companies, began construction of a block-house at a point near where the Presbyterian church now stands. They called it Fort Invincible — an absurdly inappropriate name in view of subsequent events.

At about the same date that Captain Tilden was sent to French Mills, a battalion from Essex county, consisting of companies commanded respectively by Captain John Richardson, Captain Sanford and Captain Dix, was called out for service along the northern frontier. Major Ransom Noble, of Essex, was assigned to the immediate command of these three companies and also of Captain Tilden's company. Captain Richardson was stationed at first at Chateaugay, and the other Essex companies at Champlain and Mooers. The orders in the case directed that a guard of a sergeant, a corporal, and twelve men of Captain Richardson's company be stationed "at or near Pomeroy's, and guards at different suitable places from thence to and through Chateaugay and into Constable." (French Mills was then a part of the town of Constable, and the two names appear to have been used interchangeably in orders.) The orders further directed that "a communication must be kept up between the several officers commanding at the several posts or stations with that next on either side, from the lake through to Constable, and the earliest information given to each other and to the commanding officer in case of any appearance of invasion, or of anything essential that

takes place. The troops, it is expected, will be watchful, attentive and vigilant in the safety and security of the inhabitants, both in their property and in their persons. And it is expected that no wantonness or depredations will be committed on our own, or those of the enemy, without being compelled by our enemy so to do. * * * The officers commanding companies or detachments will keep their men from strolling or absenting themselves without permission, and that, it is expected, will not often be granted."

Franklin county had at this time "a committee of safety," of which Albon Man, of Constable, was chairman, and Hiram Horton (the elder) of Malone, secretary. Even before Captain Richardson could reach his destination, a communication was dispatched to him by Amasa Fairman, of Chateaugay — one of the committee — stating that "we have had an alarm this (July 13th) evening by some Indians, and they have fired our house. I therefore request you to march without delay to our assistance."

On July 18th, General Mooers advised General Noble from Plattsburgh, that "from what we learn from the enemy, they will not commit depredations on us if we do not upon them," and again, "from the best information we have from Canada the Governor will not permit any depredations be committed upon our inhabitants." Then, on August 12th, the commander-in-chief gave orders that "hostilities are to cease [though apparently they had never been begun in this section] between us and the British until further orders."

In August Major Noble was relieved from further service upon his own request, though the companies that had been under him remained in Franklin county for a time longer, and in September were reinforced by two companies from the Troy district, and the entire force here placed under the immediate command of Major Guilford D. Young, of Troy. A company commanded by Captain Pliny Miller, also from Rensselaer county, was added later. Captain Miller became a resident of Harrietstown in 1828, and was a prominent man there for many years.

On the first of October Major Young led a detachment of five companies from French Mills as far as the east bank of the St. Regis river for an attack upon a British command stationed at St. Regis village, but, because unable to cross the St. Regis river, had to return without having even alarmed the enemy. Three weeks later the movement was repeated, a crossing effected in the vicinity of Hogansburgh, the British troop surprised, four of them killed, and the remainder (about forty men) made prisoners. Major Young reported officially concerning this affair, that it was undertaken because reports had reached him that the

British force at St. Regis numbered somewhere between one hundred and three hundred men, with expectation of arrival of considerable reinforcements, and that it contemplated an attack upon French Mills. The troops participating were the Troy companies, and Captain Tilden's, Captain Miller's, and Captain Richardson's, the latter under command of Lieutenant C. McNeil, the captain having resigned because of sickness. The departure from French Mills was at eleven o'clock at night, "with two days' rations of provisions and double rations of whiskey;" the arrival at Gray's Mills (now Hogansburgh) at three-thirty the next morning, and there were found a boat, a small canoe, and "two cribs of boards." Two companies crossed the river in the boat and canoe, and the remainder of the men and the horses on the cribs. At eleven o'clock the same morning the expedition was back at French Mills, the journey both ways, the engagement and the search for stores all having been accomplished in twelve hours. Besides the soldiers captured, two batteaux and thirty-six stands of arms were taken. The Americans did not have a man hurt, and Major Young's report pronounced the conduct of both officers and men as deserving "the highest encomiums." The prisoners were sent to Plattsburgh. William L. Marcy, afterward Governor of the State, was present as a lieutenant in the St. Regis affair, and is credited with having captured a stand of colors, the first taken in the war. Major Young made much of this capture of a standard, having addressed a letter to Governor Tompkins on the subject, reciting the particulars of it, and requesting the privilege of calling upon the Governor and of presenting the colors to him for deposit "in the executive department of the capitol." The Governor graciously consented in a very complimentary letter, thanking Major Young and his command for "their faithful and meritorious service." But if the Canadian version of the capture be credited, it was not much of an exploit. Christie says: "The Americans, in plundering the village, found an ensign or union jack in the house of the resident interpreter, usually hoisted upon a flagstaff at the door of the chief on Sundays and holy days." Thus the capture would not be the colors of a troop, but only the flag of private or community ownership.

Just one month later a British force of about one hundred and fifty men similarly surprised the American garrison at French Mills, which then consisted only of Captain Tilden's company — Major Young and the other forces immediately under him having been withdrawn for service elsewhere. Captain Tilden and his men were captured. They were the same force, or a part of it, that had captured St. Regis in October. Fifty-seven stands of arms were also taken. One American, not a sol-

dier (Thomas Fletcher by name) was fired upon by the attacking force, and killed. He had first discharged his own gun from the door of his home, but whether in the air or aimed at the enemy is not known. A more inexcusable act was the shooting of 'Squire Philemon Berry of Westville, of which no mention is made in any of the histories or in the official reports, but which is well authenticated by family tradition as well as by others still living who had the story from 'Squire Berry himself. When the alarm of the British approach was given 'Squire Berry was in a store and his team was hitched under a hotel shed. Running to his rig, Mr. Berry headed the horses toward his home, and himself lay down in the bottom of the sleigh. The rig soon collided with a stump (I think the flight was from Water street up Center), and Mr. Berry, raising his head to ascertain the cause of the stoppage, was shot. Except that his head was protected by a fur collar and a fur cap, it is thought that the wound must have been fatal. As it was, the bullet hardly more than penetrated the skin, but it rendered him unconscious. The British left him for dead, and confiscated his team. The bullet was never extracted. One family tradition in explanation of 'Squire Berry's presence at French Mills on the day in question is that he had driven there from Westville with a load of supplies for Captain Tilden's company. There were no other casualties. The prisoners were sent to Montreal, and about two weeks later were exchanged for the British soldiers who had been taken at St. Regis.

Captain Tilden was reproached for his surrender without having made any defense at all, and in some quarters was charged with cowardice because of it. The accusation was, I think, unmerited, and it grieved him sorely to the day of his death, which occurred at Moira in 1834. Whether his course was even an error of judgment is to be doubted. The enemy outnumbered him three to one or more, his only defensive work was a roofless blockhouse, and reinforcements could not reasonably be expected, and the loss of the position was not of great moment, as is shown by the fact that the British evinced no disposition whatever to hold it. Knowing that resistance could carry no hope of a successful issue, but that it would have comprehended the certainty of a useless loss of life, as well as of destruction of property, was it unreasonable in the commandant to deem a surrender the wiser course?

From a report of Lieutenant-Colonel Alric Man, dated at Constable November 24, 1812, I condense these particulars: At five-thirty o'clock of the preceding morning an express from Captain Tilden reached Colonel Man, advising him that a body of from three hundred to four hundred British and Indians had entered the Salmon river at its mouth,

about five miles below French Mills, which place they were on their way to attack. Colonel Man dispatched orders immediately to each of the several captains in Franklin county to assemble their men and march to Captain Tilden's relief, and himself started for French Mills. When he had accomplished half of the distance he was informed of the surrender. Continuing, however, he found upon arrival that Captain Tilden and his ensign were still there, having been permitted, upon their promise to report later at St. Regis, to remain for a few hours to arrange business matters. Captain Tilden then told Colonel Man that before surrendering he had had an interview with the British commandant, and had been shown the latter's force, which he estimated to number three hundred or more. The British commandant promised that if Captain Tilden surrendered without resistance there should be no violence or depredations, but threatened that if he refused the village should be burned and the block-house carried by assault. Colonel Man's report described this structure as having been so incomplete that it had been carried up only a single story, and left without a roof or even a door.

Colonel Man's report recited further that on his way to French Mills he found the highway thronged with men, unorganized and without leaders, but armed, who had turned out without having been summoned, and, each acting solely upon his own initiative, bound for French Mills to take a hand in repelling the invaders. Three hours later there were two hundred of these men in Captain Tilden's old camp. The enemy remained at French Mills barely three-quarters of an hour.

The *Quebec Mercury* of December 1, 1812, contained the following dispatch from Montreal under date of November 28th: "On Friday last about fifty American (militia) prisoners, with a captain and ensign, arrived here from Salmon River. They were taken by surprise by Captain Grey's company of the Glengary regiment and a number of militia, &c., from the Raisin River. These prisoners are said to be a part of the party which assisted in taking Captain McDonald's company of voyageurs." The same paper of December 8th had this dispatch, also from Montreal, dated December 5th: "Capt. McDonald and Ensign Hall, of the company taken at St. Regis, arrived in town on Tuesday last. We understand they, with their company, were exchanged for Captain Tilden's company, New York militia, taken at Salmon River, which were to leave here yesterday." The *Mercury* quotes also from a Troy paper's report of the French Mills affair, which claimed that the British force consisted of three hundred regulars and sixty Indians. The Troy paper stated, further, that the enemy departed "with destroying only the muskets and accoutrements."

A general order issued by Canadian Adjutant-General Edward Baynes on November 27th states the strength of the British in this attack as one hundred and forty men, and adds: "The attack was conducted with great judgment, alertness and spirit. The enemy fled to a block-house for protection, but, being completely surrounded, one captain, two subalterns and forty-one men, which composed the garrison of this post, surrendered prisoners of war. Four batteaux and fifty-seven stand of arms were taken. In rendering that praise which is due to the spirit and good order with which this service has been performed, his excellency has the greatest satisfaction in noticing the moderation and discipline displayed by the troops, by confining themselves to a just and ample retaliation for the attack upon a company of voyageurs at St. Regis; and in respecting the persons and property of the inhabitants which the events of war had placed at their disposal."

As already told, Captain Tilden and his men continued to be carried on the rolls while they were prisoners as though still in service in the field. Most of them were mustered out at once after they had been exchanged, but a few were not discharged until a month later — perhaps because sickness may have delayed their return or they may have separated from the main body on the march.

Miss Sarah L. Perry, formerly superintendent of Malone's schools, and Mrs. S. D. P. Williams (nee Burnham) of Ogdensburg, are granddaughters of Captain Tilden.

At once following Captain Tilden's capture, a company under the command of David Erwin of Constable (seventy men in all) was installed as a garrison at French Mills, but was succeeded after about two weeks by troops from Columbia county, who remained until the following March. These were in turn relieved by Captain Erwin, who, through three separate terms of service, continued in command at French Mills until the arrival of General Wilkinson's army in November, 1813. With the exception of the building of the block-house by Captain Tilden and others, the erection of an arsenal at Malone, and two block-houses at Chateaugay, and except also the two insignificant affairs in 1812, as just told, there had been no military activities whatever in the county, beyond the bringing of arms from Plattsburgh, until General Hampton came to Chateaugay and General Wilkinson to French Mills.

General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, had been an officer in the war of the revolution. He owned three thousand slaves, was the richest planter in the south, and was indisposed to brook restraint. He was, besides, accused of intemperance. Nominally he was under the command of General James Wilkinson, of Kentucky, who also had seen

service in the revolutionary war, and whose selection for command on the northern frontier is inexplicable. He had been tried by court martial only a few years previously upon the double accusation of having accepted bribes from Spain and of having conspired with Aaron Burr to split the Union, and both age and physical infirmity, not to mention lack of capacity, unfitted him for responsible service on a frontier where hardships were inevitable, and where the rigors of winter must try the hardest physique. The assignment, while carrying opportunities for brilliant achievement, unfortunately involved also possibilities of disastrous failure. General Wilkinson proved equal only to developing and reaping the latter.

In the late summer of 1813 there was agreement both at Washington and in the field that there should be a campaign for the capture of Montreal, to proceed simultaneously from Sacket Harbor under General Wilkinson and from Plattsburgh under General Hampton, with provision that the two armies should unite at some point in the vicinity of Lake St. Francis, and move thence together to the projected destination, which was expected to be found weakly defended. Under competent leadership, and with the movement begun a month earlier and carried forward expeditiously, it could probably have succeeded.

General Hampton advanced from Plattsburgh in September, making, first, a fruitless demonstration against Odelltown, near Rouses Point, and, retreating thence, proceeded to Chateaugay, where he arrived September 25th, with a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery variously reported to number from six thousand to seven thousand five hundred men. From September 26th to October 4th, the soldiers of his command were engaged in improving the road that led to Plattsburgh, so that supplies might be forwarded regularly, and also as if even at the outset it was contemplated that a good road would be needed for purposes of retreat. General Hampton established his main encampment on the Chateaugay river, north and west of the village, where one of his outposts was attacked by a force of three or four hundred British or Canadian troops. The casualties were few, and the enemy soon withdrew. On October 21st General Hampton began an advance upon Canada with his entire army, following the course of the river for a distance of something over twenty miles. Near the junction of the Chateaugay with the Outard, on October 26th, he came into touch with the enemy, protected by log breastworks and *abattis*, and whose total strength was only about nine hundred. One of the most absurd engagements of this or any other war resulted. The Canadians were under command of de Salaberry, and broke and fled at the first sight of the Americans, de

Salaberry himself alone standing his ground, and clutching a bugler by the collar to restrain him from flight. This bugler was commanded to sound the charge, and another officer, hurrying up with reinforcements, had the inspiration to scatter his buglers through the forest, with orders to sound an advance from various points, while the Indians were incited to let loose a series of fiendish yells. The bugles and the cries are said to have created the impression among General Hampton's men that they were confronted by a force of at least ten thousand. The Americans were without competent guides, and one of the columns lost its way. In the confusion two bodies of the Americans are said to have fired upon each other. After some hours of desultory fighting the American army retreated more or less in confusion, and returned to its encampment near Chateaugay village. Canadian historians attribute to this battle and to that at Chrystler's Farm, which occurred a fortnight later, the saving of Montreal, and, indeed, all of Canada from conquest. They insist that their victory on the Chateaugay was indisputable and complete, while American writers rather regard it as a drawn affair, though Lossing pronounces it a disgrace to the American arms. General Hampton's own officers were bitter against him for his conduct of the movement and battle, and one of them intimated strongly that if he had been competent and sober, the result would have been different. A careful reading of the reports on both sides compels the conclusion that, the disparity of forces considered, and taking into account the demoralized American retreat, and the subsequent retirement of Hampton to Plattsburgh, the great advantage and the glory were all with the enemy. General Hampton himself explained later that his movement had no independent object, and that it was intended only as a diversion in the interest of General Wilkinson, in order to prevent British reinforcements from being sent to the troops that were opposing the latter. The Americans left upward of forty dead on the field, while of the British only five were killed and twenty wounded and missing. A Franklin county company under command of Captain David Erwin is said by Hough to have participated in this movement, though such representation conflicts with the record of Captain Erwin having been at French Mills at that time.

On November 7th General Hampton was virtually ordered to repair to St. Regis with his army, there to join General Wilkinson. He replied that his troops were raw, dispirited and sickly, and were themselves short of food; and thereupon, on November 11th, the very day that he was sorely needed at Chrystler's Farm, he set out for Plattsburgh. General Wilkinson complained that had Hampton obeyed orders, a com-

plete victory would have been gained at Chrystler's Farm, and that the entire success of the campaign against Montreal would have been assured.

As bearing upon General Hampton's representation that his commissariat was low, Colonel Bissel, from General Wilkinson's army, arrived at Chateaugay only four days after the former's departure, finding the roads in good condition. General Hampton's quartermaster-general testified that he had sufficient supplies, and Major Wadsworth, issuing commissary, reported that there were on deposit at Chateaugay forty-five days' provision of bread and flour and a considerable quantity of salt meats, while in the vicinity there were seven or eight hundred head of fat cattle. It would thus seem that jealousy and insubordination must have been responsible in very large part for the wretched failure of General Hampton to co-operate with General Wilkinson. The former quitted the army a little later through resignation. A more appropriate retirement, it is thought, would have been by court martial.

General Wilkinson's own army sailed from Sacket Harbor, nearly eight thousand strong, on October 21st, but, delayed by confusion and storms, was until November 2d in reaching Clayton, and it was November 6th when it arrived at Ogdensburg. Apprehending that his boats might be destroyed by British batteries at Prescott, General Wilkinson disembarked the troops above Ogdensburg, marching them overland around that place, while the boats, unharmed, were run down the river by night. Further delays occurred from point to point, a part of the army progressing by land on either shore of the river, until on November 11th one of the columns on the Canadian side was attacked, about twenty miles above Cornwall, Ontario, by a British detachment which had followed it from the vicinity of Prescott. The American troops were under the immediate command of General Boyd, with General Leonard Covington, of Maryland, and General Swartwout commanding brigades under him. The battle that followed continued for about two hours and a half, and has come to be known as that of Chrystler's Farm. On the part of the Americans it was a rearguard affair, and on both sides it was warmly contested. The American force was reported by General Wilkinson not to have exceeded eighteen hundred men, while the Canadian writers represent that it was two thousand five hundred strong. General Wilkinson, himself sick on a boat at the time, gives the British a strength of fifteen to sixteen hundred, but the Canadians assert that it was considerably less. Apparently both commands welcomed the approach of night to make an end to the fighting. At the very best for the Americans the battle was a drawn one, while all

British and Canadian authors claim that it was an important (indeed, almost a decisive) victory for their arms. A dispassionate view rather confirms the latter contention. At least, the Americans left a part of their wounded on the field, and were glad to take to their boats, while the Canadians were too exhausted, and perhaps too doubtful of their strength, to attempt pursuit or to venture to harass the American force. Moreover, the Americans had three or four thousand additional men within call, and, with capable and vigorous leadership, might have turned easily the next day upon the enemy, and absolutely have annihilated them. The British loss was 24 killed and 145 wounded; the American, 102 killed and 237 wounded. General Covington was mortally wounded while leading his men in a charge. Lossing says that he died the next day at Barnhart's Island, and another writer that he died on a boat on his way down the river. He was buried just outside of the block-house, but in 1820 his remains, with those of two other officers, were removed to Sacket Harbor, and given reinterment with military honors. The block-house at French Mills was named Fort Covington, in honor of the gallant officer, and later it was sought to pay further tribute to his memory by naming the town itself Covington, but another town in the western part of the State having been so called, French Mills prefixed the "Fort," and has since been known as Fort Covington.

A council of war determined the next day after the fight at Chrystler's Farm, influenced perhaps by that reverse, but probably more by the lateness of the season and by advices that General Hampton had abandoned the plan for a junction of his own army with General Wilkinson's, that the campaign against Montreal should be given over, or at least deferred, and, proceeding down the river to the mouth of the Salmon, ascended that stream to French Mills, where the army went into winter quarters. The block-house was strengthened, huts were built for the men, and Canadian writers say trees were felled to form an *abattis* completely surrounding the place against a possible attack. Not improbably another consideration for the decision not to proceed against Montreal was the lack of a proper commissariat. At Sacket Harbor the stores appear to have been loaded into the boats with entire disregard for systematic arrangement, and also to have been of a quality to endanger the health of the men. In the voyage down the river large quantities of supplies were lost, including not only food, but hospital necessities and equipment.

No clear statement of the number of men that General Wilkinson brought to French Mills appears in any of his reports, nor in those of the war department. A report by Inspector-General Nicoll indicates the

full strength of the command on December 1, 1813, as 8,143, though it is not certain that this did not include troops remaining at Sacket Harbor. General Wilkinson indicated in one requisition for supplies that the number at French Mills was about five thousand, and at Chateaugay about fifteen hundred. In any case, deductions for absentees and the sick reduced the number of effectives to 4,482.

The personnel of the rank and file is officially stated not to have been good, the best class of citizens having generally refused to enlist, so that when sickness appeared almost at once after arrival at French Mills it extended rapidly and alarmingly. A sufficient number of houses for hospital purposes could not be obtained at the cantonment, and the general hospital of the army had therefore to be established at Malone. The total number reported sick in November was 1,400, on December 1st 1,767, and on December 31st 2,800. Dr. Ross, hospital surgeon, reported under date of December 8th that the blankets available were of inferior quality, and so small that three or four were required to make each patient comfortable; that the wine for hospital use was adulterated; that the barley, rice, brandy and rum had been lost; that for several days the sick had had no bread; and that oatmeal which had been intended for poultices had had to be used for food. The flour on hand had become mixed with meal and earth, and was damaged and sour, having been made from sprouted wheat. It was suspected also that it had been adulterated with gypsum, and was found to be productive of sickness which took the form of paralysis, with dry mortification of the extremities. Rheumatism, pneumonia, dysentery and diarrhea were prevalent also. The beef and pork were unsound. Years afterward the surgeon-general of the army, in emphasizing the maxim that an army moves upon its belly, referred thus to some of the consequences of these conditions: "As soon as they [the army at French Mills] found themselves in the wilderness, without houses or food, they not only quitted their posts upon the most trifling pretenses, but many who would have faced the enemy with pleasure fled from privation in a manner that came little short of desertion."

A letter written by General Wilkinson soon after his arrival at French Mills declared that "the army is now safe from the enemy and snug against the weather." Another letter by him says that after having himself languished at French Mills for several days he was carried in a litter to Malone, where his disease "continued obstinate and acute for several weeks," reducing him almost to a skeleton.

Apparently Malone was not made a post or cantonment, General Wilkinson being attended at that point only by a bodyguard. Many of

the sick, however, having been brought to Malone, the academy, the arsenal, the hotel of Appleton Foote (located near where the armory now stands), and the large building on Catherine street, next south of the American House, and then, I think, the residence of Amos Greeno, were all converted into hospitals. Conditions attending the sick appear to have been horrible. James Mann, of Massachusetts, was the hospital-surgeon of General Wilkinson's army, and in 1816 published a volume entitled "Medical Sketches of the Campaigns of 1812, 13, 14," a copy of which is before me. Dr. Mann states that immediately following the arrival of the army at French Mills the weather became, even for this latitude, intensely cold, and so continued. Neither the men fit for duty nor the sick, with few exceptions, had covering other than tents until the first of January, by which time huts and log houses had been erected. Dr. Lovell, a regimental surgeon, wrote: "It was impossible for the sick to be restored, with nothing to subsist upon except damaged bread." In order to assure the sick better housing, as well as to remove them farther from possible incursions by the enemy, General Wilkinson had promptly established the policy of making Malone his hospital point, and to that place were transferred from time to time such of the sick as could not be adequately cared for at French Mills. Dr. Mann states that the number in hospital at Malone on February 1, 1813, was 250, and he reported to General Brown: "All the sick now here are not as yet made comfortable. It is my duty further to state that out of the number sent yesterday, four literally died with cold; having not a sufficient quantity of clothing and blankets to render them, in their debilitated condition, comfortably warm. Many of them are destitute of apparel. * * * Humanity shudders at the appearance of these unfortunate men." Again, on February 4th, Dr. Mann wrote: "The regimental surgeons have neglected to send with their sick their bed-sacks. All we can procure here have been already issued to the sick in the hospitals. Destitute of bed-sacks, the men must suffer extremely during the severe weather. Blankets are also wanted. One hundred and fifty received from Chateaugay Four Corners have long since been issued. Less than three blankets will not render a man sick in hospital comfortable. Eighty sick have this day been received." On February 5th Dr. Mann wrote to General Wilkinson: "During the month of January accommodations were provided for about two hundred and fifty sick. This number was received and comfortably lodged. The second of this month the A. D. Q. M. General at this post was directed to make additional provisions for the sick ordered here from the Mills. A house capable of receiving one hundred men was procured. Upon the

evening of the 4th two hundred men, in addition to those already in the general hospital, were sent on. It is impossible to render their situation comfortable with the means in our possession. Every house in this village which can be procured at this time is appropriated to the use of the sick. They may possibly receive four hundred. It is not possible to do justice to these unfortunate men, destitute of bedsacks, and wanting additional blankets. These men were sent on without attendants or nurses, without kettles, pans and cups; destitute of even an axe to cut their own wood. It is now understood the sick of the army are all on their way to this place. And if information be correct, and it is presumed some opinion may be formed from returns already received, the number ordered here exceed one thousand.

* * * Can not some measures be adopted to remedy evils resulting from loss of their apparel, whether their wants are the consequence of unavoidable casualties, carelessness, knavery or folly? Of the means of cleansing such articles of clothing as we have on hand, we are destitute; not having a sufficient number of men in health to perform the labor of washing." Dr. Mann says further that in removing the sick from Malone to Plattsburgh, after the order had come from Washington for the abandonment of French Mills and Chateaugay, the line of sleighs obtained for the purpose was three days in forming, and that the first division arrived at Plattsburgh when the last was starting. It snowed or rained throughout the journey, and six men died on the way. Twenty were left at Malone, too sick to be moved, and these were captured a few days later by the British, but not disturbed beyond being required to give their paroles. Notwithstanding the severe conditions that prevailed, only twenty deaths occurred in the hospitals at Malone between January 1st and February 9th. While there has been a more or less general impression in Malone that some of the sick suffered from small-pox, neither the department records at Washington nor the reports of Dr. Mann show a single case of it. It is of interest to note that Dr. Mann disapproved very strongly of the use of stimulants in the treatment of the sick, but that he was an enthusiastic believer in bleeding. His book gives numerous instances where eight ounces of blood were drawn from a patient on each of three consecutive days.

The lot on Pearl street now occupied by Cyril Dupree for a planing mill was made a burial place for the soldier dead, and within recent years parts of skeletons and metal military buttons have been unearthed there.

Toward the end of December General Wilkinson began to gain in

health, and under date of January 8, 1814, he wrote to General Jacob Brown, of Jefferson county, whom he had left in immediate command at French Mills, that he should move the next day to Plattsburgh to examine the post there; and cautioned him that during his absence he should be vigilant and incessantly watchful on all sides to protect his post against any attempt by the enemy, and particularly that he take care of various communications by way of Trout River, over which an approach might be made. General Wilkinson also advised General Brown in this letter that on January 17th a British force, with cannon, would leave Lachine for Kingston, and suggested attacking when it should reach a point about nine miles north of French Mills, which point he said could be gained by crossing the St. Lawrence on the ice. No interception of this force was attempted.

General Wilkinson was not altogether candid with General Brown in this communication, because it appears from a report made by him to the secretary of war a day or two later that his real destination was Cohoes, where he went, on his bed in a sleigh, for an interview with Governor Tompkins, the purpose of which was to urge the Governor to send militia early in February to French Mills, to occupy and hold the place, as General Wilkinson expected to undertake at that time an offensive movement against Canada with his own troops. This contemplated movement, he declared to the secretary of war on January 7th, would be to march on February 3d or 4th "a column of two thousand men from Chateaugay" down the Chateaugay river, and thence westward to join a like force to be dispatched from Plattsburgh, and simultaneously to cross the St. Lawrence on the ice from French Mills with four thousand men for a dash upon Cornwall and the capture of that place. As showing the vacillation of the man, he reported only ten days later that "want of provisions and other circumstances depending on the season leave no expectation of being able to take position in the enemy's territory, and even menace us with the necessity of a retrograde movement."

Nevertheless, upon his return from Cohoes to Plattsburgh on January 26th, he had concluded to burn his boats at French Mills, send off his sick and wounded and convalescent to Plattsburgh, and with the residue of his army steal a march into Canada, take Prescott by surprise or storm, and barrack there and at Kingston for the winter. That is, he was unable to move twenty miles against unfortified Cornwall, but proposed to proceed in a Canadian winter three times that distance and capture a place or two places, both of which were fortified.

General Wilkinson even went so far in this apparently insane project as to dispatch orders from Plattsburgh to Colonel Bissel at Chateaugay and to General Brown at French Mills, the former to hold five hundred picked men in readiness to march at a moment's notice for distant service, and the latter to be prepared with a few pieces of artillery on sleds and one thousand of his best men for the same operation. He intended himself to take six hundred men from Plattsburgh in sleighs on January 29th or 30th, and without halt, except to change horses (as the troops could sleep in the sleighs), to pick up Colonel Bissel's force and reach French Mills at noon the next day. From there, and while his horses were feeding, he would send out a strong force to menace Cornwall, and, stepping into the sleighs, would proceed rapidly to Prescott, taking it by surprise in the twilight of the next morning, or within forty-eight hours of the departure from Plattsburgh. He was confident that he could muster five thousand five hundred men fit for duty and for the arduousness of this enterprise.

But peremptory orders came from Washington to abandon French Mills by sending General Brown with two thousand men and field and battering cannon, via American territory, to Sacket Harbor, and General Wilkinson himself to fall back with the residue of his force, stores, etc., to Plattsburgh. Of course these orders had to be obeyed, and on February 13th General Brown marched from French Mills with a corps of about two thousand men for Sacket Harbor, and at about the same time the other troops were withdrawn from there and from Chateaugay, and put en route for Plattsburgh. Large stores of provisions were arriving at this date at Malone and at Hopkinton from Plattsburgh and Sacket Harbor, and fourteen hundred barrels of pork and beef and one hundred casks were forwarded from French Mills to Malone. Sixty tons of damaged hard biscuit were sunk through the ice in the river at French Mills, and ten tons were distributed to the inhabitants. Nearly all of what was left, a part of which attempt was made to secrete, afterward fell into the hands of the British.

The tenor and substance of other reports and communications of local interest by General Wilkinson were:

An order to reimburse Dr. Albon Man, of Constable, "the sum he has paid for leather to make overshoes" for the men at French Mills, with entreaty to have the number of such overshoes increased by the combined industry of the workmen of the line;

A declaration upon receipt of the order for abandoning French Mills to the effect that the position was so safe that General Brown desired to be attacked by ten thousand men;

A complaint, December 24, 1812, to the secretary of war that the troops had only a scanty supply of unwholesome bread, which required resort to be had to musty biscuit; that there was a great deficiency and a very poor quality of medicines and hospital stores; that the pay of the men was in arrears in some cases for four months and in others for six months; that winter clothing, including blankets, flannel shirts, great coats, socks, woolen caps and mittens were needed — without which “we can make no enterprise upon the enemy, nor can the men mount guard without exposing their ears, toes and fingers to be frost bitten;” and plainly suggesting that operations in the field would not be practicable before April.

Again quoting from Dr. Mann: “On Saturday, the 19th (of February), the enemy, hearing that our troops had marched, ventured to cross the St. Lawrence with a motley tribe of regulars, provincials and a detachment of the devil’s own — sedentary militia and their brethren, a band of savages. This martial body amused themselves at French Mills until one o’clock P. M., and then marched, with eight pieces of artillery and two cart loads of congreve rockets. At the fork of the roads, eleven miles from the Mills, a detachment was sent off to Malone, and the main body passed on to Chateaugay, where it arrived about four o’clock in the morning of the 20th. There, it is reported, a scene of plunder began which greatly distressed several of the inhabitants, and every particle of beef, pork or flour, with every drop of whiskey which could be found, was seized on as public property, and carried away. By this gleaning, without discrimination between the individual and the public, it is believed the enemy carried off between a hundred and fifty and two hundred barrels of provisions of all sorts, good and bad, public and private.” The British at Chateaugay advanced as far easterly as the Marble river, and upon their retreat to French Mills burned the bridges behind them so as to hamper possible pursuit. It is told that teamsters from Lewis and Jefferson counties who had been hauling supplies from Sacket Harbor to Malone had been impressed by General Wilkinson to transport supplies from Malone and Chateaugay to Plattsburgh, and that upon their return to Chateaugay were found, to the number of thirty-two, by the British and compelled to haul the captured stores to French Mills.

Hough says that the British detachment that came to Malone numbered twelve hundred regulars and four hundred Canadian militia and Indians, and that it arrived toward evening of February 19th. It remained in Malone for only two or three days.

According to General Mooers, the people of Franklin county had pledged themselves at a mass meeting in 1812 to stand shoulder to shoulder in defending their homes, but the incursion of the enemy in 1814 appears to have sapped their courage and persuaded them of their weakness, for no resistance was anywhere offered, and on March 25th another general meeting of the inhabitants of the county was held at Malone, with Hiram Horton as chairman and John H. Russell as secretary, which, while still professing to be "ready to shed our blood" in the country's defense, yet memorialized the Legislature for protection. The original memorial was destroyed in the capitol fire in 1911, but a copy of it is given by Hough in his history of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties. It represented that "many of our good citizens have experienced the spoliation of their goods, clothing and provisions, the locks of our desks and trunks have been broken, and books sacred and profane, valuable papers and money have been taken from them. We have escaped massacre and conflagration, but we have witnessed that whoever run was stopped by the force of powder and lead, and whoever submitted was under the humiliating and mortifying situation of being an eye witness to the spoliation of his goods. But this whole country is exposed to daily depredations. The barbarous savage may be prowling about our dwellings, and in our weak state of defense we must tamely submit to every insult and injury. The father experiences, with tenfold increase, the anxious solicitude of a parent and husband. The mother hugs her infant closer to her breast, contemplating with fear and horror the dangers that await her. * * * Why have these calamities happened? Has it been the production of General Hampton's letters to the secretary of war, degrading the frontier settlements as almost improper subjects of protection, that the army should be ordered from their strong positions in this county to the villages of Plattsburgh and Sacket Harbor? These are strange movements, at a great sacrifice of public property, which we are unable to account for. But our situation is too dangerous and degrading for us as American citizens to have patience to sit peaceably under; and yet to flee our residences would but complete the ruin which is already begun. We do further represent that our enemies are continually drawing supplies of provisions from our frontiers, and the majesty of the civil law is trampled under foot, and the arm of the magistrate is put forth with little or no effect. Our jail has been opened by our enemies, and prisoners set at liberty, and our military force is wholly insufficient to render us secure."

From the fact that there is neither record nor local tradition that British troops invaded the county at any time subsequent to the raid

which followed immediately upon the evacuation by General Wilkinson, except as they passed hurriedly through the western part on their way to Hopkinton two or three weeks later, most of the representations contained in this memorial would seem to have been based not so much upon actual occurrences as upon apprehension of what might be experienced; though it is, indeed, easily believable that cattle and provisions were drawn from the county into Canada, for it was charged at the time that residents who had a greed for profitable commerce, regardless of its character, did not scruple to establish it with the enemy, and that regular smuggling operations out of the country were prosecuted on a considerable scale — St. Regis being generally the point of exportation.

No attention appears to have been paid by the Legislature to the memorial beyond referring it to a special committee, which I find upon examination of the Assembly journal for 1814 submitted a report on April 6th to the effect that it had no doubt that great distress had been created among the inhabitants living near and adjoining the territorial line, and more particularly in Franklin county. The committee therefore proposed a bill for the relief of our people, the exact terms of which the Assembly journal fails to state, but indicates that it was along lines similar to those of a measure passed at the same session for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Niagara frontier, and which provided for a State loan to these to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. But the bill for Franklin county did not pass, though whether it failed because of legislative disfavor, or possibly by reason of the memorialists themselves protesting that it was not money that was wanted, but armed men, there is no means for determining. At all events, neither was furnished.

And they called this war! Surely, if measured by the perfection of mechanism and equipment, by the evidences of discipline and military skill, by the valor, and by the carnage that has desolated half of Europe during the past four years, or even that distinguished the struggle between France and Germany in 1870, or that were witnessed in our own civil war, it does not deserve the name, but should be classed simply as a series of insignificant clashes or skirmishes — a pretense of war and a travesty upon it. Our own country had not even one general in 1812 who was proficient in the science of war, and equal to applying it effectually. Canada was no better off, and no draft could be made upon Great Britain's home resources and commanders because the mighty effort then in progress against Napoleon was taxing the mother country to

the uttermost. Consequently so-called armies were hardly more than assemblages of ill-armed men, half fed, practically destitute of medical supplies and attendance, untrained, without discipline, lacking steadiness under fire, and almost without heart in the enterprise, because a large part of the people were without sympathy with it, and, generally speaking, the better element refusing to enlist. On land there was no brilliant or pronounced success for the American arms except at New Orleans, and that battle was fought after peace had been signed. Worse yet, the war was bootless of admitted results, the United States having gained nothing by it, since the terms of peace contained no reference whatever to any one of the three main grounds that had been assigned for declaring war.

It would be ignoble to regret that the affair was but a mimicry of war, with failure to contribute thrilling chapters of military achievement by the American arms, for with it otherwise the suffering and sacrifice of life must have been multiplied. Yet it would be the extreme of reckless folly to forget or disregard the lessons that it teaches. It was solely that, equally with ourselves, the British were completely lacking well drilled troops, welded into a disciplined force, that saved the United States from a humiliating and disastrous issue of the rash adventure. God grant that peace may continue to be our portion as a nation; but unless we prepare ourselves better than it has been our policy hitherto to do — better in providing an adequate army, in strengthening our defenses, and in assembling a sufficient store of arms and ammunition — God save us if we should be attacked, for we would be powerless to save ourselves. And let it be borne in mind that miracles of the Old Testament order no longer occur, and that providence does not intervene in these days for peoples who do nothing to help themselves.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE TOMPKINS PAPERS

The voluminous papers of Governor Tompkins contain but few references to Franklin county. They are:

Statement that in 1808 the strength of the brigade composed of Clinton, Franklin and Essex county troops was 262, and that in 1813, on a war basis, it was 800:

Suggestion under date of March 31, 1812, to the secretary of war that, among other assignments, one of a detachment to be located at French Mills was indispensable;

* It is scarcely necessary to note that this was written before the United States engaged in war with Germany.

Statement to General Dearborn in June, 1812, that the militia assembled at Plattsburgh and other places on the northern frontier were unarmed and unequipped, and that if attacked by the Indians from St. Regis or Caughnawaga they would be as inefficient as so many women;

Announcement July 6, 1812, that General Mooers intended to equip a battalion of four or five hundred men in or near Malone;

Order under date of June 27, 1812, that Franklin county detachments rendezvous and remain at Malone until further orders should be received from General Mooers;

Report to General Hull under date of July 8, 1812, that General Mooers had advised Governor Tompkins that the inhabitants of Franklin county, of all parties, had held a meeting, passed patriotic resolutions, and were determined to remain on the frontier, and to go shoulder to shoulder to defend themselves;

Announcement July 20, 1812, that the Governor was inclined, under the powers conferred by an act passed in 1808, to build an arsenal at Malone or some other suitable place in Franklin county, with Ebenezer Brownson and Joseph H. Moulton, of Malone, and Gates Hoit, of Chateaugay, as commissioners to acquire a site and superintend the work. Accordingly the Governor authorized James Weston, of Essex county, to proceed in the matter, and advanced one thousand dollars to pay for a site, plans, etc.;

Announcement to General Wright under date of August 8, 1812, that further forces and supplies of arms, etc., would be sent to Clinton and Franklin counties within a fortnight;

Reference in a letter under date of August 12, 1812, to the arsenal at Malone as being then in course of construction;

Order under date of August 12, 1812, placing Major G. D. Young, of Troy, in command of detached battalion in Clinton and Franklin counties;

Announcement in a letter to Gates Hoit under date of September 18, 1812, that the Governor had furnished Ebenezer Brownson two thousand dollars on account for work on the arsenal at Malone, and had made an advance to Gates Hoit of three hundred and fifty dollars for expense in providing barracks. [It appears that the structures for which the sum last mentioned was to pay had already been erected without the Governor's knowledge. There is nothing in the communication revealing where these "barracks" were located, but they must have been a block-house in the northwestern part of Chateaugay, or possibly the works in the northeastern part of that town called "Fort Hickory."—F. J. S.];

General orders of September 18, 1812, reciting that a number of inhabitants in the county of Franklin exempt from military duty had associated themselves together as a company, and pledged military service in case of invasion or other emergency; and declaring the services of these accepted, and appointing, breveting and assigning Joel Amsden to be captain, Gabriel Cornish and Enos Wood to be lieutenants, and Aaron Parks to be ensign of said company. [There is no record at Albany that this company was ever called into active duty.—F. J. S.];

Authorization as commander-in-chief, under date of October 1, 1812, of the organization of a company of infantry in the town of Constable, to be called the Franklin County Volunteer Exempts, with David Erwin to be captain, William Perry lieutenant, and John Hunsden ensign. [This company appears to have had a good deal of service; see preceding pages.—F. J. S.];

Estimate under date of November 11, 1812, that there were thirteen hundred militia in service in Clinton and Franklin counties;

Letter announcing transmission on December 8, 1812, of large quantities of socks, stockings and mittens, contributed by the women of some of the Hudson river counties, to Peter Saily, of Plattsburgh, to be distributed by him to the troops at French Mills and elsewhere in the North;

Notice to the secretary of war under date of February 6, 1813, that the last of the militia troops of the North, the detachment at French Mills, would be discharged March 8th, and that it would require about fifteen thousand dollars to pay them;

Message to the Legislature at about the same date, announcing that orders had been given to issue arms and ammunition, upon the requisition of General Mooers, and that the inhabitants of Franklin county had been furnished with muskets and ammunition upon the solicitation of their committee of safety for their protection against Indian depredations. The message refers to a capture of fifty to sixty stands of public arms by the British at French Mills (doubtless those lost upon Captain Tilden's surrender) as the only arms that had been lost.

MINOR NOTES

Two or three weeks after the invasion of French Mills, Malone and Chateaugay, the British made an incursion to Hopkinton, via Moira, where a few muskets and some three hundred barrels of flour were seized by them. Having no means of transporting so large a quantity

to Canada, a part was destroyed, a part presented to the inhabitants, and about one hundred and fifty barrels taken away.

When French Mills was evacuated by General Brown, the boats that had served to transport General Wilkinson's army from Sacket Harbor were scuttled and burned to the ice. They numbered three hundred and twenty-eight, and here and there along the Salmon river, below Fort Covington, may still be found part of wrecks of the barges that were thus destroyed. A number were sunk near the mouth of Salmon river, and silt lodging against the wrecks formed an island in the course of years. It goes by the name of "Gunboat Island."

Of course the block-house which was built in 1812 could not begin to accommodate all of General Brown's army, and he had two other encampments, both fortified. One was near the Presbyterian church on the east side of the river, and the other on the place formerly owned by Hamlet Mears, on the west side, and now owned by Joseph Fay. It is about a quarter of a mile south from Chateaugay street. Traces of the latter are still easily discernible. The block-house was burned at the time of General Brown's evacuation, so as to prevent it falling into the hands of the British. A number of interments had been made just outside of its walls of soldiers who had died within it, and a dozen or fifteen years ago excavations in the vicinity resulted in unearthing a number of skeletons.

The entire cost to our government of the expedition from Sacket Harbor to French Mills, and the maintenance of the army there and at Chateaugay during the winter, is said to have been about eight hundred thousand dollars.

In comparatively recent years the channel of the Salmon river had a greater depth than it has at present, and large steamboats ascended the river regularly as far as Dundee, Quebec, about half a mile below Fort Covington. One of these steamers was the *Salaberry*. How many of the multitude of people who made excursions on it to Cornwall, Ontario, and other points, recalled the fact that it was named in honor of a Canadian, who, under adverse conditions, gained a signal victory over the Americans, outnumbering him five to one, in 1813?

General Jacob Brown's headquarters while he was in command at French Mills in 1813 and 1814 were in the building now occupied by the Allen S. Matthews store.

General Wilkinson used for his headquarters while in Malone the Harrison residence, or manor house, on Webster street, which was then a beautiful place, with a broad avenue bordered by stately trees leading

to it from the street, with fine gardens and a green-house, and with a care-taker's lodge which served to accommodate the headquarters guard. The place was subsequently owned by Robert A. Delong, and is now owned and occupied by Ernest Müller. After General Wilkinson's departure from Malone in 1814, a dozen or more muskets were found in the cistern, where they had been thrown perhaps by deserters from the guard, or by those who preferred not to be burdened by them on the march.

The lot on Pearl street now occupied by Cyril Dupree for a planing mill was made a burial place for the soldier dead of General Wilkinson's army, and within recent years parts of skeletons and metal military buttons have been unearthed there. Soldiers who died in hospitals on the west side of the river were buried, or were supposed to be buried, in the garden of Dr. Henry S. Waterhouse on Webster street, who then owned and occupied the place afterward owned for many years by James C. Spencer, and now owned by Miss Lola Sweet and occupied by Samuel C. Dudev. Dr. Waterhouse was one of the most brilliant and most skillful surgeons who ever practiced in Northern New York, but was not regarded as particularly scrupulous. He was drowned something like twenty years later in Gulf of Mexico waters. Dr. Waterhouse had always a number of young men studying under him, and the bodies of some, if not of all, of the soldiers that were sent to his premises for interment were buried only in the haymow of his barn, while those of others that were actually committed to earth were subsequently exhumed, and all dissected in the doctor's study for the benefit of his students. It used to be said that even the dead of the doctor's neighbors were not safe from disturbance by him for like purposes. Be that as it may, the late Deacon Jehiel Berry, of Malone, who as a boy lived with Dr. Waterhouse for a time, is responsible for this story: When the British forces reached Malone after the withdrawal of General Wilkinson's army, they prosecuted an energetic and generally thorough search for stores abandoned by the Americans, and succeeded in locating and seizing most of them. A considerable quantity that had been secreted in the chambers of Dr. Waterhouse's residence escaped discovery through this incident: The outbuildings and the lower part of the house having been thoroughly explored, the squad of soldiers proceeded to the upper floor, and, finding the first door tried by them locked, demanded the key, which the doctor produced. The door then swung open—revealing a skeleton with pistol grasped in its extended hand, and pointing directly at the searchers, who fled in terror, and did not venture to

return. Thus the provisions in the custody of the doctor were almost, or quite, the only ones that were not found and seized.

The pay drawn by the privates in Captain Tilden's company for service at French Mills from July 8, 1812, to August 15, 1812, was \$8.43 each, or for the full six months from enlistment in July, 1812, to date of discharge on January 8, 1813, \$40.01 each. The pay of the privates who marched to the relief of Plattsburgh, covering a service of from ten to twelve days, ranged from \$2.66 to \$2.93 each.

Alric Man, of Constable, was the ranking militia officer in Franklin county during the war of 1812, at the close of which he was a brigadier-general. Thomas Smith, of Chateaugay, was next in rank, and during the war was a major. Later he was promoted to a colonelcy. I fail to find from the records that either of them drew pay for service except for a few days in September, 1814, when they marched with four companies of Franklin county militia for the relief of Plattsburgh when it was threatened by a dozen or fifteen thousand British troops under General Prevost. McDonough's victory on the lake September 11 compelled the retirement of Prevost, though not until he had had a sharp engagement with the American land forces, in which he was worsted. The Franklin county companies did not set out on the march from here until the day that the battle was fought, and so, of course, were not participants in it.

The treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, as also that of 1815, fixed the forty-fifth parallel as the boundary line between the United States and Canada from Lake Champlain westward to the point where it strikes the St. Lawrence river. This agreement was upon the supposition, on the part of both Great Britain and the government of the United States, that that parallel had been correctly delineated in a survey that had been made prior to 1775, when, in fact, such survey had been inaccurate. This error and a graver misunderstanding concerning the true boundary of the State of Maine was a cause of dispute and contention between the two governments for nearly sixty years, and almost precipitated another war about 1840. In 1842 the Webster-Ashburton treaty settled the matter by compromising the Maine claims and by making the line as understood in 1783, instead of the true parallel of forty-five, the boundary along New York's northern frontier. At Rouses Point the divergence of the boundary line as settled in 1842 from the forty-fifth parallel is about three-fourths of a mile. Prior to this adjustment the fort at Rouses Point, being north of the forty-fifth parallel, was by the letter of the treaty of 1783 on Canadian territory.

and because so built has derisively been called Fort Blunder. Graham's map, showing the line as run prior to 1775 and the boundary as established by the treaty of 1842, is on file in the office of the secretary of state at Albany, and is before me as I write this statement. It shows the agreed boundary line at Rouses Point three-quarters of a mile north of the forty-fifth parallel, and trending thence southerly on a straight line to a point just west of the village of Fort Covington, where it coincides with the parallel, the two proceeding thence as one to the St. Lawrence river at St. Regis. This would naturally be supposed to be conclusive of the matter, but the official report of the boundary commission conflicts with the map, and states that the boundary line as fixed in 1842, and as now monumented, is very far from being a straight line; that twenty-eight miles west of Rouses Point it crosses the parallel of forty-five; and that it then runs to the south of it until it reaches the Chateaugay river, where it bends again northward, and, continuing that trend, again crosses the parallel (this time to the north of it) at a point about four miles east of St. Regis — proceeding thence a little north of west so that at St. Regis it is one hundred and twenty-five feet north of the parallel. The commercial atlases generally delineate the existing boundary in accordance with the commission's report, as here outlined, and do not follow the official Graham map.

William Kingsford in his work, "The History of Canada," says that at the time of the war of 1812 there was a military works, called Fort Hickory, to the northeast of the village of Chateaugay, on territory which the letter of the treaty of 1783 made within the limits of the United States, but which the present boundary puts in Canada. From information which I regard as wholly trustworthy I am persuaded that Mr. Kingsford is in error in stating that this block-house was on land that is now in Canada. Mr. Ezra S. Goodspeed, an elderly and intelligent resident of Chateaugay, whose memory is accurate as to matters within his own recollection, as well as to representations derived from others, tells me that Fort Hickory occupied the exact site of the present residence of Mr. Herbert T. Earle, four miles northeast from the village of Chateaugay, on the so-called "Montreal road," and that this point is just about one-half mile south of the boundary line as established in 1842, and a somewhat greater distance south of the parallel of forty-five. Mr. Robert Sellars, editor of the *Huntingdon Gleaner*, and himself the author of a local history of decided interest and merit, writes me indirect confirmation of this claim, by saying that Fort Hickory was on the farm of Major Jacob Smith, a revolutionary soldier, which was indubitably

within the present boundaries of Chateaugay. This farm and block-house was occupied during the war of 1812 by Samuel C. Hollembeck, who was a noted character, and was known commonly as "Old Coger." He possessed very great physical strength, was of a fierce temper, pronounced aggressiveness and undaunted courage. Once during the war of 1812 three British or Canadian soldiers appeared at the block-house, in which Mr. Hollembeck was living alone, and demanded its surrender. Mr. Hollembeck drove them off, and literally "held the Fort." He was an ardent and intense admirer of General Andrew Jackson, and himself bestowed the name "Fort Hickory" on the block-house, in admiration of his hero, who was called "Old Hickory." Mr. Hollembeck afterward removed to Malone, and located about three and a half miles west of the village. William Hollembeck, a painter, and quite as queer a character as the father, was a son; John, Fred, Henry and Will (all well known in Malone a generation ago, and now all dead) were grandsons; and Mrs. Leslie Hutchins, of Malone, is a granddaughter.

Another block-house was erected by Gates Hoit in Chateaugay in 1812, near the junction of the Marble river with the Chateaugay, at a point about three miles north and west of the village. It was occupied by American troops at intervals during the war, and was afterward burned, the conjecture being that it was set on fire by Canadians.

Upon the arrival of the British detachment at Malone, in February, 1814, it was halted near Memorial Park, at the junction of Elm and Main streets, where a deputation of Malone's leading citizens waited upon the commandant, Colonel Scott, to learn his purposes and to intercede against any seizure of private property or molestation of individual civilians. Satisfactory assurances were given, and the promises thus made appear to have been respected except in isolated cases, where individual soldiers made themselves offensive and disturbing without the knowledge or approval of their officers. The country from Chateaugay to Hopkinton was at the mercy of the British at this time, and, as Mr. Sellars of Huntingdon says, it speaks well for the forbearance of their officers that they treated the residents humanely.

Colonel Scott made his headquarters in Malone at the hotel of Appleton Foote, which stood on the site of the present armory, at the corner of Main and Webster streets, and the camp of the body of his troops was established on Brewster Hill, just west of the village, a point admirably chosen for purposes of defense if, by any chance, troops had been sent here by General Wilkinson from Plattsburgh. The Indians are said to have burrowed in the snow wherever they chose, and

to have slept with no other protection than their blankets. The British force remained at Malone for only two days. A detachment to attack them is said to have been started out of Plattsburgh, but upon receipt of information that they had withdrawn from both Malone and Chateaugay was recalled. It may have been in anticipation of some such demonstration that the British stay in the locality was made so brief.

The late Henry V. R. Foote, of Malone, a grandson of Appleton Foote, advised me recently, upon information derived from his father, that Colonel Scott was a veteran of the Peninsula campaign in Spain under Wellington, and that he lost an arm in that war.

James B. Spencer, of Fort Covington, was commissioned by President Madison, February 1, 1815, a captain in the 29th regiment of infantry, regular army. The original commission, framed, which formerly hung on the wall of the supervisors' chamber in Malone, is now in the possession of Mrs. Spencer-Brown. Whether Captain Spencer had served previously during the war does not appear, but the commission must have been a promotion, for Captain Spencer is known to have begun recruiting at Chateaugay for the company with which he was identified on June 2, 1813, while his captain's commission bears date nearly two years later. Captain Spencer's recruiting account book shows that nineteen members of his command were from Franklin county, and that it participated in the battle of Plattsburgh. These recruits were: Samuel Beman, James Baker, Zebulon Baxter, Zodaack Martin, Nathaniel Ayres, Chateaugay; Thomas Burgess, Jeremiah Hubbard, Joseph Sweetzer, Francis Lamore, Ebenezer Moor, Wm. Patteson, Robert Hamilton, Joseph Badrow, Samuel Wheaton, John H. Spring, Batease Baro, Samuel Drew, Samuel Moor, Constable; and Jacob Gilman, Malone. The term of enlistment was for the duration of the war, and the pay of a private was eight dollars per month, with a bounty of two dollars additional paid at the time of enlisting. The company was mustered out of service in June, 1815, when Captain Spencer turned in "ninety-six muskets, complete, eight damaged guns, seventy-two cartridge boxes and belts, and five swords and belts, complete." Under "mess accounts" the book shows that Captain Spencer paid two dollars per gallon for molasses, thirty-seven and a half cents per pound each for butter, sugar and coffee, and twelve and a half cents for beef. The whiskey that he bought cost less per gallon than butter cost per pound.

An act of Congress passed July 14, 1832, authorized the secretary of the treasury to "pay, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred dollars to Gates Hoyt, in full of

all claims of said Gates Hoit for secret services rendered by him during the late war."

Captain David Erwin had seen service during the war of the revolution, and in his later years was commonly given the complimentary title of general. He was elected to the State Senate in 1822, but in 1824, as the candidate of the Republican party (afterward known as the Democratic party) for member of Assembly, was defeated by Asa Hascall.

General Wilkinson was relieved of command on the northern frontier in the spring of 1814, and in 1815 was tried by court martial for his conduct of the campaign of 1813. He was acquitted.

Mr. Sellars's account of General Hampton's engagement with de Salaberry omits some of the dramatic and farcical features attributed to it by Christie, Kingsford and others, and gives a more orderly character to the retreat of the American army, which he does not assign to defeat, but to the fact that General Hampton received on the field a dispatch from General Wilkinson to the effect that he had not yet sailed from Sacket Harbor, which, of course, made it useless for General Hampton to press forward at that time to the St. Lawrence, because he would have been without boats, separated by a wilderness from his base of supply, and in a country itself incapable of supporting an army. Mr. Sellars gives a strength of four thousand men to General Hampton's army of invasion, with fifteen hundred militia, who, under no obligation to leave their own country, remained south of the border to guard his base and protect his lines of communication. A week's time was required to complete the retreat to Chateaugay, which Mr. Sellars says was not disturbed by the regular British troops, though the Indians did hang upon the rear of the column and took an occasional scalp.

Mr. Sellars states that while General Hampton's army was encamped at Chateaugay food had to be drawn for it from Plattsburgh, keeping four hundred wagons and one thousand oxen constantly on the road; and that even then the supply was often short.

Concerning the army of General Wilkinson, Mr. Sellars says that while the flotilla that transported it required eight days to make eighty miles, a log set adrift in the channel would have made the distance of itself in a quarter of the time. Mr. Sellars condemns the conduct of many of the captains after arrival at French Mills as shameful, saying that as deaths and desertions occurred they did not revise their rolls, and thus managed to draw pay and rations for the dead and absent — pocketing the pay, and by sale converting the rations into cash. He says, further, that after the fight at Chrystler's not all of the American

boats "found moorings in the Salmon river. A few openly rowed to the Canadian shore, the soldiers preferring desertion to the hardships before them. Worse still was the conduct of many officers, who sold the stores on the boats and pocketed the money."

Mr. Sellars is of the opinion that General Wilkinson might easily have taken Montreal, even after the defeat at Chrystler's, the city being defended only by a "paltry garrison of two hundred sailors and four hundred marines, drawn from the fleet at Quebec, and a mob of militia-men dragged from their homes by compulsion to shoulder a gun."

In August, 1812, the Franklin county committee of safety reported to General Mooers that the military supplies received here were damaged. One hundred muskets got wet in transit, and had rusted; the cartridges were for another make of arms, and would not fit the muskets that had been sent; and a good deal of the powder had lost its granulated form and caked into a solid mass; half of the guns were unfit for use because out of repair or because the barrels were crooked, or the stocks broken or split. It was recommended that David Erwin be employed to repair the muskets. General Mooers so ordered, and promised that more guns and supplies would be sent here.

General Mooers reported to Governor Tompkins in July, 1812, that of the men sent here from Essex county under Major Noble, a number had no blankets, some not a second shirt, and some were without shoes.

Copies of private letters written from Chateaugay and French Mills by Lieutenant Charles McNeil, of Essex, and loaned to me by a relative, are racy and interesting. I make random quotations from them: "When we first received information that no one of us could leave our post one mile, the captain and ensign both concluded to die: but the ensign has got quite well, and we really have hopes of our captain; he begins to sip a little whiskey occasionally." Three weeks later, October 1st: "With much reluctance I mention to you the loss of our worthy and highly esteemed captain. His health is such that our commanding general is about to discharge him. It spreads a cloud of darkness over Chateaugay.

* * * I have the pleasure to inform you that a small regiment of detached militia is now on the march from Plattsburgh to our assistance in this county. Captain (Pliny) Miller has passed on to the militia. His company consists of fifty-four good men. * * * In the morning I shall form the company, together with some respectable neighbors, and march to the spring, half a mile, and fire once by company. The soldiers are willing to pay for their cartridges: the captain is to give them a gallon and take his leave." Two weeks later, from French Mills: "I will just

mention to you how the men followed the damnedest woods, and three times through the Chateaugay river, up to their arms in water. Not a man flinched; we did not compel them to go; they volunteered for a scout. We board at the Widow Wires with officers of the Troy Invincibles and Fusileers; we have our board at \$2.25 per week. * * * We received orders at eight o'clock in the evening to march at seven in the morning of the next day, from Chateaugay to this place. Our men and their clothes were scattered from Dan to Beersheba. Before six in the morning every man was paraded, ready to march, with their baggage loaded. We came through the same day. The snow is plenty in this place about our tents. O! my God! how the poor boys grumble about their rag houses; only twenty-three blankets for fifty-four men. Who would not be a soldier? My tent, or, rather, marquee, is most damned cold. I am obliged to stop every few lines and whip my hands."

Writing October 31st from French Mills, Lieutenant McNeil tells of the expedition to St. Regis, and exalts the courage of his command upon that occasion, adding that "five thousand such boys would sink the whole province of Canada." He adds: "The inhabitants of Canada are much displeased with our going into Canada; they expect they will soon have their heads skinned in consequence of it. But one good effect I know it had. The St. Regis Indians were all going to the British, and within three days after that time they all moved to this place. They dare not go back."

Under date of November 8th Lieutenant McNeil tells of "a wild goose chase" on the 3d inst., when Major Young ordered out the battalion upon representation that there was a party of Indians within eight or ten miles, stealing and driving off cattle, hogs and sheep. A force of about one hundred and twenty soldiers took up the march, expecting to find a hundred plunderers. After proceeding four miles a swamp was struck and crossed, and then another longer one, in crossing which the men could not see two rods from each other, and in which many got mired. This second swamp was seven miles through. Then, having advanced another mile or two, and having learned from the inhabitants that there were no plunderers in the vicinity, and also that the major had sent the pack horses to the very place where he had represented that the Indians were operating, the other officers became convinced that the major was in fact leading them to Baker's, near Montreal, with the purpose of taking a fort there, notwithstanding it was garrisoned by two hundred men, with five hundred more within easy call, and Captain Rufus Tilden, Captain Pliny Miller and Lieutenant McNeil, with their

ensigns, held a council, and determined to proceed no farther. Being militia, these troops could not be ordered to service beyond the frontiers of the country. They accordingly went into camp for the night, without shelter of any kind, except a very few blankets, and with no food save a little pork and bread. The next morning they started on their return to French Mills without apprising the other companies. These latter followed some six hours later, and Major Young was furious at having been deserted. Lieutenant McNeil gives no further explanation of the affair. Soon afterward his company was transferred to Champlain, where he died December 10, 1812.

PAY-ROLLS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY MILITIA COMPANIES IN THE WAR
OF 1812

The records in the adjutant-general's office at Albany include pay-rolls of companies of Franklin county militia that served during the war of 1812 under the command of Captain Rufus Tilden of Moira, Captain David Erwin of Constable, Captain Moses Eggleston of Chateaugay, and Captain Stephen D. Hickok of Malone. Opposite the name of one man in Captain Tilden's company stands the word, "deserted." I think that the man so marked has no descendants now living in this county. His name is omitted in the list that follows.

While it is surprising and pathetic how in some cases formerly large families have become reduced to only one or two representatives, or even have become utterly extinct, we still know among us many descendants of the Franklin county militiamen of 1812-14, and the rosters of commands in which they served must be of interest to many of our people. It is gratifying to be able to note that, unlike so much of the material which composed in part the American army in the war in question, Franklin county gave from its very best, so that its rolls are generally to be admired and respected. The men thus serving were in the main of the rugged New England type, and, if it be the fact that the chronicles of this struggle carry few instances of brilliant and valorous service, the omission is not due to any lack of spirit or of competence on the part of individuals, but only to the circumstance that opportunity was not presented here for making such records.

The pay-rolls follow:

CAPTAIN RUFUS TILDEN'S COMPANY.

In service at French Mills and as Prisoners from July 8, 1812, to January 8, 1813: Strength of Command, 64 men, but not all present at any one Time; Pay of Privates up to \$41.01 for Continuous Service.

Captain — Rufus Tilden (discharged December 13, 1812).

Lieutenant — Moses Eggleston.

Ensign — Adin Wood.

Sergeants — James Campbell, Alexander Erwin, David Sayles, Jno. Beaman.

Corporals — Thomas Burgess, Samuel Heath, Thomas Spencer, Matthew Briggs.

Fifer — Calvin Chipman.

Drummer — Ansel Durphy.

PRIVATES.

Abraham Atwater	Richard Kidder
Nathaniel Ayers	Asa R. Loveland
Samuel Bell	Bethel Martin
Jno. Billings	Samuel Otis
Josiah Butterfield	Stephen Otis
Asa Battles	David Percy
Luther Chipman	Levi Potter
Alpheus Chapman	Waterman Reynolds
Robert Chase	Charles Rowley
Elijah B. Dennis	Ebenezer Stinson
Jonathan Curtis	David Sanborn
Elijah Durphey	Franklin Spencer
John M. Donald	Bostick Squires
John Garra Dennison	Jno. Stone
Jonathan R. Esterbrooks	Herman Sperry
Lemuel Fox	Mainard Shirman
Jno. Farnsworth, Jr.	Ashbel N. Sanford
Ardel Gates	Gordon Taylor
Stephen Gibbs	William Thompson
Dave Gibbs	Daniel Vosburgh
Jeremiah Hobart	Elias Watkins
Robert Huston	Porter Wallis
Harmon Harwood	Reuben Wood
Jeremiah Hubbard	Nath'l Whipple
Joseph Ives	Merrill White
David Kelly	Jas. Westlake

CAPTAIN RUFUS TILDEN'S COMPANY.

Place of Service not Stated, but doubtless on March to Plattsburgh; Term of Service September 11, 1814, to September 21, 1814; Pay of Privates from \$1.33 to \$2.93 each.

Captain — Rufus Tilden.

Sergeants — Oliver Conger, Charles Stickney, Samuel Wilson, Thomas Spencer, Jr.

Corporals — John A. Buckland, Isaac Bigelow, Gardiner Dickinson, Ira Potter.

PRIVATES.

George Adams	Enoch Irish
John Banes	Orin Lawrence
Liba Barden	Prince Merick
Elisha Bidwell	Jesse Pierce, Jr.
Barnabas Barnum	Thomas Pierce
Joseph Barnes	Jason Pierce
Isaac Conger	Jesse D. Rice
Silas Cornish	William Saunders
William Carpenter	Jesse Smith
Reuben Cady	James Taylor
Cyrus Dyke	James Willson
Jamison Dyke	Omer Wood
Reuben Davis	John Walter

CAPTAIN DAVID ERWIN'S COMPANY.

Place of Service French Mills; Terms of Service Various; Longest from November 23, 1812, to December 8, 1812; Pay of Privates from 90 cents to \$3.56 each.

Captain — David Erwin.

Lieutenants — William Perry, Luther Winslow, Chester Fuller.

Ensign — Aaron Parks.

Sergeants — Abon Man, Seth Blanchard, Silas Johnson, Ebenezer Brownson.

Leonard Conant, Oliver Conger.

Corporals — Nathan Stowers, Reeve Peck, Daniel B. Kingsley.

Drummer — Ashley Stowers.

PRIVATES.

Wolcott Botchford

Charles Barnes

Liba Barden

Jehiel Barnum

John Barnes

Jehiel Berry

Robert Canada

Nath'l Chase

Moses Chamberlain

Silas Cushman

Silas Cornish

Nathaniel Curtis

John Dearborn

Lemuel Davis

Daniel Drain

David Doty

Joel Dow

Daniel Fish

Ebenezer Grover

Samuel Gott

Oramel Griffin

David Gates

Archibald Harwood

Zenas Heath

David Livingston

Benjamin Lawrence

Orin Lawrence

Arthur McMillan

William Mason

Sylvester Potter

John Potter

Gerardus Richmond

Jonathan J. Rich

Samuel Russell

William Shipman

Royal Shipman

John Sanders

John Sanders, Jr.

Benjamin Smith

Brazilla Spears

Seymour Saxton

Alanson Saxton

Lyman Sperry

Joseph Stafford

Charles Warner

Enos Wood

Ebenezer Wood

Addison Willson

Jno. Bryant, Jr.

Joseph Jones

CAVALRY

Lieutenant — Cone Andrews

Sergeant — Zerubabel Curtis

PRIVATES.

Jno. P. Andrews,

Benjamin Lovel,

John Lewis

Jno. S. Payne

CAPTAIN DAVID ERWIN'S COMPANY *

Place of Service French Mills; Terms of Service Covering Three Separate Enlistments, March 4, 1813, to May 8, 1813, May 9, 1813 to July 31, 1813, and August 1, 1813, to November 15, 1813; Pay of Privates for Entire Period \$68.31.

Captain — David Erwin.

Lieutenants — Enos Wood, Thomas Wright, Philip Briant.

Ensigns — James Campbell, Amaziah Smith.

* NOTE.—A number of names on this roll are repeated because of changes in rank, due to promotions.

Sergeants — James Campbell, Jno. Thompson, Richmond Kidder, Jno. Saunders, Josiah Butterfield, Amos Chipman, Matthew Briggs.

Corporals — Josiah Butterfield, Amos Chipman, Jno. Davis, Jno. Spring, Jeremiah Hubbard, Asa R. Loveland, Arthur McMillan, William Shipman, William Pease, Arthur McMillan.

Drummers — Joseph Briggs, Averill Dunphey.

Fifers — Calvin Chipman, Allen Danforth.

PRIVATES.

Bazillar Ames	Ebenezer Moon
Samuel Baker	Reuben Martin
Thomas Burgess	Arthur McMillen
Jno. Bryant	Jas. McMillen
Jno. Billings	Allen McLaughlin
Benj. Bashaw	John McLaughlin
James Batthe	Jno. McLaughlin, Jr.
Ephraim Butler	Thomas Miltmore
John L. Brown	Samuel Moore
Joseph Bodroe	Peter Osborn
John Bodrow	William Pease
Geo. H. W. Bryant	John Perow
Roger Blann	Henry Pierce
Francis Bashaw	William Patterson
Anthony Bodroe	Sam'l H. Payne
Simon Baker	Battice Pero
Fred Berry	Periker Polite
Calvin Butler	Ebenezer Plant
Jacob Chase	Jonathan Rich
Aaron A. Crippen	Sam'l Rich
John Cirkey	David Rich
Sylvester Chase	Jonathan Rich, Jr.
Caleb Douglass	William Rich
James Dunphey	William Ryan
Polite Emlot	Samuel Rogers
Pruden A. Erwin	Gerardus Richmond
Jonathan R. Esterbrooks	Seth F. Richardson
Jacob Fleming	Ezra Russell
Asaph Fuller	Gilbert Rouse
Daniel Fuller	William Shepard
Ezra Fuller	Benj. Shepard
Jno. Fuller	Jas. B. Spencer
Joseph Gray	Zelah Sinclair
Chas. Gray	Seymour Saxton
Theodore Gray	Joseph Switzer
Jno. Gott	Herman Sperry
Stephen Gibbs	Noble Saxton
Lewis Greeney	Thomas Suttan
Marcus Harriman	Alanson Saxton
Robert Hamilton	Ebenezer Saxton
Phineas Jones	William Shipman
John Kork	Joseph Spencer
John Kelley	Reuben D. Tucker
David Livingston	Wm. Turner
Loran Lewis	Jno. Taylor
Joel Leonard	Silas Ware
Asa R. Loveland	Silas Weaver
Francis Lemore	John Wheeler
Jno. Miltmore	Sam'l Wheaton
Jno. Miltmore, Jr.	

CAVALRY

Equipped and employed as guides, videttes and express; allowed 40 cents per day each for horses, arms, etc.

Sergeant — Jno. P. Andrews.

Privates — Seeley Wheeler, Ezekiel Blanchard.

CAPTAIN DAVID ERWIN'S COMPANY.

Place of Service not Stated, but Doubtless on March to Plattsburgh; Term of Service September 11, 1814, to September 21, 1814; Pay to Privates \$2.93 Each.

Captain — David Erwin

Lieutenant — Joel Amsden.

Sergeants — Jehiel Barnum, Alex B. Erwin.

Corporals — Noble Saxton, Seth Blanchard.

PRIVATES.

Elias Wibber

Allen McLaughlin

Jonathan Atwater

Gates Hoyt

Nathan Stowers

Joseph Ervin

Jonathan Bawin

Elish Allen

William Thompson

Nathan Beamán

John Vernal

CAVALRY

Seeley Wheeler

Alpheus Exworth

Richard Gates

CAPTAIN MOSES EGGLESTON'S COMPANY.

Place of Service not Stated, but doubtless on March to Plattsburgh; Term of Service September 11, 1814, to September 20, 1814; Pay of Privates \$2.66 Each.

Captain — Moses Eggleston.

Lieutenant — Israel Thayer.

Ensign — Soloman Smith.

Sergeants — Augustus Douglass, Ephraim Perry, Jr., Simon Hawks, Orra Day.

Corporals — Lincoln Witherall, Justin Day, Jr.

Fifer — Samuel Hollembeck.

PRIVATES.

Alvin Allen

Abraham Atwater

Charles Blake

Zebulon Baxter

Samuel Beeman

Warren Bottsford

Jehiel Barnum, Jr.

Nathaniel Crain

Nathan G. Douglass

Rudolphus Douglass

Nathaniel Day

John Day

Ira W. Doud

Squire M. Hosmer

Ottis G. Hosmer.

Jacob Phillips

Robert Peircy

Samuel Peircy

Garret Peircy

David Peircy

Levi F. Pond

Obed Rust

Samuel Stoughton

James B. Shepard

Judathan Sherman

Harden H. Soal

Daniel Vosburgh

Rodney Wing

Peter Wright

CAPTAIN STEPHEN D. HICKOK'S COMPANY

Place of Service not Stated, but Doubtless on March to Plattsburgh; Term of Service September 11, 1814, to September 20, 1814; Pay of Privates \$2.66 Each.

Captain — Stephen D. Hickok.

Lieutenant — Luther Winslow.

Ensign — Noah Smith.

Sergeants — Reeve Peck, David Ransom, Porter Moody.

Corporals — Cyrus Wilden, Eric Wood, Samuel Hyde.

Drummer — Jeremiah Conant.

Fifers — Ira Foote, Martin Rice.

PRIVATES.

James Brown

Timothy Bemis

Ezra Dunning

Alanson Dimick

Joseph Dow

Samuel Dunning

David Gates

Benjamin Griffin

Elisha Haskins

Elisha W. Lincoln

William Mason

Oliver Noes

Lemuel Parlin

Isaac Parker

Chester Russell

Waterman Reynolds

Benjamin Smith

Alanson Saxton

Seymour Saxton

Moses Stratton

Lyman Sperry

Bostwick Squire

Joseph Spencer

John Simms

Jonathan Thompson

Benjamin Wheat

Nathan White

Jared Watkins

John Wheeler

Alvin Wilden

Samuel Webb

Reuben Wood

Asaph Watkins

Ebenezer Wood

CHAPTER XXV

SCANDALS OF AN EARLY PERIOD

The embargo and non-intercourse acts preceding the war of 1812 were both unpopular and ineffectual. Ill judged, they injured our own country far more than its enemies. The product of cowardice, because conceived in the belief that we were unequal to coping with either France or Great Britain on the sea, and that it was cheaper to sacrifice commerce than to protect it and compel respect for our rights by force of arms, the first of the embargo acts, recommended by Thomas Jefferson, was passed in December, 1807. Intended to prevent American vessels absolutely from engaging in foreign commerce, New England shipping interests seemed at first to be the only ones prejudiced by it, though it was not long until the farmers were made to feel that it hit them hard also. A little more than a year later a supplementary embargo was laid, extending the operation of the policy to bays, rivers and lakes as well as to the ocean, and a few weeks subsequently the non-intercourse act was passed, with imposition of enormous penalties, fines and forfeitures for smuggling either out of or into the United States. Designed of course solely to injure France and Great Britain, our own country was really the only serious sufferer through the operation of the acts. Internal revenue officers were given extraordinary and drastic powers for enforcing their provisions, which intensified their unpopularity, until nullification was not only openly threatened, but actually practiced in many localities, and even secession and co-operation with Canada and Great Britain was contemplated and advocated, particularly in New England.

Records for Franklin county are not available for establishing how extensively, or in what manner, if at all, the embargo was evaded or disregarded here. Over in St. Lawrence and Jefferson, however, official evidence is extant to prove that operations in defiance of the measure were general, systematic and flagrant — proceeding almost to the point of open, armed resistance to the internal revenue and militia authorities, and at one time involving even officers and privates alike of a detachment of the regular army that was stationed on the frontier. An official communication by an internal revenue officer, dealing with these conditions, declared that if an armed force were to be sent to Ogdensburg

to suppress illegal exportations it must be strong enough to overcome both the inhabitants of the locality and the military in garrison there, or it would be resisted and itself overwhelmed.

That astounding condition was due not alone to mercenary motives, but to political rancor as well, since sentiment in the northern part of the State was antagonistic in considerable measure to our government's policies preceding the war, and also to the war itself.

As we have seen in preceding pages, the manufacture of potash and pearlash was the principal industry on this frontier during the early years of settlement, with Montreal our only accessible market, and these were almost the only commodities then exchangeable for cash, hardly anything else except grain at the distilleries being salable except "in trade." The normal price for potash preceding the embargo had been sixty to eighty dollars per ton, but the embargo had sent it up to three hundred dollars and more per ton in Europe, while prices for grain had been greatly lessened through enforcement of the same measure. Vast tracts of forest were cut solely for the purpose of making potash, and highways were broken through the wilderness in Jefferson county over which to haul the stuff to the St. Lawrence, and thence across the river on the ice to Canada. Returning, the teams smuggled contraband of various sorts, and the routes traversed became thoroughfares. One of them was known then and for long afterward as the "embargo road."

How much Franklin county residents engaged in enterprises of this character, no records remain to disclose, nor does local tradition explain or suggest; but as the frontier here was less guarded than elsewhere, and human nature is very much the same everywhere, it must be assumed that our ancestors did not overlook this opportunity of an unexampled price for bettering their financial fortunes, and the prohibited traffic was doubtless prosecuted in Franklin as well as in Jefferson and St. Lawrence.

Be that as it may, the further charge is of record, but without specification of names, that when the war actually began, after years of friction and dread apprehension, not a few of Franklin county's residents were pronouncedly in sympathy with the Canadians and British, and gave them secret and traitorous information of military plans and movements of importance. Those who remember the civil war and the division of opinion and sympathy that obtained in that trying time, though incomprehensible in the anxiety and passion of the day, but now better understood and more charitably judged, will not find it difficult to understand that such conduct does not need to be believed

to have been intended generally as unpatriotic and treasonable. If perhaps actuated in part and in some cases by unscrupulous readiness to commercialize opportunities, it is more agreeable to regard it as having developed in greater measure from intense convictions which our own government's policies contravened, and which later judgment pronounces to have been mistaken and unwise. The war of 1812 is not a page in our history particularly honorable, nor even glorious except on the sea. The subject should not be left, however, without minuting the fact that whatever of seeming disloyalty existed here, there was manifestation of loyalty, too. General Mooers, then commandant of the brigade of militia composed of Essex, Clinton and Franklin county contingents, was able to report to Governor Tompkins in July, 1812, that the inhabitants of Franklin county, of all parties, had held a meeting, passed patriotic resolutions, and were determined to remain on the frontier, and to go shoulder to shoulder to defend themselves. If their words were braver than some of their acts when emergencies presented themselves, it is not the first time in history that that has occurred.

Less may be said in extenuation of the fact that after the war had ended vast fraudulent claims for property alleged to have been appropriated by the army of General Wilkinson, and for supplies represented to have been destroyed, were presented at Washington, with forged vouchers and false affidavits — particularly from Fort Covington. An investigation followed, with a humiliating exposure of attempted fraud, though in justice it should be added that in some cases at least the claimants were in no degree participants, or even cognizant of the "raising" of their claims after their preparation and verification and before finding their way to the treasury department. Outside attorneys and speculators were in the main at the bottom of the dirty part in the business, and by their operations brought not only disgrace upon the county, but by involving all claims in a general distrust and discredit doubtless caused many deserving cases to be disallowed, and so prevented recovery for genuine losses.

It is rather the modern habit to think of old times as the best, with stricter and higher standards of official conduct and individual rectitude. Possibly that view may be just, by and large, though I doubt it, and hold to the belief that not only is politics fairer and cleaner to-day than in former times, but that, measured by the number of men in office and by the tremendously larger opportunities in the present for defrauding the public, the instances of misfeasance and dishonesty are far fewer than formerly. There has just been recited an illustration of almost

an entire community going wrong in a case where the government's needs were great and desperate, with vital national interests in issue, and also of a widespread attempt, attended by perjury and forgery, to loot the treasury, and without punishment of anybody responsible for it. It would be a sorry and untenable thought that these experiences could be repeated in like situation in this day.

A yet more startling record of extensive swindling stains Franklin county's annals. To-day I tell it publicly and fully as legislative journals and public documents reveal it. Few of the names of those implicated are known to this generation, and it can not be realized how tender and avoided a subject it used to be. As a lad, having chanced to hear or read something bearing upon the wolf-bounty scandals, and inquiring of an elder for more particulars, I was rebuked for having referred to the matter, and cautioned that there were still among us too many respectable descendants of the wolf hunters to make it prudent to allude to their operations.

From 1815 to 1820 the part of bounties paid by the State for noxious animals destroyed in Franklin county, according to a report by the State comptroller to the Legislature, ranged from about five hundred dollars to one thousand dollars per year, but in 1821 they bounded to \$10,600, and the matter aroused the indignation of honorable men throughout the State. Governor Clinton gave it a paragraph in his annual message, the comptroller communicated regarding it to the Legislature, and it was a subject of frequent reference and discussion in the Legislature's proceedings. Franklin B. Hough, whose long residence in Albany and familiarity with departmental records there gave him exceptional opportunities for obtaining first-hand information, states in his *Gazetteer of New York* that the bounties paid in our county in the three years 1820, 1821 and 1822 aggregated \$55,269, as follows: Wolves (929), \$51,685; panthers (25), \$1,075; foxes (587), \$1,852.50; bears (93), \$243; and smaller animals, \$413.50 — which was equivalent to \$12.50 for every man, woman and child then living in the county.

From Colonial times the State had authorized and paid bounties in varying amounts per head for the killing of wolves until the reward offered for each full-grown wolf had become twenty dollars, and finally forty dollars, payable by the State and county jointly, with the privilege to towns to add to that amount at their own cost. I have endeavored to verify Dr. Hough's figures, but without success; probably because data available in 1850 can not now be located. However, I do find in a

report submitted by the comptroller to the Legislature in 1822 the statement that our board of supervisors at its annual session in 1821 had audited and approved claims of the character in question to the amount of \$23,369, of which the State was called upon to contribute \$10,530, and that subsequent to that session and prior to the date of the comptroller's report in 1822 additional like claims had been allowed to the total of \$8,000. Special committees were appointed by both the Senate and Assembly to consider the situation and prepare remedial measures. One of these reported that of the large amount paid only a very small proportion was borne by resident taxpayers, the greater part of the total not assumed by the State having fallen upon non-resident land owners. Moreover, the local share appeared to have been taken care of, in part at least, by the hunters themselves. Thus it was found that in the town of Chateaugay the hunters had deposited with an individual in trust one thousand dollars, which sum was to be applied by him toward the payment of the taxes of residents. The legislative committee naively remarked in its report that it was unable to determine whether this procedure was in pursuance of a stipulation on the part of the hunters to take such action as compensation to the voters for having granted lavish bounties, or was merely a gift in gratitude. Surely it must have been the latter, for was not honesty the characteristic of former times, and are not men who acquire money by dubious means always eager to part with it without a consideration? It was shown in the report, further, that, whereas the clerk of the board of supervisors had certified to the comptroller 529 wolves killed, he could list only 376 when called upon for a detailed statement.

Yet again, the comptroller's communication to the Legislature declared that while so great a number of wolves had been slaughtered, it could not be found that the wolves had killed a single sheep or done any damage. Sounds very like retribution reaching Mr. Wolf for having picked a quarrel with Master Lamb, as told by Æsop, doesn't it?

In Malone a special town meeting was called at about this time to vote upon the question of repealing the town bounty, and the *Franklin Telegraph*, which was the town's first newspaper, contained both a communication and an editorial in opposition to repeal. It was argued in both that the vote of the preceding year for a bounty amounted practically to a contract with the hunters, and that it could not be abrogated except through a breach of good faith. It was urged also that the hunters had bought largely of traps, guns and equipment on the strength of the offer of a bounty, and that withdrawal thereof would

be virtual confiscation of their investment. It was still further pleaded that the payment of wolf bounties helped to bring money into circulation in a time when it was exceedingly difficult to obtain currency, and, anyway, that almost the entire tax paid for wolf bounties was borne by the State and by non-residents, the local part not amounting to more than one-sixth.

The consequence of the exposure at Albany was the passage of two laws on the subject in 1822. One reduced the bounties that might be offered to ten dollars for a full-grown wolf or five dollars for a whelp; and limited the total expenditure in Franklin county for such bounties in any one year to one thousand dollars. If legitimate claims for more than that amount should be presented at the rates prescribed, then the thousand dollars must be distributed proportionately between the claimants. This act further provided greater safeguards against possible collusion between the authorities and the hunters, requiring that a claimant for a bounty, besides presenting and leaving with a magistrate the head of the animal killed, file an affidavit describing the circumstances of the killing; exacted that an assessor, overseer of the poor or a commissioner of highways should sit with the justice of the peace whenever a claim was considered and acted upon; and commanded that the ears of the animal be burned after the case should be disposed of. The second law directed the comptroller to withhold payment of the State's share of the bounties already allowed by the county authorities until an investigation should have been made concerning them; empowered the Governor to appoint a commission of inquiry, which was to report in duplicate to the comptroller and to the treasurer of Franklin county; and enjoined the judges of oyer and terminer and of general sessions here to charge the grand juries to probe the matter, and the district attorney to prosecute all cases of fraud that might be established.

The report of the Governor's commission can not now be found. The copy filed with our county treasurer was presumably burned when other records of that official were lost by fire forty years ago, and the copy lodged with the comptroller has been mislaid or purloined. Whether the report gave names I have no means of knowing; but it is shown by a report made by the comptroller himself to the Legislature in 1823 that it did recite some of the methods employed in the swindle and some of the attendant results. Dogs' heads had been made to serve as those of wolves, and in one instance a deer's head proved sufficient. According to the comptroller, the commission pronounced \$2,505 of the

bounties claimed from the State to be "illegal and unfair," with \$500 of outstanding certificates partaking of the same character. Inasmuch as the State and the county shared equally in paying the bounties, this would make the whole fraudulent sum actually proven over \$6,000, not including the amounts paid by the towns separately; and probably there were a good many cases that were not susceptible of clear proof.

The frauds were greater in Chateaugay than in any other town, with Bangor probably ranking second, and Malone not guiltless. In Chateaugay \$1,930 of town bounties was held to be "illegal and unfair." As stated by Dr. Hough, the commission added that there were so many bounty certificates outstanding that "they served in some measure as currency in the county."

In addition to the practices described in the report of the commission, it was told to me in my boyhood that after a hunter had presented a wolf's head and a justice had examined it, it would be placed upon a table or chair behind the justice while he was executing his certificate, whence a collusive hand would pass it through a window to some waiting member of the gang, and that thus a single pate might draw a number of bounties through the negligence or connivance of an accommodating magistrate.

To complete the narrative it remains only to be stated as a matter of justice to the good people of the time that the complaint of fraud was lodged with the comptroller by Franklin county residents, and was backed by affidavits, a procedure which in the circumstances would seem to have required no little courage, and which might easily have involved personal danger to the affiants if their identity should be discovered.

The discussion at Albany, followed by investigation and legislation, must have "thrown a scare" into the hunters and their accomplices, because in the next year the bounties paid were hardly more hundreds of dollars than in 1821 they had been tens of thousands. But no one was punished criminally, nor, so far as I have been able to learn, even prosecuted. That impotent conclusion would hardly be possible to-day.

CHAPTER XXVI

ARSENAL GREEN, MALONE

THE STORY OF ACQUISITION OF THE PROPERTY BY THE STATE—THE
OLD ARSENAL—AN INCIDENT OF A POLITICAL CELEBRATION—
THE OLD STATE MILITIA, OR “FLOODWOOD,” AND GENERAL
TRAINING DAY.

Local records are barren as regards this property, and the facts concerning its conveyance and general history are to be found only in the offices of the clerk of Clinton county and of the Secretary of State and in the statutes.

Cone Andrews (the name came afterwards to be written Andrus) came to Malone from Vermont in the early years of the last century, and about 1805 bought from Noah Moody for \$459 a tract of fifty-one acres, bounded substantially as follows: Beginning in what is now Main street, at a point nearly opposite from where Howard avenue diverges, running thence westerly to or near the southwest corner of the Howard block; thence northeasterly, following the line of Elm street, to a point at or near Terrace street, which is easterly from the old Whittelsey (now McClary) homestead; thence about twenty-seven rods east, which would be near Lawrence avenue; thence southerly to Main street; and thence westerly to the place of beginning. Mr. Andrews (or Andrus) was the father of William, Lucius, Leonard, Albert and George, and was by occupation a farmer and inn-keeper. He died about 1821.

In 1812 Cone Andrews deeded to the people of the State of New York a tract of land “for this use and purpose and this only, viz., that it shall be appropriated as a public green and parade ground, and that no buildings hereafter are to be erected thereon.” The tract in question was bounded: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of the lot on which the Elks lodge house stands (then the residence of Dr. Horatio Powell, and later of William A. Wheeler); running thence southwesterly on Elm street twelve rods and eighteen links; thence southerly forty

rods; thence east thirteen rods and twenty links; thence northerly fifty rods to the place of beginning, containing three acres and thirty-five rods.

Also another parcel, which included at least parts of the lots of the late Mrs. S. A. Beman (formerly S. W. Gillett's) and of Notre Dame church, containing a trifle over two acres (86 rods) "for the purpose of an arsenal and other public buildings being erected thereon."

Both conveyances were upon the condition that they be received subject to any mortgage or mortgages on about one-fourth of an acre on the southwesterly side of the Main street frontage of the first described piece. The further consideration was "one shilling." As to the mortgages referred to, the record is complicated and obscure. One for \$113.90, given in 1804, was not cancelled of record until 1827. How it was paid or by whom does not appear. Another, running to Cone Andrus, was for \$1,500, and covered, with other lands, a part of the park; it is understood to have been foreclosed in 1815, though the record does not so show. A third (not given until 1815, and probably growing out of a resale after the foreclosure just referred to) was for \$1,000, and covered the same part of the park as the Andrus mortgage. This third mortgage was foreclosed in 1829, and the lands which it covered were sold shortly afterward to Obadiah T. Hosford. Mr. Hosford then fenced in the mortgaged part of the park, which consisted of a wedge-shaped piece fronting five rods on Main street, running to a point twenty-five rods northerly, or beyond the railroad.

A map attached to the deed given by Cone Andrus to the people of the State of New York in 1812 shows that the arsenal lot was contiguous to the larger plot or park, so that there was then no lane or driveway between the two parcels, as there is at present. So, too, the fact that the northeastern corner of the larger tract was coincident with the southwestern corner of the Elks or Wheeler lot on Elm street proves that there was no lane on that side either. Whether the lanes that now exist were taken from the park or from abutting private lands, accurate measurement of the present fenced frontages on Main and Elm streets would conclusively demonstrate. (Measurement by pacing does make the lanes a part of the park.) When, and how, these lanes were created I have not been able to ascertain; but it is my conjecture that they were arbitrarily laid out or set off, but only by fencing, and not by authority, after the sale of the arsenal lot by the State in 1852, when the park was first fenced.

The same day that Mr. Andrus conveyed to the people of the State of

New York, Benjamin Seeley, who at one time had had title to a part of the park property, quitclaimed to the State "all his right, title, property and demand" in that parcel.

Assembly documents for 1835 disclose that a bill for repurchase by the State of the part of the park fenced in by Mr. Hosford was referred to the commissioners of the land office for a report upon the facts. The report recited, after giving the history of the State's acquisition of the park and arsenal lot, as above outlined, that by Mr. Hosford's action the uniformity of the park had been destroyed to some extent, rendering it less suitable for a parade ground; and placed an estimate of fifty dollars to seventy-five dollars on the value of the piece sold under mortgage. Thereupon a bill was passed, chap. 179 of the Laws of 1835, authorizing the commissioners of the land office to appoint one or more suitable and competent person or persons to estimate and appraise the value of that part of Arsenal Green which had been sold under a decree of foreclosure, and providing that when the person or persons having the legal title derived from such decree and sale should execute to the people of this State a sufficient deed of conveyance of the said lot or parcel the treasurer of the State should pay to such grantor the sum at which such land should have been so estimated and appraised. The report of the State comptroller for 1836 carried this entry of payment: "Incumbrance on arsenal lot at Malone, \$100."

Chapter 269 of the Laws of 1850 authorized the sale of arsenals and lots in a number of counties in the State, including that at Malone; and it was sold October 9, 1852, to William Andrus for \$600 — conveyance being made by the State, however, to Samuel C. Wead, doubtless by arrangement to that effect between Mr. Andrus and Mr. Wead. Mr. Wead sold the lot later to Albert Andrus, who built upon it and resided there for several years.

Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1852 appropriated the proceeds from the sale of this property, less \$200, to the improvement of the "Arsenal Green and parade ground," and authorized the payment of the money to Guy Meigs, Samuel C. Wead and Hugh Magill, who were appointed commissioners to expend the same in grading and fencing said "public green and parade ground," in setting out trees upon it, and in making such walks through it as they might deem proper, provided nothing be done to injure the green for the purpose of military parades. The act further provided that the said Arsenal Green should never be sold for private purposes except the same be directed and authorized by an act of the Legislature.

The two hundred dollars reserved out of this appropriation was doubtless withheld for use in buying another arsenal lot, in case the State should conclude that one was wanted. The old arsenal building was not torn down for a number of years after its sale, and continued to be occupied by the State. In 1860 the State purchased from S. C. Wead for \$300 "for an armory" a lot on the east side of Park street, a few rods north of Second street, and continued to hold it, unused, until 1873, when the then adjutant-general certified that it was not required for military purposes, and it was resold, by authority of Chap. 717, Laws of 1873 — S. C. Wead being the purchaser, and paying \$300 therefor.

This act provided, further, that the proceeds of the sale be paid over to the trustees of the Village of Malone, "to be expended by them in securing and fencing the State grounds in said village."

An arsenal was built upon the arsenal lot as early as 1812. It was a two-story stone structure, and cost \$5,000. In February, 1814, when General Wilkinson's evacuation of Malone occurred, after the retreat here in October, 1813, from French Mills (Fort Covington) following the American defeat at Chrystler's Field, or Farm, Colonel Scott occupied the town for a part of two days with a British force of about a thousand men additional to a smaller number of militia and a body of Indian allies. These latter, with some of the more turbulent of the militia and regulars, were bent upon destroying the arsenal, and actually set fire to it. Representations to Colonel Scott by a number of the more prominent residents of Malone, to the effect that destruction of the arsenal would be wanton, and not within the practices sanctioned in civilized warfare, induced the British commandant to interfere, and the building was saved. When it was finally razed, more than forty years later, a part of its timbers and stone were purchased by S. W. Gillett, and were used in the erection of the dwelling house afterward owned and occupied by Mrs. S. A. Beman.

While the arsenal stood it was used for housing cannon (mainly howitzers) and the accoutrements and equipment of the local State militia. One of the howitzers went from the arsenal to Chateaugay, and another stood or lay for many years at the corner of Main and Clay streets in Malone village. My recollection is that the brass six-pounder, which served Malone for a long time in the firing of Fourth of July salutes and in celebrating political victories, also came from the arsenal

stores. At least it is the fact that this piece was bought from the State by citizens of Malone, of whom I remember that the late Francis T. Heath was one. It was afterward confiscated by State authorities upon the pretense that its further use would be unsafe; but the men who had bought it and owned it were not consulted or recompensed.

It may interest younger readers to know that in celebrating the Republican successes at the October elections in 1872 in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania (which virtually assured the re-election of General Grant), this field piece was used at an hour long past midnight. It was then standing on the south side of Arsenal Green, and in loading it some recklessly jubilant celebrant rammed a stone in it, which a moment later crashed through the roof of the house on Park street now owned by Stephen M. Howard, and then owned and occupied by Benjamin Webster. Mr. Webster's awakening must certainly have been startling. Among those engaged in this celebration I recall the names of Wallace W. King, Sylvester S. Willard, Daniel H. Stanton, Colonel Wm. A. Jones, Colonel Birney B. Keeler, and S. A. Beman, and, I think, H. D. Thompson, and myself. John C. Slack was the cannoneer.

There is no record in the Franklin county clerk's office, nor at Albany, that discloses by what process or proceedings the railroad gained its right of way through the park, but it was probably accomplished by condemnation under the general railroad law.

The present generation has little knowledge of early militia conditions in the country districts, nor can it easily form a true conception of them. Under the old military law all able-bodied free male white citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, with the exception of legislators when the Legislature was in session, State officers and their deputies and clerks, certain county officials, judges, ministers of the gospel, teachers and students, firemen, men who had already served four years in the militia, and workers in certain specified industries, were subject to military duty. A further exemption, however, let out those who, "from scruples of conscience shall be averse to bearing arms," upon a payment of four dollars. Each captain was required to make the enrollment for his own company, the bounds of whose district were fixed by some superior officer. The law originally

required the militia to assemble by companies "in their respective beats" on the first Monday of September, and, at a later date, in June in every year, "for the purpose of training, disciplining and improving in manual exercise," and by regiments or battalions once in each year between the first of September and the fifteenth of October; and at such other times and places, either by regiments, battalions, companies or troops, as should be directed by the proper authority. Non-commissioned officers were required in addition to assemble two days successively between the first day of June and the first day of September for like purposes. It was prohibited to sell or give away on a parade ground during a parade "any spirituous liquors, *without permission of the commanding officer.*" Uniforms do not appear to have been prescribed for privates, though it was contemplated by the statute that non-commissioned officers should uniform and equip themselves, at their own expense, with an infantry cap, a tight-bodied blue coat with yellow or white metal buttons, a white vest and pantaloons, and black gaiters or half-boots. Privates were subject to a fine of two dollars for a failure to appear at a parade, and to smaller fines if present without proper equipment, including "two spare flints." About 1854 the flint-lock muskets were changed to a more modern arm, fitted for the use of percussion caps. The compensation for military service was an allowance or commutation of two days on the highway tax of each man. The law appears to have been unpopular, as the Franklin county board of supervisors repeatedly memorialized the Legislature for its repeal, and the assessors persistently omitted to assess the fifty-cent per capita tax which the law required to be laid upon men generally. Thus there were no funds provided for payment of the militia, and, in consequence, in a number of years after 1850 "general training day" did not amount to much.

But in the years when this event was observed to the extent that the law contemplated there would be an assembling in Malone of perhaps three hundred to five hundred men, and Arsenal Green would be dotted with tents for the accommodation of the members of the regiment or battalion, which included at least one troop of cavalry, besides the several infantry companies. These men came from all parts of the county, and represented practically every walk and condition of the locality's life, and, except the officers, were ununiformed, a part unarmed, and nearly all of them undisciplined, raw and awkward in the extreme. The officers generally were but little better trained, and the movements of the day were largely farcical, and not infrequently

characterized by buffoonery and horse-play. Groups of men to whom military duty was distasteful and irksome (usually leading and influential citizens, who by intelligence and habits of life were really qualified for positions of command) would lose no opportunity for making maneuvers confusing and ridiculous. They would conspire to elect grotesquely incapable members as corporals and sergeants, thus rendering the authority of these, and their attempted discharge of duty, a matter of jest and foolery.

General training day was more of a holiday and more eagerly anticipated by the public generally than the 4th of July. The number of companies of militia that there were in Franklin county no records remain to show, but each of the larger towns had at least one or more. In Malone there were certainly two in 1855, and at one date or another Bangor, Bellmont, Chateaugay, Fort Covington, Moira and Westville had at least one each.

Sidney Hickok, father of Henry H. and uncle of Dr. Horace D., Carlos C. Keeler, Samuel S. Clark, Jonathan Stearns and Samuel S. C. F. Thorndike, all of Malone; Seneca Sylvester of Fort Covington, and Ezra Stiles of Chateaugay were at one or another date colonels of the Franklin county battalion or regiment, and Claudius Hutchins of Dickinson a lieutenant colonel. Francis D. Flanders, John F. Dimick, Wade Smith. Enos Wood and George M. Sabin of Malone, Milton Heath of Dickinson and James Duane of Duane, were majors — the first named having served as paymaster if my memory serves me correctly. Horace A. Taylor was, I think, a brigadier general, and of captains between 1849 and 1855 there were Abraham Reynolds of Bellmont, B. Cartwright of Chateaugay, Claudius Hutchins of Dickinson, Samuel Greeno, Charles Durkee, Charles L. Hubbard and Joel J. Seaver of Malone, Daniel Taylor of Bangor, and Nelson Wiley of Westville, and doubtless others whose names I am unable to recall. Calvin Skinner was surgeon, Sidney P. Bates surgeon's mate, Howard E. King quartermaster, Wallace W. King paymaster, and Wynant P. Williamson, George S. Holmes, Henry J. Perrin, all of Malone, Seth Bell and Amander Beebe, of Constable, Ira Russell, of Moira, and George J. Austin, of Brandon, lieutenants. Unfortunately no official records of militia enrollments and commissions appear to have been preserved anywhere. Certainly there are none in the Adjutant General's office at Albany, where, of all places, they ought to be.

Referring to Captain Reynolds, a man of giant proportions, who was known as "the Chateaugay infant," Dr. Bates used to tell the story that

on one training day, as he was coming into the village from the west, he discerned a man in full uniform, with sword drawn, marching up the Court House Hill, in the middle of the road, seemingly alone; but that upon a nearer approach the doctor discovered that an entire company, in double file, was marching behind Captain Reynolds, whose huge form actually concealed his command, though marching two abreast with a space between them.

The story is told that upon one training day in Malone Colonel Judd of Ogdensburg was in attendance and in command, with one part of the assembled force on the side of the park north of the railroad, and the other on the south side. Being himself on the south side, and desiring to visit the other division, he rode his horse up the steps of the bridge that spanned the railroad, and down the other side. The narrative does not seem improbable to the writer, for he once saw Benjamin R. Raymond, when a boy, ride his horse nearly to the top of the south steps of this bridge, and then back down them.

Older residents of Malone, to whom the training days of what was derisively called the "floodwood" are a clear memory, tell me that, notwithstanding the law's prohibition against selling or giving away spiritous liquors on a parade ground, except with the consent of the commandant, the men were not usually compelled to go without stimulants, for, they say, it was a common occurrence that the entire force lined up in column before Hosford's tavern, on the corner where the Howard Block now is, each man taking his grog in turn as a matter of course; and, if all representations be true, not a few of them managed to get more than a single swig apiece from the dipper.

An act passed in 1917 (Chap. 180) authorized the commissioners of the land office to grant the Arsenal Green to the village of Malone upon the payment of a nominal consideration, and upon condition that whenever the lands conveyed, or any part thereof, shall cease to be used for park purposes they shall revert to the people of the State of New York. In pursuance of this authorization the conveyance was made a few months later, and the title to the property is now in the village of Malone.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

The underground railroad had existed for years before it was given its name, but without a fixed date of establishment, as its operations were begun in a small way simply as scattered and individual undertakings, without organization. Association with it involved pitiful hardship in many instances, and serious danger in all, for participation in its work in any way was a crime under the federal law, punishable by heavy fines or imprisonment or both, and even meant death if the offender were detected anywhere in the South. As time passed, and the growing abuses and cruelties of slavery outraged more and more the humane impulses and consciences of men, it came to be worked with system and on larger and continually broadening lines. How many were connected with it no one ever knew with accuracy, though the names of more than three thousand of its workers were gathered and listed after slavery had been abolished; and doubtless there were still other thousands whose activities and identification with it escaped disclosure. The really flourishing period of the movement was between 1840 and 1860, but occasion for its continuance having ceased with emancipation during the civil war its collapse followed naturally. One or more of its ramifications extended into Franklin county.

In the beginning, and for years thereafter, the work of the underground railroad consisted solely in some courageous and fanatical abolitionist now and then giving succor and concealment to a single fugitive slave who by chance and good fortune had won his way by stealth and in terror out of the South. Then, after a time, a free black or eventually a white man of the crusader type and spirit, taking his life in his hands, would steal occasionally to a plantation, and unfold a method by which a slave or a group of slaves might win their way to freedom, or at least to a northern hamlet or city where it was promised that they should be aided in further flight. Gradually the blacks came to understand that if only they could make their own way out of slave territory, help would await them north of Mason and Dixon's line to smuggle them into Canada, where pursuit could not reach them. Thousands thus escaped; no one knows how many. In a single village in Canada there was a colony of three thousand of them at one time, and in many others there were considerable numbers.

The lines of flight lay principally through Pennsylvania, New York, New England, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, literally gridironing the country in some sections. Probably the busiest of the primary depots in the North was the city of Philadelphia, where the fugitive blacks foregathered singly and in companies. They came overland on foot, hiding by day in cornfields, forests or outbuildings; by shipment in boxes forwarded by whatever conveyance could be had, and invoiced as "goods," "property," "hams," etc., with consignment to one or another well known abolitionist who had been advised in advance to expect the packages; and by concealment in the cargoes of vessels sailing under sympathetic skippers between Southern ports and Philadelphia. Sometimes, though not often, as many as fifteen or twenty would arrive together. From Philadelphia they were sent largely to New York city, whence they would continue as opportunity could be made into New England or up the Hudson and along into Central or Northern New York, though comparatively few took the route to this county. Elmira was also an important receiving and distributing point.

Those connected with the underground railroad who contributed to keep it alive, but were not themselves active workers, were known as "stockholders;" those who accompanied and guided the fugitives as "conductors;" and those who simply harbored and concealed them as "station agents." So secret and furtive was it in its organization and operations that often one worker did not know who his associate or coadjutor was, the consideration of self-protection moving men to hide their identity. Yet it has become known since slavery was abolished that one single participant in the business aided three thousand slaves to escape, another twenty-five hundred, and others correspondingly large numbers. Gerrit Smith was active both as a "stockholder" and as a "station agent," and was at no pains to conceal the fact. While most of those whom he assisted in one or the other or in both of these capacities were directed into Canada via the Central New York and Oswego route, it is understood that some were dispatched, first, to the negro colony which Mr. Smith had founded at North Elba, or perhaps to one or another of the negro families which he had located in the town of Franklin. What further disposition was made of them is mainly a matter of conjecture, but there can be no reasonable doubt that some of them remained permanently at North Elba or in Franklin, while others were brought to Malone, and transported thence to Canada.

It is certain that one line of the underground which was considerably used ran to St. Albans, Vt., and that another, less known and not as

often employed, came to and passed out of Malone, but where the latter began and the course that it followed is unknown. It is not conceivable that it was an extension of the St. Albans branch, for a fugitive arrived at that place would be as near to Canada as if at Malone, and it would only jeopardize him unnecessarily to bring him from there here. Nevertheless, of all of the underground railroad branches that have been mapped authoritatively by those who have investigated and made a study of the matter, no other is plotted in this vicinity. It seems, therefore, that it must be that Malone was a station that was only infrequently used, and that the line leading to it was kept with particular secrecy. But that there was such a line is not to be questioned, though I have succeeded in only a few instances in establishing conclusively its existence and use.

A former Malone resident whose memory extended back to 1845 stated a few years ago that many of the negroes to whom Gerrit Smith deeded homes in the town of Franklin reached their properties via Malone, having come here by way of Plattsburgh or Ogdensburg; and mingled in the throng, which was composed mainly of free blacks, was hid now and then an escaped slave. The late Henry Jones, who was sexton of St. Mark's Church for many years and a harness maker, and the first Mrs. Jones were in the latter class. Mrs. Jones was a bit unbalanced mentally and a good deal of a termagant, who had no inclination for a life in the wilderness, and insisted that her grant was to land in the village of Malone. The old Miller House, on the site of the present Hotel Flanagan, appealed particularly to her fancy, and she actually ordered Mr. Miller, the proprietor, out of it, so that she might take possession! After her death Mr. Jones married a Morehouse from Franklin — a very different type of woman.

But Mr. and Mrs. Jones were the only fugitive slaves who risked locating in Malone, the others of that class preferring to continue into Canada or to lose themselves in the Adirondack forests. Alexander Hazard was one of the latter, and lived undisturbed for many years in the vicinity of Bloomingdale. John Thomas and Jesse Runyon were two others. Thomas was the grandfather of the second Mrs. Jones. The story used to be current in Franklin Falls, Vermontville and Bloomingdale that his former master located him, and sent agents to apprehend him and return him to slavery; that these actually proceeded as far as Franklin Falls on their mission, but that upon being warned there that Thomas was armed and would never be taken alive, and that the local whites would stand by him, with certainty that some one would be killed,

they abandoned their purpose, and turned back. Runyon returned to the South voluntarily during the civil war.

Mrs. Horace D. Hickok, foster daughter of Phineas Peck, who had a millinery store and residence where the wholesale grocery of A. G. Crooks & Co. now is, remembers distinctly that when a child she was awakened by voices one night, and that, peering through a stovepipe hole, she saw her father and a black man in conversation in the room below. The next morning, however, no one was to be seen about the house except members of the family, and when Mrs. Hickok questioned her father regarding what she had seen and heard in the night he put her off. Subsequently she understood that Malone was visited occasionally now by one and then by another Methodist clergyman ostensibly to conduct a church service, or assist at one, but in reality to inform some "station agent" here that upon a specified date an escaped slave would arrive, to be harbored possibly for a day or two, or perhaps for only a few hours, and then, when opportunity could be made, to be hustled into Canada. Mr. Peck, until a few months ago living at Bridgton, N. J., a nonagenarian, had no recollection in his later years of the incident which Mrs. Hickok relates, nor of himself having been an underground operator. But such an affair could not fail to leave an ineradicable impression on the mind of a child, and I think that there can be no mistake in Mrs. Hickok's story. Knowing Mr. Peck as I did, I should class him as probably a "station agent" only, and not as a "conductor." He was certainly an abolitionist, and of course his disagreement with Mrs. Hickok concerning the incident was wholly a failure of memory.

In a letter a few years ago to the Franklin County Historical Society the late Marshall Conant, referring to Jabez Parkhurst, an eminent lawyer in his day, residing at Fort Covington, said: "Mr. Parkhurst was an ardent abolitionist, and many a runaway slave was harbored and fed at his home." I have before me the original record of the organization of the Franklin Anti-Slavery Society in 1836, and of its proceedings in annual meetings from that date until 1848. Mr. Parkhurst was president of the society for a number of terms, and was the candidate of the Liberty party in 1843 for the Assembly—which is sufficient confirmation of Mr. Conant's characterization of him as an abolitionist. But his residence was hardly half a mile from the Canadian border, and it seems strange that he should have taken the risk of providing refuge there for a fugitive when it would have been so easy and apparently so much safer simply to have hurried him over the line. Nevertheless, David Streeter, now of Chicago and California, but who lived as a boy

on the same street with Mr. Parkhurst, tells me that he remembers distinctly that Mr. Parkhurst's home was a refuge for fugitive blacks. Mr. Streeter himself saw a number of them there, two or three at a time occasionally, and recalls that wagons often rumbled past his home late at night, and that when they were heard people commented that a train was moving on the underground railroad. Apparently Mr. Parkhurst was at little pains to conceal his work.

Though it is a digression, it is yet worth while to list here the names of some of the members of the local anti-slavery society: Jabez Parkhurst, Alva Orcutt, George Tobey (the father of Henry M.), Rev. Bliss Burnap, James H. Holland, Ira Spencer, Amasa Townsend, Jonathan Wallace, Ebenezer Leonard, Sylvester Langdon, Simeon C. Harwood, Thomas S. Paddock, Thomas R. Powell, Leonard Conant, Rev. Anthony Case, Jehiel Berry, Philip Schoolcraft, Solon Perrin, Timothy Beaman, Oliver Wescott, Henry Longley, Milo Hawley, Horace Dickinson, Truman Bell, Rev. Charles Bowles (himself half negro), Samuel C. Drew, Ophir Conant, Rev. Ashbel Parmelee, William Mason, Simeon Bicknell, Rev. J. E. Quaw, George A. Cheney, George H. Hutton, Rev. Silas Woodruff, Albon H. Hitchcock, Rev. Stephen Paddock, Rev. A. Millar, and Rev. Charles Johnson.

The names George H. Hutton of Malone and George A. Cheney of Fort Covington used to be connected with the underground, but whether they were among its actual operators I am unable to learn with certainty. Doctor Parmelee was quite the stamp of man to have been in the business, reckless of personal risk or consequences, if opportunity offered or could be created, and if his conscience so impelled. A son of Mr. Cheney, now living at Fon-du-Lac, Wis., writes in reply to my inquiry that he does not know that his father "was ever engaged in securing freedom to runaway slaves any further than contributing and advising with others how such interests could best be prosecuted," adding that his father, Jabez Parkhurst and Daniel Noble were the three principal abolitionists of the little village, and bore the stigma of "nigger lovers" for quite a long time. "We had a library all of anti-slavery publications which were distributed around among the villagers." Mr. Cheney tells further of a cartoon which he remembers to have seen, showing a dancing party composed of both whites and blacks, all mingling on terms of equality in a jolly time, and the above names lettered over the heads of three whites. It is remembered by a number of people still living at Fort Covington that boys used to blacken their faces, and call at Mr. Cheney's house at night, supplicating help because they were run-

away slaves. One of the boys was Allan M. Mears, now of Malone, who informs me that Mr. Cheney made no offer to assist him beyond pointing out the road that led to Dundee.

Rev. Stephen Paddock, a local Methodist preacher, who lived about where the jail farm is, a mile south of the village, and who died in 1858, is shown by letters still in possession of his descendants to have been a "stockholder" in the underground railroad, and from remarks made by him or by Mrs. Paddock, which are remembered only vaguely, is believed to have been a "station agent" also.

Mrs. Marcellus A. Leonard, daughter of Carlos Taylor, who lived just north of the Barnard bridge, on the road to Fort Covington, and only a mile or so from that militant operator, Major Dimick, remembers that when a young child a negro came to her home and begged a night's lodging. He had no guide or conductor, and told his story to Mr. Taylor privately—the latter refusing to disclose it at the time to his family; but it was made known later that the negro was a runaway slave, making his way on foot to Canada. He was harbored over night, and directed on his way to Fort Covington.

Major Dimick, who lived nearly two miles north of Malone village, in the large house on the top of the hill near the Byron M. Spencer farm, on the Fort Covington road, was not only an extreme anti-slavery man, but a militant one as well, and his daughter, Mrs. Charles Fury, now residing in Westville, remembers clearly more than one occasion when an escaped slave was concealed in the cellar of the house—sometimes for a few hours, and at others for a day or more. Then the major would hitch his horses at midnight to a lumber wagon, place the fugitive in it, cover him with hay or straw, and drive him safely into Canada. Mrs. Fury was not old enough at the time to be informed, or at least does not now recall, how the fugitives reached asylum at her father's, though she does recollect that one of them, a man of stalwart physique, still bore the marks of a terrible whipping that he had received, the welts raised by the lash showing plainly on his back. The late Asahel Beebe informed me that he could remember having heard Major Dimick, Mason Spencer and John B. Broughton talk over some of Major Dimick's experiences as "station agent" and "conductor" of the underground, and he himself had a vague recollection of having seen an escaped slave at the latter's home.

As having a further bearing upon the probability of escaped slaves having found refuge in this locality, it is to be remembered that John Brown, the martyr abolitionist, was himself at North Elba for a part

of the time in 1849 and 1850, and again about 1854. With his fanatical interest in the blacks, and his abhorrence of the institution of slavery, as well as from references in his own letters to the cause, it is certain that he railroaded fugitives this way. Mr. Brown was at Dickinson Center on one occasion in the fifties, and there discussed the slave question and his plans with Warren Ives. While nothing is known to me relative to this visit other than the bare fact, it would not be surprising if some of the runaways were routed through Dickinson.

It is greatly to be regretted that the definite information which might so easily have been gathered fifty years ago concerning this movement in this section was not assembled and made a matter of record. Now there is no one living who knew the facts to recite them except in a fragmentary way, and a part of the interesting story must be merely conjecture.

CHAPTER XXVIII

TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT

In few respects, perhaps in none, have there been greater and more striking material changes in Franklin county during something more than a century than in the facilities for travel and transportation. The first settler ploughed his way on foot along a hardly distinguishable surveyor's trail for forty miles, his scant outfit laden on two steers and an ox, himself backing his son, and his wife following with a babe in her arms. Nearly six days were required for the journey. Five years later an immigrant bound for Canton found on reaching the eastern border of Malone that from there westward the forest was unbroken, and was constrained to detour to the St. Lawrence, whence the journey was finished by boat. Even as late as twenty years after the first home was built in Chateaugay the grandfather of the late Clark J. Lawrence was obliged, in going from Moira to Fort Covington in June for a single beggarly sack of flour, to make the trip with a yoke of oxen and a sled, because the road was impassable for wheels. It took two days of laborious discomfort to cover the distance which now, in an exigency, might be traversed in an hour or two in luxurious ease. Twenty years later still complaints were frequent that newspapers and other mail were from six to eleven days in reaching Malone from Albany, and even as recently as 1857 we read that it took three weeks to get a letter and reply between Malone and Duane, and that Malone newspapers were two weeks in reaching subscribers at Saranac Lake. Indeed, it is not yet a quarter of a century since it was an all-day drive with good horses over poor roads from the county seat to the Adirondack metropolis, which is now accessible by rail or motor car in a couple of hours.

The story of the development of these and other changed conditions of travel and traffic will bear recital in something of detail because it is explanatory of our growth and progress along material lines, and involves the chronicle of highway building and railway construction, which have linked the towns of the county and provided outlets to the centers and markets of the world.

Isolated as the pioneers were, they had at first to procure from Plattsburgh all supplies that the forests, the waters and the farms could not afford — which in the beginning meant giving a week's time of man and oxen in order to obtain an insignificant lot of stores, for no one

had the means which would have enabled him to lay in large quantities even had the roads been such as to admit of hauling heavy loads. Effort was accordingly directed early to secure the opening of avenues of communication. For years the only mail service was by carriers who made their rounds on foot and then on horseback, and highways, even of the roughest, came slowly. But the tide of immigration from New England to our county and St. Lawrence, becoming considerable in the early years of the century, a highway of a sort was cut through Malone and on into Lawrence and beyond. Some conception of its character may be imagined from a reference to it by Judge Ford of Ogdensburg in a letter in which he was pleading for a road to connect his city with Central New York and Albany. He sneered that it scarcely deserved the name of an apology for a road, and added that if his proposed highway were built the Chateaugay road would yet be "good enough for any use that will be made of it." We may derive still further idea of what roads must have been in that time from an additional statement by Judge Ford, to the effect that he had just let a contract for the building of one through a forest section at the price of sixteen dollars a mile, or hardly more than a thousandth part of what the State pays to-day per mile for work in open country, with grading already accomplished! Of course the country was extremely poor a hundred years ago, and aid in road building had to be sought by localities from the State, and was given often upon the grounds that considerations for public defense and of facilitating possible military operations along the frontier required their construction and maintenance.

Chapter 124 of the laws of 1810 incorporated the St. Lawrence Turnpike Company, to build a road from Black river in Jefferson county to Malone, but the company was subsequently released from obligation to proceed farther east than Bangor. The act authorized toll-gates to be established every ten miles and the rates and terms for tolls as laid down in the charter ranged from six cents to twenty-five cents, according to the character of conveyance or the number of cattle or sheep to pass, but none was to be collected from any one living within a mile of the gate through which he might desire to proceed, nor from any one going to or returning from worship or a funeral, from a court which he might be required to attend as a juror or a witness, from an election at which he was a voter, from grist-mill or blacksmith shop, from summoning a physician or midwife, or from performance of military duty on training day. The diary of a Hopkinton resident carries the entry that a road which became a section of this turnpike was cut through that town

to Dickinson between 1807 and 1809. The charter was subsequently repealed, and the turnpike declared a public highway.

Chapter 177 of the Laws of 1810, after reciting that owners of lands had cut at their own expense a road from Hopkinton to the west line of the Old Military Tract (*i. e.*, to the western border of the town of Franklin), and that it had become impassable by reason of fallen trees and bridges carried off, appointed a commissioner to cause it to be repaired, and authorized him to raise by tax for that purpose not to exceed seventy-five dollars in each town traversed by it. Chapter 170 of the laws of 1812 appropriated a thousand dollars from the State treasury to rebuild a bridge on the same road which had been destroyed by high water, and Chapter 196 of the same year provided for levying and collecting a tax on adjacent wild lands, besides appropriating three thousand dollars of State money for completing and improving the road. In 1816 the Legislature granted four thousand dollars additional to the project, and in 1824 passed an act authorizing commissioners to assess every free male inhabitant living thereon, between Saranac river and Meacham lake, not to exceed ten days' work in each year. This is the road known as the Northwest Bay road, extending from the bay of that name on Lake Champlain at Westport through Essex county to Franklin county, and thence across the towns of Harrietstown, Brighton, Duane, Santa Clara and Waverly to Hopkinton, St. Lawrence county. It is said to have been the first route for regular stage-coach service into and through Franklin county, and local belief is tenacious that formerly it was a military road, built or at least worked to a considerable extent by soldiers during the war of 1812. A friend who is an unusually competent delver into such matters, and who tried to establish the truth or falsity of foundation for that belief, has submitted to me his correspondence on the subject with the offices of the secretary of State and the adjutant general both at Washington and at Albany, and there is nowhere "a scrap of paper" sustaining the prevalent local opinion. Upon inquiry myself at Washington I am advised, further, that there is no record in the war department showing this road to have been used by troops at all during the war of 1812, though records do prove that military organizations moved through Hopkinton to Sacket Harbor from Plattsburgh, but having made the trip from the latter place via Chateaugay. It is of course difficult to reconcile this record with the facts that parts of guns, bayonets, canteens and canister shot have been found in recent years at points along this highway in the town of Santa Clara, together with the presence of graves at Jennings clearing which antedate any known settle-

ment in that vicinity; but may it not be possible that Sir John Johnston crossed this route during the war of the revolution in his flight from Central New York to Canada, and that the relics and the graves referred to may have originated with that movement instead of dating from the war of 1812? The Northwest Bay road was for long in practical disuse over a considerable part of its course, but is now to become again a thoroughfare. In 1914 a few miles at its western end were converted into a State highway at probably a greater cost than that for construction of its entire length in early days. This improvement is scheduled to be continued from a mile or two south of St. Regis Falls to Everton, and thence to a junction near Lake Meacham with the county highway that leads to Paul Smiths and Saranac Lake. It will then be a far better highway than its projectors ever dreamed for it, and will be more traveled than it ever was in the past.

The first State recognition of the military road "from Plattsburgh to the east line of Franklin county" appears to have been given in 1811, when an act was passed directing the managers of the lottery for the purchase of the Botanic Gardens to raise an additional five thousand dollars and pay the same into the State treasury, which should in turn pay it over to commissioners for improving this highway. In 1812 a supplementary act, reciting that the drawing of the lottery could not be had for some time, directed that the five thousand dollars be advanced by the State treasurer, to be repaid when the drawing should occur. In the meantime Franklin and Clinton counties were to pay one hundred and fifty dollars each as interest on the sum so advanced, and the supervisors of the two counties were authorized to raise by tax seven hundred and fifty dollars for each county for two years, to be applied on the work. (It is to be observed that while the improvement was to stop at Clinton's western border, Franklin was nevertheless to be permitted to share equally in defraying the cost. Clinton was always a canny lot.) The act in question recited further that the road had become impassable at certain seasons, and was at all times dangerous. In addition to the help thus extended by the State, General Hampton's troops worked on the road easterly from Chateaugay upon arrival at that place in 1813, and one of his officers reported officially that he had made it "a perfect turnpike." If this were true, such condition could not have long continued, because in his journey through Northern New York in 1817 President Monroe found the road so execrable that upon his return to Washington orders were issued to the soldiers in garrison at Plattsburgh to proceed to work upon it, for which service the men were allowed

a gill of whiskey each per day and fifteen cents per day per man in addition to their regular pay. But even this work was insufficient to make it a good road, and a State law of 1822 authorized and directed the supervisors of Clinton and Franklin to raise by tax in that year and the next the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars for its completion, but again only to the east line of the county of Franklin, and granted State aid to an equal amount. In 1823 it was made a toll road, the tolls collected to be used in keeping it in repair. In 1829 an act authorized the Franklin county supervisors to assess and collect in the years 1830-31 such sum not exceeding two thousand dollars in the towns of Malone and Chateaugay as might be necessary for improving that part of the road *which lies in Chateaugay*. In 1843 the State authorized a part of the money raised for the road to be applied to building a bridge over the Chateaugay river — presumably the old covered bridge. Soon after the close of the war of 1812 this highway became a stage route, with regular mail service from Plattsburgh through to Ogdensburg, and was so continued until the Rutland Railroad (originally called the Northern and then the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain) was built. Even later than that, because the post-office department would not pay the railroad anything like the rate that it allowed to other railroads for like service, stages were again called into use for mail carrying. The coaches were of the old regulation style, with thoroughbraces for springs, and were drawn by four horses. Horses were changed every ten or twelve miles, and arrival at stopping places, always made on a run and with horn sounding, was an event in the life of a community. Local newspapers were almost unknown, and postal rates were high, so that the stage was relied upon for news from the outside world. Hotels multiplied all along the line — which in this county west from Malone was at first through Bangor and Dickinson, but afterward through North Bangor and Moira — and a considerable impetus was given by travel and immigration to business locally. Most of the stage inns went into disuse as such long ago. One of the early owners and drivers of these stages was Jonathan Thompson (grandfather of the late H. DeForest), who started the business with a single horse and a saddle, and when he sold to William Andrus had a hundred horses employed. Inferior stage lines radiated from the trunk at principal points, of which now and then one is still in operation. One of them in Mr. Thompson's time extended from Chateaugay to Fort Covington. Chapter 287 of the laws of 1827 appointed commissioners to lay out a route for a road from Hopkinton to Lake Champlain. They reported

that four different routes had been surveyed, and agreed in recommending as the most feasible that which came to be known as the Hopkinton and Port Kent turnpike, having its western terminus at the place first named, and its eastern at Port Kent on Lake Champlain, in Essex county. It runs through the town of Dickinson, a mile or two north of St. Regis Falls, crosses Santa Clara and Duane in a generally easterly direction, and then swings through Franklin by way of Loon Lake, Hunters' Home, Merrillsville and Alder Brook into and across Essex county. The commissioners found its length as proposed seventy-four and one-half miles, of which over fifty miles lay through an unbroken forest. Chapter 165, laws of 1829, appropriated \$25,836 of State money for building it, and authorized the commissioners to assess a tax on adjacent lands to the amount of \$12,500 additional. It was made a toll road. In 1831 the State loaned Clinton county \$9,500, of which \$5,000 was to be expended in building a road from Plattsburgh by way of Redford and Goldsmiths to intercept the Hopkinton and Port Kent turnpike at Loon Lake, and in 1832 the Legislature gave \$3,000 for completing it. An act of 1838 directed town highway commissioners to keep the Hopkinton and Port Kent turnpike in repair notwithstanding it was a toll road.

Altamont has a so-called "military road", the history of which is obscure and uncertain. My conjecture is that it is a part of a highway authorized by the Legislature in 1810 to be built from Canton in St. Lawrence county to Chester in Essex county. It is not shown by any map in the State engineer's office, and was utterly abandoned after a few years. "Twere idle waste of time to guess whence came, or whither gone."

These several enterprises, with the construction of the many laterals at the cost entirely of the towns or of individuals, were a tax upon the small and poor population heavier and more burdensome than we of more fortunate times and larger resources can easily realize; but, though the improvements gave an immeasurable relief from former conditions, still they were felt to be inadequate, and failed to satisfy. The building of the Erie and Champlain canals had progressed as our highways were somewhat grudgingly authorized and assisted, and the benefits which these waterways had brought to the eastern, central and western counties were seen to have been marvelous, naturally exciting envy. Thus the idea occurred to enterprising men in Northern New York that a similar work here would be tremendously helpful; and, chimerical as the plan would be deemed to-day, agitation was begun and vigorously

prosecuted for the building of a canal from the St. Lawrence river to Lake Champlain, whence by way of the latter water and the Champlain canal and the Hudson river a through boat route might be opened to Albany and New York. Public meetings were held to arouse popular interest and to secure pledges of material aid by individuals, and the Legislature was memorialized in 1823 to authorize the undertaking and to vote the money for its prosecution. The proposition as it was definitely put forward was for a canal to begin at a point near Ogdensburg and to terminate near Plattsburgh. The petition for it to the Legislature argued that preliminary examinations, already made at private expense, justified the belief that the work would not involve any special difficulties, and that its cost per mile would not be greater than the average per mile cost in building the Erie. The length of the canal was estimated at one hundred and twenty-five miles, and the advantages to be derived from it were set forth to be: To make New York city instead of Montreal and Quebec the natural market for the products of our section; to foster the potash, pearlash and lumber industries of the locality; to induce the development of vast iron deposits; to make timber for ship-building accessible, and to create a demand for and increase the value of lands owned by the State, as well as to provide facilities for inexpensive and expeditious transportation of troops and military supplies in the event of another war with Great Britain. President Monroe commended the project on the latter ground to the favorable consideration of Congress, but nothing further ever came of the matter in a federal way.

Some of the other arguments are amusing now in the light of changed conditions and policies. The making of potash was as destructive of the forests as charcoal came to be in subsequent years, and it would seem a calamity now rather than a benefit to have revived that industry. Again, the State has ceased to be a seller of forest lands, but has been, and is once more to become, a buyer, and, therefore, would prefer lower rather than higher prices.

No action having been taken on the petition of 1823, the Legislature was again memorialized in 1824 on the subject, with these alternative routes suggested: From Plattsburgh via the Saranac river to Saranac Lake, and thence by way of the St. Regis system of waters to Hopkinton, and so on by the Grass, Indian and Oswegatchie rivers to Ogdensburg; or, if it should be thought that such course would not adequately serve the northern part of Franklin county, the Saranac could be left at Loon Lake and the Salmon followed to Malone.

Rather strangely, New York city, which had fought bitterly the building of the Erie, sent petitions to the Legislature favoring this project.

The Senate committee on canals reported that it had had the proposed enterprise under consideration, expressed the belief that it was practicable, and recommended that the prayer of the petition, to the extent of ordering a survey, be granted. The report declared, further, the opinion of the committee to be that a canal as proposed would tend to divert to New York city from Montreal and Quebec the products of this region, and it estimated that the cost of a survey would be two thousand five hundred dollars, of which there was reason to believe that one thousand dollars would be provided by subscriptions along the line. An appropriation of one thousand five hundred dollars for a survey was accordingly recommended. Chapter 230, laws of 1824, authorized and required the canal commissioners to cause such survey to be made upon condition that the expense to the State should not exceed the amount stated.

Survey was made in the same year by Holmes Hutchinson, who reported to the Legislature in 1825 that the route followed was 133 miles from Ogdensburg to the Chazy river, near the village of Champlain, and thence four and a half miles by the river to the lake. The elevation of the summit was found to be 811 feet above Ogdensburg and 960 feet above Lake Champlain. The route ran by the Oswegatchie river and the Grass to Canton; thence to Potsdam, and on easterly through St. Lawrence county to Moira, Bangor, Malone, Burke and Chateaugay. It was proposed that it enter Malone village in the vicinity of the Barnard bridge over the railroad on the Fort Covington road, and cross the Salmon river by a stone aqueduct at a point a few rods north of the Main street bridge. The cost of construction for this mile, including the aqueduct, was estimated at \$18,873; and about the same each for the mile spanning Trout river and for the mile crossing Chateaugay river at a point two miles south of the village. Other miles were estimated to cost anywhere from \$3,750 at the lowest to \$101,558 at the highest, for the mile just west of the Mooers town line in Clinton county. The mile at Boardman Brook in Chateaugay was estimated at \$26,758. The whole cost, including wooden locks, would be \$1,744,673.72. If the locks should be built of stone it would be about \$300,000 more.

There ended the matter. It was a splendid dream for the period, but, unfortunately, it could be no more than that. Nevertheless material

benefits doubtless resulted to the locality from the agitation. Half the State or more was clamoring at the time for canals as laterals to and feeders of the Erie and Champlain, and a good many people are understood to have believed that our work would go through. Local tradition is to the effect that outside interests began investing in lands here as a consequence, and that many settlers were attracted by the expectation of an increase in values and a boom in business which the canal was expected surely to bring.

There should not be omission to note, however, that the county has not always been altogether destitute of water transportation facilities. Beginning more than a hundred years ago, ship timber and lumber were floated down the Salmon to Fort Covington, and thence in great rafts to Montreal and Quebec; and for many years Fort Covington was an export point by water for potash and pearlash from all of the settled portion of the county, as well as a port of entry for flour, salt, hides and other commodities. Years later there was steamboat traffic to and from there, and Captain James Sawyer is claimed to have been the first, in 1848, to run the Long Sault rapids with a steamer. Formerly the Salmon permitted ascent by boats drawing eight or nine feet of water, and large steamboats docked regularly at Dundee, and smaller craft a mile or so farther up the stream and south of the international border. In this period canal boats in tow, laden with the produce and manufactures of the region, were run directly through from Fort Covington to New York city. In 1866 two large steamboats ran regularly between Fort Covington or Dundee and Montreal, with a rivalry so keen that the fare was only a sixpence. As late as 1881 there were four lines of steamers in and out from Dundee — one running to Cornwall, one to Lancaster and St. Anicet, one to Ogdensburg, and one to Massena. In 1884 an appropriation for a survey of the Salmon was voted by Congress upon the ground that the barges sunk by General Brown in 1813 and 1814 had caused silt to lodge around their hulks, filling the channel, and a year or two later the stream was dredged to the Canadian border. Effort to secure like action by Canada failing, the money was practically thrown away. The channel clogged again, and in places between Fort Covington and the St. Lawrence is now navigable only by pleasure launches which draw not to exceed three or four feet.

Small steamers used to ascend the St. Regis also from the St. Lawrence as far as Hogansburgh.

The first railroad in the United States had only begun to operate, and the first in the world had been built not more than four or five

years, when, smarting from failure to secure its canal, and evidently of the mind that it was entitled to particular consideration by reason of that disappointment, Northern New York began to clamor for a railroad on practically the line of the lost waterway, as if the isolation of the region, its difficult terrain, and its poverty both in means and population were no very serious obstacles. Considering the time and conditions, the movement seems to have been assertion of the nerviest enterprise and most optimistic pluck conceivable. Against all discouragements and disappointments, and necessarily conscious of course of their inadequate means, lack of "pull" or influence, and with next to nothing to contribute toward a combination with other similar movements, the men of the time nevertheless continued to show their fighting quality until their cause triumphed nearly twenty years later, though not quite along the lines originally contemplated. These were that the enterprise should be distinctively a State affair at the State's cost, and be conceded as an offset to the public works created elsewhere, for which our people had helped to pay in proportion to their means, and without having been given anything in return. Of course little could be accomplished or even attempted in the first stages of the struggle beyond emphasizing the needs of the section for better transportation facilities of some sort, and appealing to the Legislature to equalize us with the upbuilding benefits that it had showered upon other communities. In 1830 a meeting at Ogdensburg, largely attended by prominent men representing the entire northern district, addressed appeals both to the State Legislature and to Congress to inaugurate the work, and a mass convention at Malone a few weeks later, in 1831, spoke similarly. And so matters continued until in 1836 a Lake Champlain and Ogdensburg Railroad was incorporated by act of the Legislature. It was capitalized at \$800,000, and was required to begin construction work and expend at least \$25,000 within two years under penalty of forfeiture of its charter. Commissioners representative of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence counties and New York city were named in the act to open books for the subscription of stock. Benjamin Clark and Jonathan Stearns were to serve for Franklin county, with David L. Seymour of Fort Covington added in 1837. Residents of Malone subscribed for stock the day that the books were opened to the amount of \$21,150, but with all of the canvassing and effort that followed the total for the entire county could be lifted only to \$50,200, though other counties apparently did better, as at the end of a week the entire amount placed reached \$400,000, which grew eventually to \$600,000 — a part of which came

from New York city and New England. But there were numerous other like companies organizing at the same time — some of them with more influential friends or richer connections, so that they absorbed practically all of the uninvested capital of the country that was available for railroads. Failure for the time was recognized, actual organization was not undertaken, the subscriptions already in hand were canceled, and where cash had been paid in it was returned. A few months of inactivity ensued, and then, in 1838, at another convention held at Malone, the project was revived on the original lines. A committee was created to collect and marshal statistics which should indicate the volume of freight that the road might expect, and upon presentation of the evidence in this regard the Legislature appropriated \$4,000 for a survey, which mapped two routes; one to start at Port Kent and proceed by way of Saranac Lake, Parishville and Potsdam, and the other to begin at Plattsburgh and to pass through Chateaugay, Malone and Moira. A road by the route first outlined was estimated to cost two and three-quarter millions of dollars, and it opens a wide field for conjecture regarding the changes it would have effected in the development of the county if it had been followed. By the second route the cost was figured at a million dollars less. The statistical report and the survey together made a strong favorable impression, and in 1840 a bill was presented and pressed in the Legislature for the building of the road distinctively and exclusively as a public work, and with tolls to be charged, as was the practice on the canals. The report accompanying the bill argued earnestly that such a road would tend to develop the resources of the northern counties, would be important as a military factor, would induce settlement in a sparsely populated section, and would be no more than a just recompense to the locality for the burdens it had borne for public works elsewhere which conferred no direct benefits upon it. The bill passed the Senate, but was lost in the Assembly on the last day of the session by one majority. In 1841 another report urging the merits of the proposition was submitted by the committee on railroads, and a bill presented which required the State to carry it through. This also was lost. At length, in 1845, by supreme and desperate effort, a charter was wrested from the Legislature barely a half hour before final adjournment by combining our forces with those of another locality which was seeking a similar privilege. Hiram Horton of Malone — to whom more than to any other single individual in Franklin county belongs the credit for keeping alive the fight and for its final triumph — was our Member of Assembly at the time. The capital of the company was fixed at two

million dollars, and S. C. Wead of Malone was named one of the commissioners to receive and distribute stock. Again appeal was made to Boston financial interests, and this time not unsuccessfully. The company was organized in 1846, with Mr. Horton one of the directors, and contracts for construction were let in 1847. Work was begun in March, 1848, both at Ogdensburg and at Rouses Point, and was crowded with all practicable energy. The first passenger train into Chateaugay, drawn by an engine bearing the town's name, reached that place June 1, 1850, and Malone's first welcome to a passenger train was given September 19th in the same year. A week later trains were running from terminus to terminus. The entire cost of the road, including equipment, was \$5,022,121.31 as against the estimate ten years before of a million and three-quarters.

The day that the first train arrived Malone gave itself up to a celebration in which almost delirious joy dominated everybody. Remembering that the event was the culmination of twenty years of striving, anxiety and sacrifice, that it was felt to comprehend the assurance of a prosperity and growth that would have been impossible without it, and that but few of the people had ever seen a railway train, we may perhaps reconstruct mentally something of the excitement and gladness that prevailed. We may be sure that every one in the community was out to join in the welcome and enjoy the festivities, and it is known by published reports that bells pealed and cannon boomed.

Next followed a tremendous fight for the right or privilege of crossing Lake Champlain by a bridge from Rouses Point. Simulating apprehension that such a structure would impede navigation of the lake, but in fact actuated by the fear that if built all of the products of this section would seek a market in Boston instead of in New York, and also that it would send our merchants generally to the former city for their stocks of goods, the Legislature at first refused to sanction a bridge, but at length, when some of its opponents were cornered and forced by notice served by William A. Wheeler that unless the bridge measure were passed other enterprises would be blocked, the concession was won authorizing a bridge with a floating draw. The excitement throughout this region at the time was even greater than it had been over the main issue, and at a mass meeting held at Malone to voice local public opinion five thousand people assembled, while at a similar demonstration at Ogdensburg the gathering numbered twice as many. No less than thirty cars were crowded by people from Malone who made the trip to join in the meeting. A few years later the type of bridge now in use was authorized.

How far the benefits which had been expected from the road were realized it would be idle to attempt to determine. Unquestionably they were great and manifold, and probably no point on the line profited more than Malone, to which came the central offices and the shops. The road itself was never a paying proposition, however, and it was not long before stock value sank out of sight, and even the bonds became much depreciated. Contention for operating control has occurred a number of times, and the property has at intervals been managed as an independent line, by the Central Vermont as lessee, and now is in the possession of the Rutland.

The joy and mighty hopes that the building of the Northern or O. & L. C. R. R. had evoked were succeeded within twenty years by discontent because the line was a monopoly, and the conviction seized upon the public mind that a competing road was vital to the locality's needs and interests. Various projects to this end began to be brought forward and advocated. The first of these, I think, in 1870, was a proposed construction of a road from Fort Covington through Malone to a connection with the Delaware and Hudson system at Ausable Forks. A public meeting was held in Malone to awaken interest, and after glowing addresses, unfolding and emphasizing the benefits which would be realized if the undertaking were put through, committees on ways and means were appointed. But nothing further was ever done, or seriously attempted—the men of means who must have furnished the money not having manifested any eager disposition to contribute. A little later the management of the great iron industry at Lyon Mountain and Chateaugay Lake, which was in control also of the narrow gauge railroad from Plattsburgh to Lyon Mountain, submitted a proposition to extend the road to Malone by way of Chateaugay Lake, but at a price which was deemed prohibitive, and no real effort was put forth to raise the stipulated bonus, though a survey for an independent road to Plattsburgh was made. Then for nearly twenty years Malone continued to grumble and growl because freight rates were high, but waited supinely for some one or some interest to come to its relief without cost to it. In 1883 an offer to make Malone instead of Moira the northern terminus of the Northern Adirondack Railroad if our people would contribute \$100,000 to the work received but scant consideration because there was no expectation at that time that the road would run farther south than St. Regis Falls, though there was a quasi promise that eventually it would be carried to Fort Covington. In 1887, the narrow gauge railroad having been extended from Lyon Mountain through Bellmont and

Franklin to Loon Lake, Malone was aroused to an effort to build a line to connect with it at Wolf Pond. But the required money could not be raised, and after making a survey of the route the matter was dropped.

During the period of Malone's half-hearted and fruitless endeavors Fort Covington and Bombay began to be interested in proposed railway construction, and evinced disposition to pay handsomely for what they wanted. A plan had been advanced in 1866 for a road to be built from St. Lambert, Que., where connection would be had with the Grand Trunk, to Norwood (then Potsdam Junction), where it would join the New York Central lines. Public meetings were held all along the proposed route through Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, and the proposition was received with a good deal of popular enthusiasm. There was no constitutional prohibition at that time against giving public aid to private enterprises, and Fort Covington stood ready to bond itself for \$75,000 and Bombay for \$50,000 as bonuses, and there were a number of individual pledges in generous amounts additional. But for some reason the scheme fell through, though it was revived in 1873, when the towns named voted bond issues aggregating \$121,000 to help along the undertaking. However, there was again failure, and Fort Covington was doomed to wait for ten years, and Bombay for fourteen, before their hopes were realized. In 1882 work was actually begun by the Grand Trunk on a road from Montreal to Fort Covington, which was finished in 1883. Four years later the contract was let for continuing the line to Massena, and no town had to contribute more than rights of way to the enterprise.

In 1883 construction of the Northern Adirondack Railroad was begun at Moira, to run to St. Regis Falls, and during the ensuing six years it was extended piece by piece through Waverly, Santa Clara and Altamont to Tupper Lake. When its builder, Mr. Hurd, failed some years later, the railroad was sold in 1894 under foreclosure, and was reorganized as the Northern New York Railroad. It subsequently became the New York and Ottawa Railroad, which is under New York Central control. The management determined in 1896 to extend the line southerly from Tupper Lake to North Creek in Warren county, where it would join the Delaware and Hudson system, and northerly from Moira to Ottawa, thus forming a direct line between New York city and the Dominion capital. But the purpose to build to North Creek was thwarted because State lands had to be crossed, which the courts enjoined. The case was carried to the court of appeals, the railroad company losing. The plan to go to Ottawa was executed, and the St. Lawrence was bridged to Corn-

wall. The first attempt at bridging was a calamitous failure, the bridge having collapsed September 6, 1898. The structure stood 47 feet above the river, which was 40 feet deep, and when it went down it carried many workmen with it. Fourteen were killed or drowned.

The Chateaugay Railroad was extended into and through Bellmont and Franklin in 1886 and 1887, and in 1888 to Saranac Lake, with conversion subsequently to standard gauge.

Ernest G. Reynolds, in conjunction with the Central Vermont, finished building a railroad from Moira to Bombay in 1889, and in 1891 organized a company to extend it to Hogansburgh and the St. Lawrence river. The latter undertaking never went further than a paper stage, however, and the former resulted in a foreclosure sale of the property in 1897. The rails were taken up and sold for old iron in 1900.

In 1890 the Canada Atlantic projected a railroad to run from Valleyfield, Que., to Malone, asking Malone to give it a bonus of \$60,000 in consideration of building to that place. The stipulated sum was subscribed, a part to be payable in materials or in labor, and the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Quebec gave subventions aggregating \$184,000. Work was begun and pushed, and January 11, 1892, the first passenger train was run from Malone to Valleyfield and Montreal. The property was operated for a year or two by the Central Vermont, and was then bought by Dr. W. Seward Webb. It has since become a part of the New York Central lines.

It was doubtless this construction which determined Dr. Webb in 1891 to build a railway through the Adirondacks. It was reported at the time that at first he sought to buy the Northern Adirondack Railroad, which, if successful, would have left Saranac Lake out of the reckoning, and possibly Malone also. But Mr. Hurd's refusal to sell, or his demand for an exorbitant price, compelled a recasting of plans, which swung the road easterly from Tupper Lake, and so benefited Harriets-town and Saranac Lake, Brighton, Franklin and Bellmont. Dr. Webb's proposition to Malone was straightforward and simple; for \$30,000 to be given by the people of Malone and vicinity he would bring a first-class railroad, fully and finely equipped, to Malone — affording direct connections with Montreal and New York city. There is reason now to believe that he would have done all this without a dollar from us, but our people were taking no chances in the matter, and with an earnestness and an enthusiasm never before manifested in any similar public matter proceeded to clinch the bargain. The road was built with a rush, and the first train from Malone to Saranac Lake was run July 16, 1892, and

the rails completing the line were joined a few months later. For a time through traffic to and from New York was by way of Norwood and over the R., W. & O. R. R., but trains over the regular line were in operation October 24, 1892. The road has been of inestimable convenience and benefit to Malone and to the county as a whole.

These several enterprises have given railway facilities to every town in the county with the exceptions of Brandon, Duane and Westville.

The progress from the ox-cart and forest trails of 1796, great as it was, still left much to be desired, for good home highways are scarcely less important than railways; and for a hundred years and more we made and maintained our roads by wretchedly inefficient and wasteful practices—commuting highway taxes by pretending to work them out; applying no trained intelligence in administering even so poor a system as it was; disregarding thoroughness; concentrating effort on cheap repairs that hardly survived a season; attempting very few permanent improvements; and even in cases where money appropriations were voted failing often to expend them to good advantage. Years of agitation, argument and entreaty were required to persuade tax-payers to better courses and to the adoption of real reforms.

It was not until 1898 that the State began to take a hand in highway improvement in a broad way, and it was almost ten years later before Franklin county could be aroused to take advantage of this new policy by providing for sharing in the benefits which the expenditure of a hundred million dollars must confer. Even as late as 1904, when other counties had had work instituted in them which was to cost millions of dollars, and for a proportionate part of which Franklin was paying, and when the matter was canvassed tentatively by the board of supervisors, it was manifest that it would be impossible to obtain a majority vote in that body for obligating the county to any expenditure or indebtedness in any amount whatever for making good roads. But so much was achieved during the ensuing year in awakening public interest in the matter that the board voted in 1905, eighteen to one, to petition for the improvement of a few miles of highways under the plan by which the State undertook to bear most of the cost, and the county and the towns to share equitably in providing for the remainder. In 1907 the supervisors actually made petition for the improvement of certain roads of which a part was to be in every town, and afterward added to the mileage then contemplated until the roads so built or planned measure about 150 miles. That is, the county was committed to action comprehending an aggregate expenditure of at least a million dollars, of which we must

pay locally a part, even for the mileage originally proposed, estimated at \$135,200. The same year the State engineer and surveyor had prepared plans upon which the petition in question was based, and those plans the supervisors approved. Though there were some votes in opposition, they were determined not so much by hostility to the general proposition as by dissatisfaction with some of the allotments of mileage or selection of routes which the plans specified.

Besides the roads thus arranged for, the State has constructed, or is to construct, roads wholly at its own cost from Malone to Moira; from Nicholville to Moira; from Chateaugay village to the Clinton county line; from Malone to Duane; in Malone village; and from Chateaugay to Malone—something like 37½ miles in all.

The cost of ordinary repairs and of maintenance of both of these classes of highways is borne wholly by the State except that each town has to contribute \$50 per mile per year for such portions as lie within it, the aggregate of town contributions having amounted in 1917 to \$5,200. The sinking fund for cancellation of the county's obligations for the work calls for an annual levy of \$3,216.81, to continue for fifty years. Yet more, the towns have increased their former usual highway taxes until the total now runs more than \$90,000 a year, and, besides, a number of towns have bonded themselves in considerable amounts (Altamont for \$20,000, Brighton for \$15,000, Franklin for \$13,500, and other towns for from \$5,000 to \$7,000 each) to make improvements on the most approved lines of particular highways within their own respective boundaries. The town roads in the county aggregate 1,377 miles, and, though most of them are much better than they used to be, and some really high-class, many still continue very poor.

Having awakened at length to the importance of good roads, and having come to an appreciation of the greater ease and lessened cost of marketing products and of pleasure travel which they afford, the county determined in 1910 to have more of them than could be secured through State action or assistance, and the supervisors voted a bond issue of half a million dollars for the construction of about 135 miles of exclusively county roads, the mileage to be apportioned as equitably as possible among the towns, so that each should share in the benefits as well as in meeting the cost. Substantially all of this fund has now been expended—most of it in building macadam highways, but a part in making really excellent graveled roads. The average cost per mile under this plan has been between \$3,000 and \$4,000, or hardly more than a quarter as much as the average expenditure for State roads; and, of

course, they can not be expected to be as durable as the latter. Some of them are already badly worn, but it is planned to repair or reconstruct wherever necessary in order to preserve the work. The county is paying \$10,000 a year for retirement of bonds, about \$21,000 for interest charges, and \$40,000 for repairs and maintenance, a total of more than \$71,000. To the repair and maintenance item the State adds \$20,000, so that the available amount for this purpose is \$60,000 annually.

With the development of our highways has come, all within less than twenty years, a greatly increased use of automobiles. The number owned in the county as shown by the records in the Secretary of State's office was 2,346 on the first of February, 1918, or one to every 19 inhabitants, exclusive of Indians. Twenty-three agents are pushing sales even faster than they can get their orders filled by the makers. Of the total number no less than 1,984 are distinctively pleasure motors, 23 are operated by dealers, 147 are in use as hacks or on stage lines, and 188 are employed by draymen or by merchants in delivering goods. At an average of only \$500 each for the pleasure cars (and some of them cost more than three times that), the investment is a million dollars, or ten times as much as Malone tried vainly to raise upon two or three occasions thirty and forty years ago for additional railway lines which were felt to be of vital importance. Yet now the people rush with eagerness into automobile buying, some even mortgaging their homes to raise the money, when ownership of a car entails constant expense for upkeep and is also an ever-present temptation to other expenditure. Still, added to the facilities which the railroads afford, these motor cars are in fact an important factor in our transportation system, though of course they make a tremendous wear upon the roads.

It is a far cry to these from the ox service upon which the pioneers were wholly dependent, when a week's time was required for a round trip to Plattsburgh for supplies, or even from the use of horses. The steers and oxen, indispensable at one time, have practically disappeared, and one is moved to wonder if the horse also is to go. Some types, indeed, have almost gone already, notably the fine drivers. Less than a generation ago sales of well matched, finely bred spans of horses here were numerous every year at from \$500 to \$1,500, and now it would be difficult to find a single such pair; and even handsome, fast-gaited single animals are very few. Draft horses are more common, and if sound and of heavy weight are in good demand. It is an interesting question whether, with the exception of the type that now seems indispensable for

farm work and for lumbering, the horse is doomed to such disappearance as we have seen in the case of the ox and the steers.

A single word of suggestion may not be impertinent. When the great war ends France and England, and not improbably Germany as well, will naturally look to this country to stock them with horses. The supply in the West is not large, and might it not be good policy for our farmers to breed more, and be in position to profit through such demand?

CHAPTER XXIX

THE FENIAN RAIDS

Malone was a point of rendezvous both in 1866 and 1870 for the forces which were to overrun and possess Canada as a means of freeing Ireland from British oppression.

The word "Fenian" is the Irish "Feinne" anglicized, and "feinne" was the legendary band of warriors in Ireland led by Find MacCumail. Plans for the organization of the Fenian Society were formulated in Paris as early as 1848, and an organization known as the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood was actually effected in 1853 through the efforts of James Stephens. Its aim was to be the conversion of the people of Ireland into a soldiery that should be capable of coping with the British army, and so to establish an independent republic based upon universal suffrage and peasant proprietorship of the land; the lands of hostile landlords to be confiscated, but those of others to be paid for at a fair valuation. As stated in the Britannica, John O'Mahoney was the organizer in the United States in 1858, and the purpose of the American movement was to supply money and arms to the Irish branch. It was five or six years, however, before it attracted much attention or manifested particular activity. Members of the society are said to have bound themselves by an oath of "allegiance to the Irish republic, now virtually established," and to have sworn to take up arms when called upon, and to yield implicit obedience to the commands of their superior officers. There were ramifications of the society in every part of the world.

In accordance with the original plan to prosecute operations in Ireland itself, considerable numbers of Irish veterans of the American civil war flocked to Ireland at once upon the close of our conflict, with the intention of inciting and leading an uprising there. But informers kept the British government apprised of the society's plans and acts, so that many of the plotters were arrested. Some were sentenced to death, though penal servitude was substituted. The hazards and difficulties of procedure on Irish soil having been thus demonstrated, the American organization split, and W. R. Roberts became the leader of the faction here which contended that revolt in Ireland could not be successful, and which determined to direct activities from the United States, particu-

larly because, whether with or without reason, it was believed that, still smarting from England's sympathies and aid to the South, our authorities and people would give the undertaking, if not support, at least a passive attitude when actual invasion of Canada should be attempted. That assumption was apparently justified in part at least by the event, for there was no official interference with the movement until operations were actually in progress. Drilling, the purchase of arms and ammunition, and the raising of money were permitted without sign of objection or warning from Washington to desist, and individuals who had grown up in a traditional spirit of enmity to England, surviving from the war of the revolution and that of 1812, and intensified by the boundary dispute and England's course in having permitted confederate privateers to be fitted out there, encouraged the Fenian leaders in almost every possible manner—even by the contribution of money to their cause. This was especially true of politicians who sought to acquire or hold the Irish vote through such attitude. John A. Macdonald's "Troublous Times in Canada" gives the best account of what happened thereafter that I have anywhere seen, and I condense from it.

Fenian circles or lodges were organized in every possible corner of the United States, with the hope of arousing Irish enthusiasm and inducing contributions. Military companies and regiments, under the direction of Irishmen who had gained distinction in our civil war, were formed wherever practicable, and drilling and parading occurred almost openly. Even servant girls and day laborers gave generously from their scanty earnings, and the system of solicitation of funds was thoroughly organized and assiduously prosecuted. Besides, money was raised in this country in 1866 by the issue and sale of bonds in the name of the Irish Republic, which were to be payable when Ireland was a nation again. With the funds so realized arms and ammunition were purchased, and preparations made for an invasion of Canada.

In March, 1866, the Fenian Council made announcement that such expeditions would assemble at Detroit, Rochester, Ogdensburg, Plattsburgh, and Portland, Maine—the Ogdensburg and Plattsburgh divisions to demonstrate against Montreal, and eventually against Quebec. Bases were to be established in Canada where reinforcements would mass and organization be effected (one of them at Prescott), so as to prevent interference by the United States authorities. The Council claimed that by April first it would have fifteen million dollars at its disposal, and that the Fenian army would then number thirty thousand men, who would be increased within a fortnight to eighty thousand. A

navy would be created on each of the lakes, Huron, Erie and Ontario, and upon the conquest of Canada, which a single campaign was to accomplish, the war would be extended in 1867 to the ocean and Ireland.

For the purposes of this sketch it is not essential to recite the particulars of the operations in the vicinity of Fort Erie (near Buffalo), nor those directed from Vermont against Pigeon Hill, and the narrative will be restricted to events and incidents in Northern New York, with proper references to Canada's course in the matter.

Anticipating an invasion, the Dominion authorities placed troops at frontier points as early as November, 1865, and kept them on duty throughout the winter. The editor of the *Gleaner*, published at Huntingdon, is authority for the statement that at that place, as well as at many other frontier points, a mounted patrol was assigned to the duty of watching at night the roads leading from the States. In March, 1866, a call was made for ten thousand Canadian volunteers, and fourteen thousand responded. Fenian operations, however, suffered delay, and, believing that danger of attack had passed for the time, the volunteers were allowed to return to their homes in April, and vigilance was relaxed for a period of about six weeks, during which all reports of a probable Fenian advance were received with incredulity. But on the morning of the second of June a messenger arrived at Huntingdon from Chateaugay, bearing the news that the evening trains of Friday had passed loaded with Fenians for Malone. Simultaneously officers had come from Montreal post haste with orders to get the volunteers under arms at once. These responded with alacrity, but no rifles were to be had at the moment, so that had the Fenians advanced promptly they would have encountered practically no resistance. At Huntingdon, ordinary work was all suspended, and intense excitement ruled. Guards were placed at the bridges, the roads were continually patrolled, and a fortification was built to command the Trout River highway, with cannon placed to command the approach. Companies of soldiers came from Ormstown and other neighboring villages, and even from Montreal. The weather changed suddenly to heavy rains, and the roads became quagmires. This condition and the arrival of troops would in themselves have thwarted any successful invasion after the second or third of June. But the fact existed that an indescribable anxiety and suspense prevailed all along the border. Several Fenians are said to have penetrated in disguise as far as Huntingdon, where some of them were apprehended and taken as prisoners to Montreal. On the other hand, many Canadian farmers moved their families into camps in the woods, and even brought them over the frontier to find refuge with American friends.

The initial acts at Malone were the announcement in March that Edward J. Mannix of Malone, who had been a captain in the civil war, had been commissioned a Fenian colonel, and that he had enlisted forty or fifty men. A subscription was started in Malone to buy a flag for the command. Two thousand muskets packed in boxes, labeled "machinery" and addressed to Dennis F. Mannix, were seized by the federal authorities at Rouses Point, but are believed to have been restored to him subsequently, as, after the trouble was over, "Colonel" Mannix advertised twelve hundred and eighty Springfield rifles for sale, which were understood at the time to be the same that had been seized at Rouses Point.

During the first and second days of June Fenians to the number of two thousand to twenty-five hundred came pouring into Malone by train. They were under the command of General M. J. Heffernan, a physical giant, with Generals Murphy and O'Reilly, both civil war veterans, associated with him. (Mr. O'Reilly had been formerly a resident of Fort Covington, where he had clerked in the store of William Hogle.) Both Murphy and O'Reilly were assiduous in effort to weld the men into a fighting force. They camped as a body on the fair grounds, with many scattered individuals sleeping in barns as they could find the chance; and, having no food or sufficient supplies, were dependent in the main upon the generosity of residents for maintenance. Little or no restraint was imposed upon the individual units, who, at their pleasure, frequented the business section of the village both by day and by night. Of course there was a good deal of nervous apprehension lest they engage in pilfering or even set fire to property through carelessness. I recall that as a boy I and another slept for a number of nights in the building on the corner of Main and Catherine streets, as a precaution against the latter possible danger. But so large a body of men not subject to rigid discipline never carried themselves under anything like similar conditions more circumspectly nor with greater decorum save for the following single exception: William C. Sylvester, N. J. McGillivray and a Dr. MacIntosh of Cornwall or Lancaster visited Malone as a matter of curiosity. Their dress and general appearance actually shouted their nationality, and the Fenians not unnaturally spotted them as spies. A wilder scene than that which instantly followed in front of the old Miller House, which stood about on the site of the present Hotel Flanagan, I never saw in Malone. Hundreds of crazed Fenians surged here and there, all striving violently to reach and strike these Canadians. The Fenian officers had little control over the mob, but nevertheless

mingled vigorously in it, and sought strenuously to quiet it and to rescue the men who were the objects of its wrath and fury. Dr. MacIntosh escaped practically unhurt, and I am told hid for hours under a lounge in the law office of the late William P. Cantwell. Mr. Sylvester's injuries were not severe. Mr. McGillivray was at length hustled out of the crowd, led up the stairway on the outside of the hotel on the east, and taken into the passenger station, then in course of construction. He was secreted in the attic of the south tower, and remained there until midnight, when he was guided to the residence of Colonel Joel J. Seaver on Pearl street, where his wounds were dressed, and he and Mr. Sylvester put to bed. A worse battered man than Mr. McGillivray I never saw. Visualization of him remains with me after the lapse of half a century. Not only was his face horribly discolored, but it appeared to be literally raw from chin to forehead. His team was sent in the morning down the Constable road a mile or two, and he and Mr. Sylvester were taken in a two-seated carriage by Colonel Seaver to the point where their own rig had been dispatched. The Canadians occupied the rear seat, and Colonel and Mrs. Seaver the seat in front. With curtains up, the Canadians were fairly well screened against street scrutiny, and were not recognized.

There was no advance from Malone upon Canada in 1866. The Fenians came without arms or equipment, which they expected to find awaiting them. But all along the border the United States authorities had intercepted and seized muskets, ammunition, etc., in immense quantities, and even the fiery but deluded men were not so foolhardy as to undertake war with naked and empty hands. General Meade had ordered the United States marshal at Watertown to seize and hold two carloads of arms that were on their way to Malone. The first part of the order was executed, but the Fenians overcame the marshal's force, and, manning the train themselves, continued it on its way. It was stopped at DeKalb, however, and the arms again taken into custody, and this time held. Meanwhile the officers at Malone fretted and stormed, and, upon the arrival of General Meade with a thousand United States regulars on Sunday morning, June 3d, became utterly discouraged. On June 9th General Meade issued an order commanding the Fenian forces to desist from their enterprise and disband. The order in question characterized the movement as "now hopeless," and declared that if not complied with promptly a sufficient body of regulars would be employed to enforce obedience. A number of the leaders were required to give bonds for observance of our neutrality laws, and many desertions by the

rank and file occurred. Transportation to their homes was furnished by General Meade to all who applied for it, and at once Malone became as quiet and as empty of strangers as it had been a month before.

Over twenty prisoners were made at one or another point in Canada, and were sentenced to be hung. The sentences were, however, commuted to life imprisonment, though a few executions did occur in England or Ireland.

During the ensuing four years rumors of another contemplated invasion circulated at frequent intervals, but it was not until the early spring of 1870 that the second movement was definitely determined upon and arranged. This time the army was not to depend upon the arrival of equipment simultaneously with itself, and guns, ammunition, axes, picks, intrenching tools and stores had been forwarded weeks or even months in advance, though the commissariat was again inadequate, and consisted only of a few barrels of pork and hard-tack. The supplies had been received in Malone and at other places in the county by local leaders, who caused them to be secreted in barns or outbuildings of friendly farmers in the vicinity until they should be wanted. Ardent young Irish lads were enlisted to haul the stuff from railway points to the selected hiding places, and many a man now living here who has reached the age of sixty-eight or seventy years could tell to-day where and how he did the work. Chateaugay, Fort Covington and Hogansburgh, next to Malone, were the principal assembling points for arms, which, when the time arrived, were hauled to Trout River.

Malone was again chosen as one of the principal places from which the invasion should proceed — the plan having been to rush a force into Canada, where it was to intrench, and await reinforcements. Thus the danger of interference by United States authorities was to be escaped. Accordingly as the squads which were to be marshaled into an army reached Malone they made no camp here, as they did in 1866, but at once upon arrival hurried on to Trout River, eleven miles distant on the border; and where their equipment had been hauled by night, and was awaiting them. At Trout River they made temporary camp on the farm of George Lahey, a half mile south from the hamlet, but on May 25th advanced, three hundred strong, each man furnished with fifty rounds of ammunition, into Canada. Of course spies and secret agents had informed the Dominion authorities of what was afoot, and five thousand Canadian militiamen had been called out for defense of the country. None reached Huntingdon, however, until May 26th, so that the place was undefended except by about a hundred and fifty men,

almost untrained and not well armed. A vigorous advance on May 25th, it was felt at Huntingdon, must certainly have succeeded in capturing the village, but a day later more than a thousand regulars had arrived from Montreal, supported by artillery, of which the Fenians had none.

The invading force of the 25th of May is reported to have penetrated the enemy country to a distance of about three miles. Choosing a strong natural position, on the Donnelly farm, a mile north of Holbrook's, a drainage ditch was utilized for a rifle pit, and the entire day was spent in constructing breastworks of rails and logs. While in Canada some of the Fenians stopped at Holbrook's and evinced a disposition to loot the store, but finally compromised with the proprietor upon his giving them forty pounds of tobacco. They levied also upon the farmers of the vicinity for food, one farmer having been compelled to serve breakfast for a party of eighteen, and fowls having been confiscated wherever found.

On May 26th, probably by reason of reinforcements having failed to join them and also because of discouragement due to the repulse of a similar movement near St. Albans, the invaders retired to the south of the international boundary, and again went into camp on the Lahey farm. Further arrivals to the number of about five hundred came on May 27th, whereupon Canada was once more entered, and the grounds prepared the day before reoccupied and strengthened. A contemporaneous account represents that the ditch which was to serve as a trench or rifle pit was in front of a hop field defended by a breastwork of rails and logs, with a stout barricade across the highway, and that the Fenian line rested on the river on one side and on a dense wood on the other — a position so skillfully chosen that five hundred resolute men properly trained and adequately officered ought to have been able to hold it against thousands. General Starr and General Gleason were in command. The Canadians, numbering upward of a thousand, attacked with dash and bravery, and after the shortest of engagements the Fenians abandoned their works and fled in great disorder. They fired only a single full volley when the Canadian advance began, though scattering shots continued for a few minutes, all of which were aimed so high that the bullets passed over the heads of the attacking force, and even cut the tops of the hop poles in the field through which the Canadians were charging. The Canadian firing was a little better sustained, but must have been almost as poorly aimed, as the casualties were insignificant. The pursuit continued energetically to the border, where the junior colonel (McEachern) in command of the Canadians was quite insistent upon following the fleeing enemy south

of the line, but the senior commanded the bugles to sound "cease firing," and peremptorily forbade any of his men to set foot on United States territory. Thus the battalion came to a halt, with a parting salutation of three rousing British cheers.

The routed and panic-stricken Fenians poured along the main street of Trout River and through yards and fields to their former camp, whence they continued their flight even to Malone—many of them throwing away their arms and accoutrements and even clothing; many others stopping here and there at farm houses to barter their guns for food; and a few still in possession of their arms upon reaching Malone.

On May 28th, while the returned Fenians were in camp on the fair grounds, two of their officers addressed them in advocacy of another advance, but, discouraged and hungry, the men were not eager for adoption of the suggestion, and, besides, United States regulars to the number of a thousand arrived the next morning, and would have suppressed any such undertaking. Meantime the Canadians had gone into camp in the vicinity of the place of engagement, but a part of them were withdrawn that very day, and on the 31st the last of them were released from service.

There were no Canadian casualties in the Trout River battle. Three or four Fenians were wounded, and one was made prisoner.

Current comment in Malone by men of military experience was at the time that the rank and file of the Fenians were excellent material for soldiers, and that except for the incompetency of the officers and a total lack of discipline a far better showing might have been made.

The whole number of Fenians in Malone in 1870 was probably not more than a thousand, and their conduct in town was orderly. The United States regulars here were accompanied by General Meade, General McDowell, General Hunt, General Ingalls and other officers of high rank.

Several of the Fenian officers, including Captain Mannix of Malone, were arrested for violation of the neutrality law, were afterward indicted, tried and convicted at Canandaigua, and were sentenced to imprisonment. A few months later all were pardoned by the President. The United States did not upon this occasion furnish transportation to the Fenians to their homes—many having paid their own fare at a reduced rate, and others having been transported at the expense of the State of New York.

The Britannica says that in 1866 Great Britain complained that no real effort was made, or even disposition manifested, on the part of the

United States government to enforce the neutrality law; and the same work is authority for the statement that the Fenian inspector-general in 1870 was in reality a secret agent of the British government. This officer claimed to have distributed fifteen thousand stand of arms and almost three million rounds of ammunition among trusted men of the organization between Ogdensburg and St. Albans.

The references that have been made to informers and secret agents mingling among the Fenians undoubtedly rest upon a solid basis of fact. An eminent Canadian has told the writer recently that he has absolute personal knowledge that a member of the Canadian parliament served his government in such capacity, journeying into this country, and frequenting saloons and other places where there was thought to be opportunity to gather information. These facts revive memory concerning the murder of George Seabury of Chateaugay in Malone in 1867. Mr. Seabury was a graduate of Franklin Academy, and was at the time home from Amherst College. He was found at daylight dead in the street in front of the present salesrooms of Eldredge & Mason, the basement of the structure then standing on the premises having been then occupied by Edward Dobbins as a saloon. Letters and a purse on his person were undisturbed, but pennies and other articles in his trousers pockets were almost falling out, as though he had been carried up-stairs feet first. There were contusions on his face and forehead, and a bullet had pierced his heart. No evidence could be discovered to justify arrests, though one dissolute character did claim when intoxicated to have witnessed the shooting, but as soon as sober repudiated his story. It was the general impression at the time that Mr. Seabury had been shot in the saloon, and his body carried under cover of darkness to the street — such impression having been based upon the assumption that he had been found by the Fenians to be a spy in the pay of the British government. Whether that view was or was not correct no one here knew or yet knows with certainty.

The Fenian organization practically disappeared within twenty-five years of its founding, and no agitation for an Irish invasion and conquest of Canada has occurred in the past forty years or more.

CHAPTER XXX

ELEAZER WILLIAMS

Was There "a Bourbon Among Us?"

The eldest son of the king of France came first to bear the title of Prince of Dauphine or the Dauphin in 1349 by reason of the fact that the last independent lord of Dauphine bequeathed the principality in that year to the grandson of the then king of France upon condition that the crown prince should always bear the title and govern the province. The condition as to governing was not long observed, that function having been taken over by the sovereign. The title, however, continued until 1832, when it was abolished.

The second son of Louis XVI. and of Marie Antoinette, an elder brother having died in infancy, was seized and confined in the prison of the Temple August 10, 1792, and given into the keeping of a brutal cobbler named Simon, between whom and the Committee of Safety this conversation is said to have occurred: "What is to be done to this young wolf? Carry him away?" "No." "Kill him?" "No." "Poison him?" "No." "What then?" "Get rid of him!" This last answer was interpreted by Simon to be a direction to so treat the prince that his constitution would be broken and his mind destroyed, with the consequence that death must ensue, and yet seem to be due to natural causes, or at least making it possible so to represent. Such would probably have been the certain outcome had not Simon obtained a more remunerative assignment before his work had been finished. Possibly it was in fact the issue. It is undisputed that the Dauphin continued to remain a prisoner in the Temple at least until June 1, 1795, deprived of decent surroundings, existing in uncleanness, filth and foul air, and suffering beatings and the harshest possible treatment generally. Whether he died in the Temple June 8, 1795, or a diseased and dying boy of about his age, taken from a hospital, was substituted for him, while he was secretly removed to another room in the Temple and kept concealed until opportunity could be found to spirit him out of the building and out of France, is and probably will continue always to be a matter of dispute. The court and government authorities maintain the former contention, but from the first so much of a mystery was made of various phases of the affair, and so many points left unexplained and

in contradiction, that opinion has been in doubt, and perhaps inclined as a whole to the latter view. The report of the autopsy is itself unsatisfactory, since it affords no proof of a conclusive character that the body examined was identified by competent and trustworthy witnesses as that of the prince. Thus his own sister, though confined in the Temple at the time, was not called to view the corpse. Others who had been connected in various relations with the prince from time to time died suddenly, and in circumstances which led to the charge that they had been put out of the way by official direction because they might make inconvenient and disturbing disclosures. Four distinct places have been named as his sepulture, and the exact spot has certainly never been marked. Yet further, it is charged that a government order was issued at the time, and sent to all parts of the kingdom, to arrest any travelers bearing with them a child of apparently about eight years of age, *as there had been an escape of royalists from the Temple*; and it is of record that the convention in 1794 passed a decree that "the committee of government should devise some means of sending the son of Louis out of the territories of the republic." It is also said that when, in the reign of Louis XVIII., and by his direction, masses were said for the repose of the souls of those members of the Bourbon family who perished during the revolution, the name of the Dauphin was omitted while the names of all the others were included—from which it is argued that Louis XVIII. must have known that the Dauphin was yet alive.

It appears to be fairly certain that there was a death of a boy in the Temple on June 8, 1795, who was the Dauphin or one who was made to personate him, and who was sought by the authorities to be made to appear to have been he. Out of these conflicting representations has grown a mass of contention, speculation and claims filling many volumes, developing litigation, and resulting in more than forty different persons having asserted and attempted to demonstrate their identity with the Dauphin. The one of these who is generally regarded as having established the strongest case was one Naundorf, but the particular claimant most interesting to Americans, and with whom alone this paper is concerned, was the man known as Eleazer Williams, who died at St. Regis or Hogansburgh August 28, 1858, after having passed his whole life, at least from early youth, with the Indians as an Indian.

But before proceeding to unfold the amazing story of outrageous deprivation of his rights or of an imposture not less astonishing, let the facts that are indisputably known concerning Eleazer Williams be stated. Nothing actually authentic as to his life prior to about 1800, unless his

own statements be accepted as such, is ascertainable. If an Indian, there is not even a record of his birth, and it is certain only that he passed in youth as the son of Thomas Williams of Caughnawaga, and was one of a family of twelve children. Thomas Williams was the grandson of Eunice Williams, and the son of an English surgeon named Williams. Eunice Williams was the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman of Deerfield, Mass., who was captured by the Indians in 1704, taken to Caughnawaga, grew to womanhood there, and married an Indian. Another maternal ancestor of Thomas is reputed to have had French blood in her veins. Eleven of Thomas Williams's children were unmistakably Indian in appearance, while Eleazer is claimed by many to have resembled strikingly the Caucasian type, of which fact much has been made in the attempt to prove him the son of a king of France, and not the natural child of Williams, but only an adoption.

About the year 1800 Eleazer Williams was sent to a school at Long Meadow, Mass., where, and at West Hampton in the same State, and at other places in New England, he remained in the pursuit of his studies until 1812, when he was engaged by the United States to mingle with the St. Regis Indians, and seek to hold them loyal to this country in its war with Great Britain. Later he was appointed superintendent general of the northern Indian department, and was at the head of a corps of scouts and rangers. He participated in several engagements, and was severely wounded at the battle of Plattsburg in 1814. In 1816 he was made a lay reader in the Episcopal Church, and located at Oneida, this State, as a missionary to the Indians. He remained at Oneida until 1822, when the Oneida tribe was persuaded to sell its lands in New York, and remove to a reservation in the vicinity of Green Bay, Wis., where he accompanied them and continued his ministry. Mr. Williams had at first opposed the Oneida sale, but finally acquiesced in it. Afterward it was insinuated, though apparently without adducing any proof, that at the instance of land grabbers, and for a price, he had influenced the Indians to make the sale. In 1826 he was admitted to deacon's orders in the Episcopal Church; Rev. Amos C. Treadway, who was at one time rector of the Episcopal church in Malone, was one of the officiating clergymen at this ordination. Mr. Williams continued his relations as a missionary with the Oneidas at Green Bay until 1850, though for a large part of the time his services were hardly more than nominal, and frequently he was absent for considerable periods. His missionary stipend was withheld because of inattention and neglect, and his ministerial irregularities caused him to be called to account both by the bishop

of Wisconsin and the bishop of New York. For a quarter of a century Mr. Williams spent most of his time at Washington, haunting the committee rooms of Congress and departmental offices, where he was engaged in prosecuting claims for the Indians and for himself against the government. While he did obtain the allowance of some of these, his success was not large, and his expenses had to come out of the awards, so that the Indians, realizing little or nothing, came to doubt his fidelity. He had lands and other property of his own, but Washington life not only made him poorer in material respects, but is said also to have affected his ministerial devotion.

Having lost his standing with the Indians at Green Bay, he returned East in 1850, locating at St. Regis or Hogansburgh, and opening a school there for Indian children. He had married a French woman at Green Bay, a relative of Marshal Jourdan, one of Napoleon's generals, and had one son. These remained in the West, and it does not appear that Mr. Williams ever had further intimate association with them. He had a claim before the Legislature of Vermont, as well as those before the Congress of the United States, and these he continued to agitate and prosecute. He obtained again a missionary appointment, secured many subscriptions in aid of his work at St. Regis and Hogansburgh, and is said by some of his biographers to have actually built a church at the latter place with money obtained from England. This is manifestly incorrect, however, because Hogansburgh has never had but two Episcopalian church edifices. The first of these, a barn-like structure, and now used as a barn, was built through the efforts of William Hogan about 1834, or something like fifteen years prior to Mr. Williams's final abandonment of work in Wisconsin and his return permanently to New York. This building was never finished, and was but rarely used for purposes of worship. The journal of the diocese of New York for 1835 carries the report that Rev. Mr. Pardee from Malone officiated in a school house at Hogansburgh in 1834, and that Mr. Hogan had at that time erected at his own expense a church edifice there, which it was expected would be finished the next year; but the same record shows that in 1835 little work had been done on the building. In 1836 Mr. Pardee, after having again visited Hogansburgh, reported that Eleazer Williams had been teaching Indian children during the year at St. Regis, and that he had usually held services on Sunday. The other edifice is the present church, which was not erected until some fifteen years after Mr. Williams's death.

Towards the end of Mr. Williams's life he was reduced to actual des-

titution, but assistance was later extended to him, and he was made more comfortable.

In February, 1853, there was published in *Putnam's Magazine* a carefully prepared article by Rev. John H. Hanson, an Episcopal clergyman who had formerly been located at Waddington, and was then established in New York city, which startled the entire country. It purported to be an absolute and incontrovertible demonstration that Eleazer Williams was in fact a Bourbon, and none other than the lost Dauphin. Mr. Hanson was undoubtedly sincere in the conviction that such was the truth, and his labors in the case, continued zealously until his death in 1855, were everywhere recognized as having had no selfish or ulterior motive, and to have been undertaken solely to establish what he believed to be a just claim and to right a grave wrong. Granted that Mr. Williams told Mr. Hanson only the truth as he himself knew it, *and all of the truth*, it is exceedingly difficult to escape acceptance of Mr. Hanson's conclusions and demonstrations. But did Mr. Williams deal frankly and honestly at all points with Mr. Hanson? We can at least examine the evidence, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions.

It is not practicable within the limits of this sketch to follow Mr. Hanson's magazine articles and the book on the subject which he subsequently published under the title of "The Lost Prince," in all of their details, or even to set forth fully his arguments, but the story may be summarized briefly:

In 1851 Mr. Hanson, having previously seen a short paragraph in the newspapers to the effect that Mr. Williams was Louis XVII., met Mr. Williams by chance on a railway train and from a point in the vicinity of Malone journeyed with him as far as Burlington, Vt. From the moment of meeting they discussed almost uninterruptedly the strange story, Mr. Williams declaring that though the subject was painful to him, he would nevertheless give Mr. Hanson such information as he possessed. Mr. Williams stated that, of his own recollection, he knew nothing whatever of his life in earliest years, his mind having been a blank to him until he was thirteen or fourteen years of age, when he fell or dived from a high rock at Lake George, cutting a deep gash in his head and rendering him unconscious. When consciousness was recovered, he said that intelligence was restored, and that thereafter, though still unable to recall anything of his early youth definitely, he did have dim recollections and vague impressions suggestive of very different conditions and surroundings from those that then environed him. Among these, he said, were recollections of lying on a carpet with his head leaning against the

silk dress of a lady, of being in a room where there were persons dressed magnificently, and of seeing troops exercising in a garden. Again, one witness for him in Mr. Hanson's story told that upon chancing upon a portrait of Simon the cobbler Mr. Williams exclaimed: "Good God! I know that face. It has haunted me through life."

Mr. Williams told Mr. Hanson in this first interview, en route to Burlington, that the first time that he had ever had reason to suppose himself to be of other than of Indian origin, at least in part, was in 1841, when Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, "Citizen King" of France, sought him out in the West, after having made inquiries in New York concerning him, and, under pledge of secrecy, told him that he was the Dauphin, and endeavored to induce him to renounce his claims or rights as such. According to Mr. Williams, the revelation utterly astounded him, and paralyzed his powers of reflection. He thus gave the matter little consideration except in its amazing aspect, and neglected for years to attempt in any way to probe the representation. It was not until 1848 that he even questioned his reputed Indian mother as to whether he was in fact her son, when, as he claimed, the priests had tampered with her, and her lips were sealed. He claimed also to have learned afterward at St. Regis that the priests had argued with the woman, a devout Catholic, that if he, a Protestant, should come to the throne of France he might do incalculable injury to the Church and be "the ruin of many souls." He did discover, however, that the church register at Caughnawaga, while showing the birth and baptism of each of his eleven reputed brothers and sisters, following closely upon each other "at *regular* intervals of *two* years between each," did not contain any record of his own birth or baptism—a most remarkable omission in a Catholic parish if he had in truth been born and baptised there.

Mr. Williams further told Mr. Hanson that a Frenchman named Belanger had died in New Orleans in 1848, and confessed on his death-bed that he had brought the Dauphin to this country, and placed him among the Indians in the northern part of New York. This story ran that Belanger had taken a solemn oath of secrecy, but that the altered circumstances of the times, and the near approach of death, induced him to break silence.

The next link in the chain of identity of Williams with the Dauphin, as furnished by himself to Mr. Hanson, was derived from a Frenchman, and was to the effect that while Simon was the Dauphin's keeper he became enraged with him, and, snatching a towel, drew the nail on

which it hung with it, and struck the child twice in the face, inflicting two wounds, one over the left eye and the other on the right side of the nose, which left scars. Mr. Williams certainly carried scars which as to location and appearance corresponded to those that the Dauphin was claimed to have had.

Further, the autopsy upon the child who did die in the Temple, and was represented to have been the Dauphin, showed that he had died of scrofula, and that the disease was especially marked at the knees. Mr. Williams averred to Mr. Hanson that his own knees were "eaten up with scrofula." He called attention also to his alleged resemblance to Louis XVIII. and to the Bourbon family in general as further confirming the idea of his royal descent.

On the boat, just before reaching Burlington, Mr. Williams exhibited to Mr. Hanson a dress of magnificent but somewhat faded brocade silk which had been given to him by a lady who brought it from France, and who, believing Mr. Williams to be the Dauphin, considered him the rightful owner because the robe had been Marie Antoinette's. It had been taken apart, and consisted of a skirt, back piece, stomacher, and train ten or twelve feet in length.

Mr. Hanson's own description of Mr. Williams's appearance is that he had no trace, however slight, of the Indian about him, except that his manner of talking reminded one of an Indian, and he had the habit of shrugging his shoulders and gesticulating like one. But he had "the port and presence of an European gentleman of high rank; a nameless something that I never saw but in persons accustomed to command; a long Austrian lip, the expression of which is of exceeding sweetness when in repose; full fleshy cheeks, but *not* high cheek bones; dark, bright, merry eyes of hazel hue; graceful, well formed neck; strong, muscular limbs, indicating health and great activity; small hands and feet; and dark hair, sprinkled with gray, as fine in texture as silk." A daguerreotype taken in 1852 shows Mr. Williams smooth-shaven, but another description of him, quoted by Mr. Hanson, refers to his beard as heavy, and, describing his so-called Hapsburg or protruding lips, says that they are never found in the American aborigines.

After this interview with Mr. Williams Mr. Hanson continued to take an active interest in the matter, repeating Mr. Williams's representation to many people, and receiving additional information from other sources. Among these latter was Dr. J. W. Francis, of New York, sole surviving member of a dinner party in New York city in 1818, at which Monsieur Genet, then the French minister to the United States, had also been a guest. Dr. Francis said that the conversation had turned upon the sub-

ject of the Dauphin, when Monsieur Genet remarked: "The Dauphin of France is not dead, but was brought to America"—adding that he believed him to be then in Western New York. (In fact, Mr. Williams was at that time at Oneida.) Monsieur Genet further said that two French noblemen had been in this country in 1817, conferring with Le Ray de Chaumont, and that there was reason to suppose that their errand had some reference to the Dauphin. Chaumont lived in Jefferson county for years, and Mr. Hanson was strongly of the opinion (though without demonstrating at all clearly that he had good grounds for it) that his presence there was to observe Mr. Williams and to report to France concerning him.

Mr. Hanson became convinced also that Eleazer Williams's schooling at Long Meadow, Mass., had been paid through a mysterious channel, which he conjectured would eventually be traced to Belanger. He makes a good deal of the point that, according to his belief, the education of Eleazer was paid for differently and by parties other than those who met the cost of the brother's schooling.

In December, 1852, Mr. Williams visited Mr. Hanson twice in New York city, and repeated and amplified the story already recited. In this second recital Mr. Williams stated that at Green Bay in 1841 Prince de Joinville laid before him a parchment, with wax, pen and ink and a governmental seal of France used under the old monarchy—the document on parchment being written in French and English in parallel columns, and the purport of which "was a solemn abdication of the crown of France in favor of Louis Philippe, by Charles Louis, the son of Louis XVI., who was styled Louis XVII., king of France and Navarre, with all accompanying names and titles of honor according to the old French monarchy, together with a minute specification in legal phraseology of the conditions and considerations and provisos upon which the abdication was made. These conditions were, in brief, that a princely establishment would be secured to me either in this country or in France, at my option, and that Louis Philippe would pledge himself on his part to secure the restoration, or an equivalent, of all the private property of the royal family rightfully belonging to me, which had been confiscated by France during the revolution, or in any way got into other hands." The proposition so staggered Mr. Williams that it did not occur to him to keep the document, or even to make a copy of it, for which the Prince de Joinville's absence from the room from time to time afforded opportunity; but he was so wholly absorbed, as he told Mr. Hanson, with the question of acceptance or rejection that he thought

of nothing else. At length he announced to the prince that "though I am in poverty and exile I will not sacrifice my honor." Indignant and stormy protest and altercation followed, but when Mr. Williams reminded the prince that upon his own statement he was the superior the prince accepted the rebuke meekly and at once assumed a respectful and deferential manner. They finally parted for the day with request by the prince that Mr. Williams reconsider. The next day the prince renewed the proposition, which was again declined.

Unfortunately this interview and negotiation had no witness other than the Prince de Joinville and Mr. Williams, whose version of it is as here recited. We shall see further on the character given to it by the prince.

Mr. Williams informed Mr. Hanson that he met Chaumont in 1820 or 1821, and was then told by him that a member of the royal family of France was in this country.

Mr. Hanson gives credence to reported special efforts made by eminent French prelates in Boston and Montreal to persuade Mr. Williams to renounce Protestantism and take orders in the Catholic Church, these prelates having been known to be convinced that the Dauphin was in the United States. Mr. Hanson disbelieves that they would have been so much concerned to win over Mr. Williams if they had deemed him to be only an ordinary person, or an Indian or a "breed."

Mr. Hanson refers to correspondence which Mr. Williams claimed to have had with French cardinals and bishops, with Louis Philippe himself, and with other persons of rank and consequence in France, but with regretful admission that most of the letters related only to historical matters, and that all of them had been lost or burned.

One more incident told by Mr. Williams remains to be related. In 1799 Thomas Williams went from Caughnawaga, as usual, to hunt in the vicinity of Lake George, and while encamped there was visited by two strange gentlemen, one of whom was a Frenchman who sought an interview with Eleazer, embraced him tenderly, kissed him, and wept over him — finally examining his feet, ankles and knees closely, and presenting him with a piece of gold. Eleazer could not understand what the gentleman said, because he spoke in French, but his subsequent conjecture was that the man must have been Belanger.

Shortly afterward, upon their return to Caughnawaga, there was a caller at night at the Williams home. Lying in bed, Eleazer heard the conversation, which he told Mr. Hanson was a discussion between the caller and his reputed father and mother whether the latter would permit some of their boys to go to Long Meadow, Mass., to be educated. The

mother would not hear to it at first, but at length consented that "the strange boy" (Eleazer) might go, but that she would not be separated from John. It was, however, arranged ultimately that both John and Eleazer should go. Mr. Williams remembered also having overheard a conversation in Albany between Thomas Williams and an old Indian trader, in which the latter referred to his having been at Lake George when Eleazer was brought there in 1795 by a stranger, and in which conversation the trader said that the boy was not an Indian.

Two or three weeks after the interview of Mr. Williams with Mr. Hanson the substance of which has here been stated, Mr. Williams submitted his journal (which he had kept since 1808) to Mr. Hanson, and the latter quotes at length from it concerning the Prince de Joinville's negotiation with Mr. Williams at Green Bay. The journal account and Mr. Williams's oral statement about it are substantially identical.

Mr. Hanson says: "Mr. Williams has never tried to make capital of his story," and, again, that Mr. Williams's knee had been examined by himself in the presence of two physicians, and that it had the deep indented scars of a scrofulous tumor; the disease must have been severe, as the leg down to the instep was blackened with it.

Mr. Hanson emphasizes that at the age of ten years the Dauphin had been reduced to idiocy by ill treatment, and that Eleazer was idiotic at the age of thirteen or fourteen.

In the April *Putnam's* of the same year Mr. Hanson returned to the subject, making an impressive attempt to demonstrate that the Dauphin did not die in the prison of the Temple. Desault, who Mr. Hanson says was the most celebrated surgeon of his time, and incapable of deception or misrepresentation, had attended the Dauphin in early May, 1795, and is quoted by Mr. Hanson as having declared that scrofula had scarcely imprinted its seal on the constitution of the Dauphin at that time, whereas the report of the autopsy of a month later pronounced the disease to have long existed and to have been deep seated. On this point alone does Mr. Hanson seem to show inconsistency, having in his previous article dwelt upon the marked evidence afforded by examination of Mr. Williams's person of his having suffered severely from scrofula, while now he presents the findings of three physicians who, at the request of Mr. Hanson, had examined Mr. Williams critically, and were agreed that while they found that he bore all of the scars and markings which Desault had described as found by him on the person of the Dauphin, these were apparently not due to the ravages of scrofula, but to bodily severities inflicted or consequent upon a protracted confinement in impure or deteriorated air, restricted or bad diet, and other

deprivations, and to incised wounds. In view of Mr. Hanson's extreme care in all other phases of his presentation of the case, it seems inexplicable that in February he should have undertaken to strengthen the claim of identity upon the basis of the report of the autopsy, and two months later should shift the argument to make it fit Desault's findings and disagree with the autopsy.

In the April article Mr. Hanson includes the reply made by the secretary of the Prince de Joinville to Mr. Williams's version of the Green Bay interview, which was in effect a flat denial. The prince's secretary declared that the interview related solely to historical incidents and events relative to French discoveries and movements in America, and his letter implies that the meeting between the two was by chance only. There is abundant evidence altogether outside of statements made by Mr. Williams that, instead of having been accidental, the meeting had been deliberately sought by the Prince de Joinville and fully planned by him. Mr. Hanson seized upon this error or falsehood in the secretary's communication, and, upon the maxim of false in one false in all, insisted that the representation that the interview had to do only with American historical matters is to be discredited, and that Mr. Williams is to be regarded as the more trustworthy witness relative to what actually transpired. Whether the secretary was not fully informed, whether his implication as to the meeting having been accidental was merely inadvertent, or whether in superserviceable zeal he purposely exceeded the bounds of truth in this regard, can not be known, because neither he nor the Prince de Joinville ever alluded to the matter again publicly. In any case, there is and was no competent witness other than the prince and Mr. Williams to what passed between them at Green Bay. The issue of veracity is thus squarely between these two, with only the intrinsic probabilities to aid any one in judging between them. As bearing upon this point, it is admitted that the Prince de Joinville bore a high reputation, and it is to be remembered also that Mr. Williams had acquired a wide reputation of being particularly well informed concerning the labors and movements of early French explorers and missionaries, and as an authority on the subject. Was it a mere incident of the interview, or is it to be thought a confirmation of the prince's characterization of it, that very soon after his departure from Green Bay Mr. Williams wrote to him at New York, apparently in fulfillment of a promise, giving information about La Salle and Charlevoix, while the prince sent to Mr. Williams, also by prearrangement, certain books relating to similar matters?

It would be unfair to fail to state that trustworthy witnesses testified

that members of the prince's retinue were manifestly greatly impressed by Mr. Williams's appearance, and that the bearing of the prince himself in Mr. Williams's presence suggested that he deemed him to deserve most respectful consideration, if not genuine deference.

What is the other side of the case?

Rev. Charles F. Robertson was rector of St. Mark's Church, Malone, a half century ago, and was administrator of Eleazer Williams's estate, which was pitifully small except in manuscripts. The appraisal on file in the office of the surrogate of Franklin county valued it at \$119.75, and the accounting showed that it realized \$162.34. Books, pamphlets, etc., comprised \$76.87 of the total, and household effects almost all of the remainder, except for one "silk embroidered robe said to have been worn by Marie Antoinette, \$10." Nearly every article enumerated is described as "old," and a number of them as "cracked" or "broken." Everything was apparently of the commonest sort, hardly more or better, except in books, than the probable contents of the poorest hovel on the St. Regis reservation to-day. Apart from the books, which sold for \$76.87, the only distinctive articles in the lot were "one plate of Louis XVI. and family," valued at fifty cents; "tin box with journal and other manuscripts," which brought three dollars; and eight boxes of old manuscripts, which brought \$19.51. Eight articles of britannia table ware are all that suggest that formerly Mr. Williams's circumstances and style of living may have been more pretentious. The debts, due to Alfred Fulton and Samuel Barlow of Hogansburgh, amounted to \$228.52, and the expenses of administration were \$56.23, leaving \$106.11 to be divided pro rata between the creditors. The papers show that Mrs. Williams of Green Bay, Wis., was dead, and that the only heir was the son, John.

Mr. Robertson became the bishop of the diocese of Missouri at about this time, and removed to St. Louis. He was a man of engaging personality, of brilliant mind, and fine literary accomplishments. In 1868 he published in *Putnam's Magazine* an article, which while hardly expressing an opinion of the writer except by the implication of its title, viz., "The Last of the Bourbon Story," must yet, as it seems to me, carry conviction to any unprejudiced mind that there is not the slightest reasonable ground for belief that Mr. Williams was the lost Dauphin. Almost everything that Mr. Robertson set forth as having a bearing on this point was derived from Mr. Williams's own original papers.

While it is true that the church records at Caughnawaga do not show the birth and baptism of Eleazer Williams, the record there is

otherwise not as represented by Mr. Williams to Mr. Hanson. That is, it does not show births in the family regularly every two years. On the contrary, it gives no Williams birth at all between 1786 and 1791, an interval quite as remarkable, in view of the regularity of births in other periods, as the church omission concerning Eleazer. In this connection, it is well perhaps to note that a Mr. Williams of Roxbury, Mass., who says that his grandfather knew Eleazer Williams well, wrote to *The Nation* in 1894 that this grandfather told him that Rev. Father Marcoux explained to him at Caughnawaga in 1851 that the records of the mission there were incomplete, and that they contained nothing as to children who had been born outside of the parish. Mr. Williams's letter to *The Nation* stated further that in 1851 an investigation had been had at Caughnawaga concerning the birth of Eleazer before a notary named McNab, who could himself speak the Indian language, and who examined the witnesses separately and alone, so that no one of them knew the story that another had told. Mr. Williams states, on the authority of his grandfather, that two of these witnesses testified that they had personally been present at the birth of Eleazer, which they said occurred at Lake George, and one testified that the scars on his knees and legs were from wounds sustained in his fall from a high rock at Lake George. The tale continues that when Mr. McNab read the depositions to Eleazer's mother she cried, and said that though she had known that Eleazer had done many bad things she had not thought that he would deny his own mother.

Mr. Robertson stated in his paper in *Putnam's* that the original bills and appropriations for Eleazer Williams's schooling at Long Meadow not only did not show (what Mr. Hanson deemed so remarkable and significant) that they had been paid mysteriously and by an unknown party, but that they affirmatively and conclusively established that his own and his brother John's expenses were met through identically the same source and channels; and Dr. Robertson's article declares that it is absolutely certain that both brothers were educated wholly at the charge of benevolent societies in Massachusetts, with a view to their future Christianizing work among the Indians. Moreover, Dr. Robertson says that published representations to the contrary are shown by Mr. Williams's manuscripts to have been prepared by himself, and sent out by him for publication anonymously, and as if written by a third party.

Dr. Robertson pointed out also in his article that whereas Mr. Williams represented to Mr. Hanson in 1853 that he had never even heard

that he was of royal birth until so told by the Prince de Joinville in 1841, a reputable gentleman of Buffalo published a letter maintaining that Mr. Williams had declared to him in 1838 or 1839 that he was the son of Louis XVI., and Dr. Robertson says one copy of the Williams journal, at a date earlier than 1841, that had come to him as administrator of the estate, contained substantially the sentiments, and in the same language, that Mr. Williams had attributed to the Prince de Joinville in his story to Mr. Hanson.

Without assuming to pass upon the significance that should attach to the fact, it is at least an interesting circumstance that, as stated by Dr. Robertson, the Williams journal, as turned over to the administrator, was a double affair, consisting of two copies which were not in all respects the same, and the leaves of which were simply stitched loosely together, which would make alterations easy, or even permit substitution of entirely new pages for those originally written.

Dr. Robertson directs attention also to the fact that, although much inquired after, none of the original medals or documents which Mr. Williams claimed to have had were ever produced by him, but that he always explained that they had been accidentally burned or mysteriously stolen.

Again, while Mr. Williams had pretended to Mr. Hanson that he had been strongly opposed to bringing his claims before the public, his papers in Dr. Robertson's possession proved that he had been continually obtruding the matter himself in the newspapers for years through anonymous communications, which were made to appear as if prepared by disinterested parties; and in one letter, over his own signature, Mr. Williams had suggested to his correspondent that a speech in Congress portraying him as the descendant of Louis XVI., and dwelling upon the great assistance that this monarch had given the United States in the war for independence, would be calculated to help materially the passage of measures allowing his claims against the government.

Except for the account of his interview with the Prince de Joinville, neither the journal nor any of the papers or letters of Mr. Williams contain the slightest reference to his alleged royal lineage until 1848. For seven years he had been as silent as the grave on the matter, and then it appears to have obsessed him. Five or six years later, so strong had its hold become upon him, he affected royal practices in his correspondence, signing himself "L. C." (Louis Capet), and even preparing manifestoes and proclamations, though not giving publicity to them. His journal in this period even assumes to recite the precise

circumstances of his escape from the prison of the Temple, and in other items purports to give history in the most serious manner along lines which no authentic records confirm. Dr. Robertson thought that probably, through constant dwelling upon the subject, he came finally himself to believe fully in what had been previously pure pretension. Either Mr. Williams actually believed, or for some unknown reason fabricated the charge, that an attempt was made in Philadelphia in 1856 to poison him, and that in 1858 he narrowly escaped assassination in Washington by an agent and spy of the French emperor. These stories were set out in his journal with no little circumstantiality, but they carried no proof, nor were they corroborated by any news disclosures of the time.

Mary Ann Williams, the reputed Indian mother of Eleazer, made affidavit before Justice Alfred Fulton, a substantial and wholly trustworthy resident at Hogansburgh, that Eleazer was her natural son. Subsequently she made a second affidavit before the same magistrate, contradicting some of the statements contained in the first affidavit, and referring to Eleazer as her adopted son. Mr. Robertson communicated with Mr. Fulton on the subject, who replied that at the making of the first affidavit Rev. Father Marcoux had acted as interpreter, and that, so far as Mr. Fulton could determine with his imperfect knowledge of the Indian tongue, had interpreted her correctly. At the making of the second affidavit, when Mr. Fulton entered the room, Eleazer and an interpreter were discussing what Indian word should be used to signify "adopted." Mr. Williams's papers held by Dr. Robertson showed that this second affidavit was drawn by Eleazer Williams himself, and of this circumstance Mr. Hanson makes no mention. Mr. Fulton stated further in his letter of reply to Dr. Robertson that he never thought that Mrs. Williams intended to say that Eleazer was an adopted son, and that she herself subsequently denied to Mr. Fulton that she had intended to so state, and manifested surprise that Eleazer should have claimed to be other than her natural son.

Dr. Robertson says that neither Mr. Williams's wife nor his son had any faith in his royal pretensions.

A power of attorney, executed in 1852, by Mary Ann Williams, is of record in the office of the county clerk of Franklin county at Malone, N. Y., making "my son, Rev. Eleazer Williams, of Green Bay, Wis." her attorney to collect her claim pending in Congress.

In 1851 and for some later years my father, the late Joel J. Seaver, was attorney or agent to distribute the annuities allowed by the State to the St. Regis Indians, which then amounted possibly to five or six

dollars per head. For some reason he had refused to treat Mr. Williams as a member of the tribe; perhaps he believed him to be the Dauphin, or perhaps only regarded his long affiliation with the Oneidas as having severed any connection that he might ever have had with the St. Regis. I have now before me the original letter written by Mr. Williams to Mr. Seaver, from which I quote: "In regard to my claims of the money, I was not so anxious to receive the paltry sum as I was to have my case (as a member of the tribe) brought before the present trustees of the tribe in order to ascertain whether they do or do not consider me as a member. All the acting agents before Mr. Wheeler and yourself never doubted or hesitated in the least to give me my share of the money when present. Upon what grounds that you, sir, 'entertain the strongest doubts' of my being a member of the tribe, you do not state. If I am a son of Thomas Williams (a chief), which has never been proved as yet to the contrary," etc., etc.—arguing that in such case he should be paid one part of the annuity. This letter, though not asserting positively Mr. Williams's Indian origin, nevertheless reads rather strangely as compared with the rejoinder which he says that he made to the Prince de Joinville when offered a king's fortune and a regal income. Then he would not "sacrifice his honor" at any price, but now he would consent to be rated as an Indian for "a paltry sum."

In 1893 Elizabeth E. Evans published one of those so-called historical novels, creations having only the flimsiest foundation of fact, but with a magnificent superstructure of dreams and imagination, and in reviewing the book in 1894 *The Nation* makes statements which are interesting. The review was manifestly written by one who felt sure of his ground, and it impresses the reader as authoritative. It declares that in the rooms of the Wisconsin Historical Society at Madison there is a trunkful of Mr. Williams's own manuscripts (doubtless the same ones that Dr. Robertson had had) which betray completely the falsity of his claim to be the Dauphin. The article says also that in a written application for admission to the Masonic order Mr. Williams gave 1792 as the date of his birth, whereas it will be remembered that the Dauphin was born in 1785. The review quotes Mrs. Williams, herself of French extraction, as saying that Mr. Williams could not speak a word of French correctly; and it quotes an acquaintance of Mr. Williams to the effect that while always making an effort to turn his toes out in walking, he would, forgetting himself, soon turn his toes in, Indianlike.

Referring again to the letter of Mr. Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., to *The Nation*, from which quotation has already been made, it is stated therein that as early as 1810 Eleazer Williams called himself the

"Count de Lorraine," and wore on his breast a large tinsel star. It is also declared that the writer's grandfather, in discussing Eleazer Williams with Indians at Caughnawaga, had found that he was "in bad" with them because of a habit he had of collecting money for them for specific purposes, and then applying it to his own uses. The letter explains that the feelings of adherents of the Romish faith toward Eleazer Williams was not one of enmity, but of relief to be rid of a black sheep.

A book concerning the lost Dauphin and Mr. Williams was published by Publius V. Lawson in Wisconsin in 1905. Mr. Lawson himself believed strongly in the royal lineage of Mr. Williams, and yet he quotes John Y. Smith, who had known Mr. Williams for ten years at Green Bay, as follows: "He was a fat, lazy, good-for-nothing Indian; but cunning, crafty and fruitful in expedients to raise the wind. I doubt whether there was a man at Green Bay whose word commanded less confidence than that of Eleazer Williams. * * * Williams would have passed for a pure Indian, with just a suspicion of African in his complexion and features."

Also the following from Gen. Albert G. Ellis: "Eleazer Williams was the most perfect adept at fraud, deceit and intrigue that the world has ever produced. * * * He was built very much like a hogshead, and tapering a little both ways; and if you could have seen him eat you would have thought him about as hollow."

Also from Governor Lewis Cass of Michigan: "I have known him for almost thirty years. His color, features and the conformation of his face testify to his Indian origin."

In opposition to the judgments of Mr. Smith and Gen. Ellis is to be set the fact that inquiries made by Mr. Hanson all elicited unqualified testimonials to Mr. Williams's good repute, and Mr. Hanson himself believed him to be of so simple a mind that he was incapable intellectually, to say nothing of his morals, of originating such a story as he told, or even of comprehending the significance of its several links when joined together until it was pointed out to him.

According to Mr. Lawson, Mr. Williams had many fine household articles when he lived in Wisconsin — most of them gifts from abroad. They included brass, silver and exquisite china. Some of these were picked up from time to time by collectors, and are still owned in Wisconsin.

Mr. Lawson also tells that while living in the vicinity of Green Bay Mr. Williams ran into debt with a trader to the amount of \$1,285.03, for which the trader obtained judgment; and that Mr. Williams sought

and obtained help from Amos Lawrence of Boston, Mass., to avert a sale of his lands to satisfy the judgment. Mr. Williams claimed that his agreement with Mr. Lawrence was that in consideration of his taking up the judgment he was to have a half interest in the lands; but that later he sold Mr. Williams out under the judgment, and took everything. These lands comprised 4,800 acres, and are said now to be worth a million dollars.

It is believed by Mr. Lawson that Mr. Williams was a member of a Masonic lodge at Fort Howard, Wis., which ceased to exist in 1830, and whose records can not now be found. Mr. Williams's application for membership, however, is in the archives of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and, inferentially, is probably the document referred to by *The Nation* as stating 1792 as the year of his birth. Mr. Williams's grave at Hogansburgh is marked by a marble slab which at the top bears the carving of a square and compass, followed by the inscription: "Eleazer Williams. Died August 28, 1858." Mr. Lawson states that this stone was erected by his son. The funeral of Mr. Williams was conducted by Aurora Lodge, F. and A. M., of Fort Covington.

It seems to be agreed by all writers on the subject that the removal of the Oneida Indians from New York was at least in consonance with a project conceived by Southerners in Congress to make Wisconsin a great Indian reservation, so that it should not become an applicant for admission into the Union as a free State, and the writer in *The Nation* from whom I have quoted declares that it was Mr. Williams's ambition or dream to unite the tribes to be assembled in a single great league, over which he himself was to be the uncrowned king.

Rev. Amos C. Treadway, for many years rector of St. Mark's Church, Malone, was a firm believer that Mr. Williams was the Dauphin.

Whatever else may be said or thought of Mr. Williams, there is no doubt that he was the leading Indian orator of his time, and also an eminent authority concerning the movements and works in the United States of the early French explorers and missionaries.

Regarding the robe that Mr. Williams had, which was said to have been worn by Marie Antoinette, it was worn by Miss Mary Lincoln of Fort Covington (afterward Mrs. Wyatt, of Fon-du-Lac, Wis.) upon the occasion of an amateur presentation of the play *Richard the Third* in Fort Covington, and also by Miss Mattie Lindsay at a masquerade ball in Malone. In disposing of Mr. Williams's effects Dr. Robertson, as administrator, had the robe cut into pieces. Sold thus, it brought \$23. Mrs. Alice Knapp Knowlton, of Malone, has or had one of the pieces. Where the other fragments went is unknown.

Presuming that Thomas Williams was in fact the father of Eleazer, and granting that the latter's appearance was more Caucasian than Indian (which was as vigorously denied by some as it was asserted by others), this peculiarity is really not difficult to account for. With a white great-grandmother and a white grandfather, a reversion to type, even if there were not such reversion in the cases of brothers and sisters, would not be at all unusual, as like examples in heredity are frequently known. They appear so often, indeed, even after the lapse of more than one generation, as not to be regarded as at all remarkable. "Children throw back beyond the immediate sire to earlier and finer members of the family." Of course, the alleged strong resemblance to the Bourbons which Mr. Williams is said to have shown is another matter, and no one has ever undertaken to explain it beyond suggesting that it may have been merely a fancy or a coincidence.

CHAPTER XXXI

LUTHER BRADISH

Nearly three-quarters of a century has passed since Luther Bradish ceased to be a resident of Franklin county. The precise date of his removal is undeterminable, though records are available which fix his residence in Moira as late as 1841, and which show him to have established his home at Throg's Neck, Westchester county, certainly not later than 1843. Influential, commanding and even dominating here at one time, he has yet been all but forgotten. Outside of Moira and other than by a few elsewhere who chance to know his record, the name is strange and his service unfamiliar. But his part in public affairs was so conspicuous, and local tradition represents him so fine and attractive a figure, that excuse need not be made for giving here a sketch of his life.

Unfortunately Mr. Bradish left no written work or speech, so far as I have been able to ascertain, by which his ability may be measured. Whether, with his other accomplishments, he possessed the gift of oratory, none of the political historians of his time say, though they all testify unreservedly to his high character, to the eminently satisfactory discharge of the duties of the several offices that he filled, and to his admirable personal qualities. Hammond, a political opponent, declares that "no purer man ever lived," and another writer speaks of him as "the finished gentleman." He was the associate in politics on equal terms in stirring times of men of the rank of Thurlow Weed, and of Millard Fillmore and William H. Seward in statecraft.

Luther Bradish was the son of Colonel John Bradish, and was born at Cummington, Hampshire county, Mass., September 15, 1783. He was graduated from Williams College in 1804, by which institution he was subsequently honored with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He located in the city of New York, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In October, 1814, he enlisted as a private in the State militia, and was in service, on the Niagara frontier, as shown by pay-roll in the adjutant-general's office at Albany, for a period of two months. After his discharge he taught school in the western part of the State for a short time.

Luther Bradish first became identified with Franklin county in 1815 by the purchase jointly with others of 28,284 acres of land (except

4,357 acres previously sold to or reserved for settlers) in the town of Moira, which comprised all of the then unsold lands in that town. The price paid for the entire tract, which was practically all wilderness, was \$12,600, or about fifty cents per acre. Subsequently he acquired the holdings of his partners in this venture, and in 1816 purchased eleven or twelve hundred acres in the southeast quarter of Bangor. From 1816 to 1845 he was grantee to other smaller parcels in considerable number in Bangor, Bombay, Fort Covington and Moira, and the last of his holdings in Franklin county was not disposed of until 1859, though in 1835 he sold to Henry N. Brush (whose guardian he had been previously) about all of his original purchase, with the exception of small tracts that had been parted with theretofore, and also lands owned by him in Dekalb, St. Lawrence county, for \$53,915.38.

While Mr. Bradish did not establish his residence in Franklin county until 1826, at which time he was a widower, he unquestionably visited Moira as early as 1817, as a receipt given by him for money, dated at that place in that year, came into the possession of the late Clark J. Lawrence of Malone some years ago. It was given to Jonathan Lawrence, the grandfather of Clark J.

Mr. Bradish located his home in Moira about two and a half miles north of the site of the present village, on the farm now (1918) owned and occupied by James Finnigan. The buildings which he erected were destroyed by fire a few years ago. The period covered by his residence in Moira was about fifteen years. We know that he came in 1826, and the last deed given by him with Moira stated as his residence was dated in 1838, while his next conveyance recorded in Franklin county recites the place of his residence as Throg's Neck, and is dated 1843. But the accounts of Clark Lawrence, deceased, as postmaster show transactions with him running into 1841; and inasmuch as Mr. Bradish is not charged subsequently by Mr. Lawrence for postage it is presumable that he ceased to live at Moira in the year last mentioned.

Mr. Bradish's establishment at Moira was a pretentious one, though probably with less social activity and display than his political and official prominence and extensive acquaintance would have induced if there had been a Mrs. Bradish. None of his contemporaries survive, and there is no record to disclose what conferences and plannings his home witnessed, though it is known that Governor Seward visited him in 1839. Only here and there is now to be found an elderly man who remembers vaguely having in boyhood seen Mr. Bradish, and a somewhat larger number who recall distinctly the almost venerating regard with which his townsmen and associates used to speak of him. Of

imposing presence, courtly manners, gracious and benign consideration for others, entertaining in reminiscences of extensive travel and public affairs, erudite in politics and law, and a master among men, he became with his first appearance in the county a popular leader and exercised a commanding influence. Whether he should be regarded as the ablest man that this county has ever given to the public service, no adequate record remains to afford a basis for judgment, but it probably may be safely claimed for him that he was at the least the most accomplished, and that no one here has surpassed him in personal popularity and in the public estimation which it is worth while to gain and hold. He had lived here barely a year when he was elected to the Assembly, and he served in that body in 1828, 1829 and 1830. With Thurlow Weed he was one of the organizers of the anti-Masonic party, and in 1830 he was the candidate of that party in this district (then composed of Clinton, Essex, Franklin and Warren counties) for Congress, but was defeated by William Hogan, of Hogansburgh, a Jackson Democrat. This result was due in part, undoubtedly, to the prestige of President Jackson, and also to the very great influence of Silas Wright, of Canton, who even thus early had a considerable power in Franklin county. From 1830 to 1836 Mr. Bradish was not in public office unless it may have been in a purely home way, but in 1835 as a Whig was again elected to the Assembly, and was re-elected in 1836 and 1837. In the latter year the Whigs had but a scant representation in the Legislature. Mr. Bradish was made the candidate of his party for Speaker, and so became the minority leader in the Assembly.

The Democratic canal policy of the period, together with the panic of 1837, had angered the people, and consequently the Whigs swept nearly every county in the State, and elected all of the Senators then chosen, and four-fifths of the members of Assembly. Mr. Bradish was made Speaker in 1838, the only man from Franklin county who ever came within measurable distance of gaining that distinction.

With high hopes of carrying the State in 1838, Whig candidates for the nomination for Governor were not lacking. William H. Seward and Francis Granger were in the lead, but Alexander, in his "Political History of New York," says: "There was another formidable candidate in the field. Luther Bradish had proved an unusually able Speaker, courteous in deportment, and firm and resolute in his rulings at a time of considerable political excitement. He had entered the Assembly from Franklin in 1828, and, having early embraced anti-Masonry with Weed, Seward and Granger, was, with them, a leader in the organization of the Whig party. The northern counties insisted that his freedom

from party controversies made him peculiarly available, and, while the supporters of other candidates were quarreling, it was their intention, if possible, to nominate him." Though Mr. Bradish received a respectable vote in the convention, Mr. Seward was nominated through the marvelously persuasive powers and organizing genius of Thurlow Weed. Incidentally, it is of interest to note that though one of its citizens was a hopeful candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, so little participation was there in politics by the general public in those days that only a single delegate was present from Franklin county, and, so far as the record shows, no body of men from his home were in attendance unofficially to work for his success. In similar circumstances to-day about every man locally prominent in politics would be on hand to "boom" the candidate. Mr. Bradish accepted second place on the ticket, which was elected by about ten thousand plurality. The same ticket was nominated in 1840, but, owing to unpopular policies formulated and pressed by Seward, re-election was won by only half the majority secured in 1838, notwithstanding the tremendous excitement and whirlwind enthusiasm of the log cabin and hard cider campaign that "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" evoked. The next year there was a strong revulsion of sentiment, and in 1842 the Whig convention was spiritless and almost hopeless. Alexander says: "Luther Bradish was the logical candidate for Governor. Fillmore had many friends present, and John A. Collier of Binghamton, alternating between hope and fear, let his wishes be known. But Lieutenant-Governor Bradish had won popularity by firmness, patience and that tact which springs from right feeling rather than cold courtesy; and, in the end, the vote proved him the favorite." The campaign developed no enthusiasm on either side. The Democrats carried the State by about twenty-two thousand majority, and Mr. Bradish never again appeared actively in the field of politics. He was, however, made vice-chancellor of the Regents of the University of New York in 1842, and about ten years later was appointed assistant treasurer of the United States at New York.

The September (1863) number of the *Eclectic Magazine* contained a steel portrait of Mr. Bradish and a sketch of his life. The portrait shows him a man of massive head and large frame; smooth shaven except for slight side whiskers; forehead high, with hair brushed back, unparted; a kindly, almost smiling, countenance, suggestive in every line of strength. At the time that the portrait was made Mr. Bradish was nearly eighty years of age, but does not look to be over seventy. He died at Newport, R. I., in August, 1863, before the portrait and

accompanying biographical sketch were published. The *Eclectic's* article is here copied:

"As an attractive embellishment to this first number of the sixtieth volume of *The Eclectic*, we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers an admirable portrait of one of the most distinguished and respected among our citizens. The original of this portrait has long been well and widely known and honored in stations of public trust, and revered in the circles and walks of more private life. In former years the national government honored him with marked proofs of its confidence, by intrusting to him inquiries of great delicacy and importance. These, it is due to him to say, were conducted by him with great ability and fidelity. We had long been aware that Governor Bradish had traveled extensively in Europe, Africa and Western Asia, but not until we took occasion to make inquiries did we know the particulars of his long sojourn abroad, the various countries he visited, the important inquiries intrusted to him, and the valuable services which, in the prosecution of those inquiries and the communication of the result, he rendered to our national government, and, if we are correctly informed, without asking or receiving the smallest pecuniary reward. Well versed in the leading languages of Europe, and speaking fluently the Arabic tongue, he was admirably fitted to traverse the Turkish Empire and hold extended discussion and intercourse with the Sublime Porte, by whom he was uniformly treated with distinguished consideration. The valued fruits of these disinterested and patriotic services are better known by the national government at Washington than by the public at large.

"In presenting this portrait in the position which it occupies in the engraving we hope to gratify the numerous friends of Governor Bradish, and especially the members of the New York Historical Society, over whose deliberations he has presided for many years with so much dignity and grace, as well as many friends of the American Bible Society, over whose sacred interests he has more recently been chosen to the high honor of president. We add the long cherished feelings of personal regard. At his accession to the chair of the American Bible Society, the *New York Observer* offered its tribute of respect by saying: 'Governor Bradish has long been distinguished for his administrative and executive talents, and as a presiding officer at public meetings he has no superior. Thoroughly acquainted with parliamentary law, having a commanding presence and dignified, courteous manner, he discharges the duties of a president with great ability and propriety.

Governor Bradish is a member of the Episcopal Church, a man of warm Christian sympathies, and beloved in every relation of life.' It may add interest to the portrait to say that the chair in which Governor Bradish appears to be seated in the engraving is the presidential chair of the New York Historical Society, which, by permission, was removed to the photograph rooms of Mr. Brady for the purpose. This chair has a further historic interest, having been formed from the timbers of the house in New York which General Washington was accustomed to make his residence while sojourning in this city. It will impart additional interest to the portrait if we record a few particulars more personal and biographical, which we deem quite fitting to the purpose we have in view. We are only able to present a brief outline sketch of the well spent life, thus far, of one whom many delight to honor. * * *

"He entered the profession of law in the city of New York, and soon after his admission to the bar he embarked at New York for the West Indies and South America. From thence he sailed to England, visited Scotland and Ireland, and returned to New York shortly before the war of 1812, in which he served as volunteer. In 1814 he married Helen Elizabeth Gibbs, daughter of the late George Gibbs, of Newport, R. I. In 1816 he had the misfortune to lose his wife and only child, a son. In 1820, with a view to make himself acquainted from personal observation with the country and the commerce of the Levant, and for the purpose of collecting and communicating to the government of the United States information preliminary to the establishment, by treaty, of amicable and commercial relations with the Sublime Porte at Constantinople, he embarked at Norfolk on board the United States ship-of-war, the *Columbus*, seventy-four, Commodore Bainbridge's flag-ship, bound for the Mediterranean. Joining the United States squadron at Gibraltar, the combined squadron proceeded to make the circuit of the Mediterranean, touching at the principal ports on the European and African coasts. Returning to Gibraltar, Mr. Bradish was sent, by the dispatch vessel of the squadron, through the sea, by the way of Malta and the Archipelago, to Smyrna. He proceeded thence overland to the Gulf of Nicomedia, and thence across the Sea of Marmora, by the Prince's Islands, to Constantinople. An officer of the navy accompanied Mr. Bradish from Smyrna to Constantinople for the purpose of taking charge of any communications he might have to make to the government of the United States, or to Commodore Bainbridge, the commander of the United States squadron in the Mediterranean.

"At Constantinople, and in excursions thence into the surrounding

country, Mr. Bradish occupied himself actively for five or six months in the prosecution of his objects, and in communicating the result to his government. He encountered at Constantinople a strong feeling of jealousy, on the part of the European nations represented there, with the single exception perhaps of Russia, against the establishment by treaty of amicable and commercial relations between the United States and Turkey. Ancient monopoly viewed with hostile feelings the introduction of open competition, and saw, with marked disfavor, the approach of a new participator in the profits of trade.

"Having ascertained the true character and force of these jealousies, and being assured of the sincere desire of the Porte for the establishment of such relations, Mr. Bradish, in an extended communication upon the subject, pointed out to his government a mode, different from those before attempted and failed, in which the desired treaty could be concluded. The mode thus recommended by him was under the administration of General Jackson, and Mr. Van Buren as Secretary of State, followed, and a favorable treaty of amity and commerce successfully concluded with the Porte, by Mr. Rhind, on the part of the United States. This treaty subsequently was duly ratified by the two governments.

"Having accomplished his immediate objects at Constantinople, Mr. Bradish sailed thence for Egypt. He had introductions to the Viceroy, the celebrated Mohammed Ali Pasha. He was received and treated by him with distinguished kindness and respect. He had frequent personal interviews with him, and a subsequent correspondence. * * *

"Taking leave of Cairo, Mr. Bradish ascended the Nile, passed the first and second cataracts, and entered upon the great plain of Sennaar. Returning thence to Cairo, he passed the outer desert to the Red Sea, and thence through the inner desert to Syria, which he traversed in almost every direction. Returning to Beyrout, he embarked again for Constantinople, where he again passed some months. Taking final leave of the city of the Caesars and the Caliphs, he made the journey, in post, on horseback, accompanied by Tartars, across the beautiful plains of Adrianople and Bulgaria, the great mountain chain of the Balkan, and the Danube, to New Ossova, in Hungary. He traveled thence by Temeswar, Presburg and Buda to Vienna. After passing some time in this beautiful capital of the Hapsburgs, he proceeded thence by the Slavonian provinces and the Tyrol to Trieste on the Adriatic, and thence by Venice, Ancona, Perugia, Narni and Terni to Rome. He revisited Naples and its environs; returned to Rome; and after a residence of eight months in the Eternal City he recrossed the Appenines

to Tuscany; revisited Florence and the Val d'Arno; and proceeded thence to Lombardy; went into Sardinia; visited Turin and Genoa, and returned by Pavia to Milan; visited the Lakes of Como, Lugano and Maggiore; and thence crossed the Alps, by the Simplon, into Switzerland; traversed its magnificent mountain glaciers and beautiful valleys; and from the Falls of Schaffhausen went, by way of the Black Forest, to the Rhine at Strasbourg; crossed into Alsace and proceeded to Paris. From Paris he passed through Holland, England, Denmark, Sweden and Finland to Cronstadt in Northern Russia; and thence to St. Petersburg, the modern capital of this wonderful empire. Having passed some time in this most beautiful city and its environs, he proceeded to Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, and the winter residence of the rich Boyards of the empire. Thence he went to Warsaw in Poland, and thence, by the Grand Duchy of Posen, to Berlin; and thence to Dresden, the interesting capital of Upper Saxony, where he passed some months. Departing thence, he ascended the valley of the Elbe into Bohemia, and by Töplitz to Carlsbad; thence through Bavaria, Wurtemberg and the smaller German States to France. From Paris he proceeded to Havre, and embarked for New York, where, in the close of 1826, he arrived after an absence of six years. * * *

“ Since the termination of his second term as Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Bradish has not participated actively in party politics, contenting himself with exercising his rights, and endeavoring to discharge his duties, as a private citizen. He, however, received, unsolicited, from his early and much esteemed friend, President Fillmore, the office of United States assistant treasurer for New York. Of this office, under the following administration, he was relieved by his successor, General Dix.

“ From the close of 1842, with the above exception, Mr. Bradish's life has been actively devoted to educational, reformatory and charitable institutions. In 1844 he was elected first vice-president of the New York Historical Society, and on the death of Hon. Albert Gallatin was elected its president. In 1847 he was elected a vice-president of the American Bible Society, and, on the decease of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, was elected president of the society. These two offices he still holds. He is also connected with many other charitable institutions. The wise counsels and practical judgment of Governor Bradish have led many charitable institutions in the city to elect him as vice-president, trustee or a member of some committee, so as to secure his influence and wisdom in the management of their affairs. These and other facts which

might be noted indicate the high respect in which he is held in this great community.

“In 1839 Mr. Bradish married Mary Eliza Hart, daughter of the late Peter G. Hart, of the city of New York. By this marriage he has one child, a daughter. Thus in the bosom of an endeared family, and in the wide circles of many friends, and in the fulfilment of many important duties, public and private, Governor Bradish is already crowned with gray hairs and with enduring honors.”

CHAPTER XXXII

WILLIAM ALMON WHEELER

William Almon Wheeler was born in Malone, New York, June 30, 1819, the son of Almon Wheeler, a pioneer of Northern New York and a lawyer of distinction, who, however, left no estate except a mortgaged homestead. The story of Mr. Wheeler's youth would be but a repetition of that of so many other eminent Americans — arduous labor at a tender age to discharge his heritage of debt, to contribute to the support of the widowed mother and orphaned sisters, and to earn an education. A single specific instance may be mentioned: Having been given the fallen timber on a tract a mile distant, he cut therefrom the family's supply of fuel for a year, drew it home on a handsled, and worked it up into stovewood. A passage from a letter written by himself in his later years will bear quoting: "My attire in the cool months was of fulled cloth, or, in the vernacular of that day, 'full cloth'—the product of domestic looms. In summer the staple of my wear was flax. * * * The outward man was never more complacent than when, on Sabbath morn, attired in pants of bleached whiteness, with a pair of Anslem Lincoln's 'coarse-fines,' earned by posting his books, and polished with blacking manufactured by applying water with a little molasses to the bottom of a kettle from the crane of the open fire-place, I wended my way to the old church, where 'Father' Parmelee, perched ten feet above his hearers in a pulpit shaped like the turret of a monitor, hurled the hot shot of the divine law into the rebellious hosts of the 'adversary of souls,' at close range, with the fuse cut short."

Having worked his way through Franklin Academy, Mr. Wheeler entered the University of Vermont, but eye trouble compelled him to withdraw without graduation. For one period of six weeks when in college his only food was bread and water, and his experience then prompted the resolution that, so far as he could prevent, no young man struggling for an education should ever so suffer, and after he came to be prosperous he made scores of gifts or loans in fulfillment of that vow.

Returning from Burlington to Malone, he entered upon study of the law, was duly admitted an attorney and counselor, and practiced successfully for a dozen years or more. Even after business affairs and

politics commanded his attention almost exclusively; he was often consulted on intricate questions by other attorneys and close friends, and was deemed one of the soundest and safest counselors in Northern New York.

Mr. Wheeler became town clerk almost at once upon attaining his majority, then town superintendent of schools, and in 1846, by appointment, district attorney. In 1847 he was elected to the latter office on a union ticket headed by a Democrat for county judge. When he became the Whig nominee for the Assembly in 1849 that association led to the unfounded charge that he had changed his politics. He was, however, elected, and re-elected the year following. In his first term he evinced so great legislative aptitude, and came to be so respected for wise and prudent judgment and for alert grasp of public questions that admirers proposed him for the Speakership the next year, but he had early pledged his support to Henry J. Raymond, and refused to be a candidate himself. Though the preferment was not sought by him, he was nevertheless singled out for the floor leadership, and for a merely second-term member received the very unusual honor of assignment to the chairmanship of the committee on ways and means, the duties of which he met with signal ability, and to the pronounced satisfaction of his party colleagues. During this period a vigorous and bitter opposition to the bridging of Lake Champlain for the Northern (now Rutland) and the Central Vermont Railroads developed along the Hudson river and in New York city, based upon the contention that such a connection would divert the business of Northern New York from the metropolis to Boston, but by the great persuasive powers of the man and by sheer force of character Mr. Wheeler succeeded in carrying through an act authorizing the bridge to be built. More than any other member, he brought about the election in 1851 of Hamilton Fish as United States Senator.

Refusing a third term, Mr. Wheeler entered the business of banking as cashier of the old State Bank of Malone, a connection which was continued for twelve years. In 1853 he became trustee for the mortgage bondholders of the Northern Railroad, which made him virtual manager of the road for thirteen years, when, upon the order of the supreme court in a proceeding which he did not contest, he retired, and by judicial approval and direction turned over the property to interests which had acquired a majority of the stock, and which had sought vainly for years to force him out. When he did retire it was upon his own terms, approved by the court, one of which was that he receive his salary to the end of the term for which he had been appointed trustee, and

another that a passenger station to cost forty thousand dollars be erected at Malone.

Mr. Wheeler was the resident agent prior to 1850 for the Olivers of Baltimore, who were owners of large tracts of land in Bombay and Dickinson. In his dealings with the people who held their farms under contract in the former town he was so considerate and forbearing in times of distress that in his first spirited campaign for office Bombay gave him a large majority notwithstanding the town was usually heavily Democratic. Had it voted as it did ordinarily, he would have been beaten in the county. Equally fortunate in another way was his connection with Mr. Oliver's business in Dickinson. Anxious to close out his holdings there, Mr. Oliver fixed a price, and promised to Mr. Wheeler all the excess that he might realize. A purchaser was found, and Mr. Wheeler's commission proved to be five thousand dollars, which built the house that was his home for so many years, and which is now a part of the Elks' club house.

In 1857 Mr. Wheeler was elected to the State Senate as a Republican. He had been active in organizing the Republican party in Franklin county in 1855, and was the first candidate of that organization to receive a majority in the county. The majority was only twelve, but all of the rest of the ticket was beaten. His memorable service in the Assembly six years earlier, and the reputation which he had won in the meantime as a lawyer, a keen business manager and a sagacious and trustworthy politician, caused him to be chosen president pro tempore of the Senate, a distinction almost or quite unparalleled considering that he had never had previous service in the body.

A renomination for the Senate was declined, and in 1860 he was elected to Congress by the Essex-Clinton-Franklin district, serving with usefulness, though not conspicuously, and giving an unswerving support to all war measures and to the general policies of President Lincoln. From the capital when Congress was in session he was watchful of all of the volunteer organizations in the field from Northern New York, relieving the privations of the men, and obtaining promotions where they were deserved, and when at home between sessions, and after his term had expired for the remaining years of the war, was unceasingly active in forwarding the business of recruiting and stimulating popular support of the Union cause.

In 1867 Mr. Wheeler was elected a delegate-at-large to the constitutional convention of that year, and became its president. The next year and then successively until 1876 he was returned to Congress by the St. Lawrence-Franklin district, serving with statesmen and intellectual

giants who included James G. Blaine, George F. Hoar, Henry G. Dawes, Benjamin F. Butler, Clarkson N. Potter, James B. Beck, Samuel J. Randall and Alexander H. Stephens, and who made the body a much more notable one than it now is. While Mr. Wheeler's part was less manifest to the general public than that of some others, it was not less formulative and controlling. His work was largely in the quiet of committees and conferences, respect for his judgment and disinterested sincerity, together with the personal liking entertained for him by his colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans, giving him an influence second to none. Nearly everybody called him "Father" Wheeler, and sought his advice upon most important measures. Often when a vote was about to be taken there would be a group of members gathered at his desk, and it is not to be doubted that the quiet talks there had determined more votes than all preceding debate combined. He seldom spoke except upon bills under his immediate charge that had been reported from his committees, and then his statement and argument were always lucid and cogent, and commanded close attention. As a parliamentarian he ranked with the best that Congress has ever known. Less brilliant and less rapid in dispatching business than Mr. Blaine, he was safer and more consistent, for it is the fact that Mr. Blaine often contradicted himself in his rulings, and yet with an amazing assurance and audacity would insist that neither he nor any predecessor in the chair had ever held otherwise. I myself clipped from the records for Mr. Wheeler every ruling ever made by Mr. Blaine as Speaker, and these were classified and indexed in a book which was kept always in Mr. Wheeler's desk, ready for instant reference if occasion should arise when Mr. Blaine should rule against Mr. Wheeler. The latter recognized that he would be outclassed and discomfited in a clash with Mr. Blaine on a general question, but eagerly looked for and fully expected a collision on some parliamentary point. It never came, perhaps because Mr. Blaine knew that he would suffer.

The story of the Blaine-Wheeler estrangement is simple. Until 1873 the two men had been warm friends. In that year, when Mr. Blaine was not persona grata at the White House, Senator Conkling and other close friends of President Grant planned to make Mr. Wheeler Speaker of the House. The movement was, of course, based more upon enmity to Mr. Blaine than upon regard for Mr. Wheeler, and, with the White House influence to back it, threatened to be formidable, and not improbably successful. Mr. Blaine appealed by letter to Mr. Wheeler to crush it, which he did by answering that even if there were no other reason

for not entering upon a canvass for the place, or sanctioning one by others, considerations of health would forbid, because he lacked the strength to assume the arduous labors incident to the position; and he pledged himself unequivocally to Mr. Blaine's support — afterward himself presenting his name to the caucus, with the result that Mr. Blaine was elected without opposition. This letter of Mr. Blaine to Mr. Wheeler, which I saw and read, contained a virtual, though not explicit, assurance that if Mr. Blaine were elected he would appoint Mr. Wheeler chairman of the committee on appropriations, explaining that this assignment could not well go to any one else, especially since, as the letter said, Mr. Garfield had been discredited, if not smirched, by the Credit Mobilier investigation. But when the time arrived for announcing the committees Mr. Blaine informed Mr. Wheeler that he had placed him again at the head of Pacific Railroads. An angry altercation followed, and with an indignant and absolute refusal to serve on that committee, Mr. Wheeler withdrew. A hurried recasting of a part of the list had to be made, with the result that Mr. Blaine lost other friends besides Mr. Wheeler. Thereafter there was always a bitter feeling between them.

As chairman of Pacific Railroads in 1869-72 Mr. Wheeler accomplished a great work along lines where suspicion was apt to be provoked and where opportunities were present for enrichment, and did it without a breath of scandal attaching to him. While one such measure was in course of preparation, word reached Mr. Wheeler that a representative of interests to be benefited was in Washington with funds with which to buy its passage. Mr. Wheeler sent for the man, and, after declaring that the measure was meritorious and had his support, notified him that if a single trustworthy whisper of attempted bribery for it should reach him he would himself kill the bill. The man left the city, and the measure became law on its merits. Afterward the company which it was to benefit sought to present Mr. Wheeler a hundred thousand dollars of its stock as a testimonial of its appreciation, but the offer was of course refused.

In 1874, when dual Legislatures in Louisiana disputed regularity and legitimacy, Mr. Wheeler initiated as a member of a Congressional investigating committee the so-called Wheeler compromise, by which order was restored in the State. Before unfolding his plan to Louisiana parties he outlined it to President Grant, who listened, but vouchsafed neither interest nor approval. After waiting patiently for some expression of opinion by the President, and none being offered, Mr.

Wheeler withdrew in anger, and with the determination that his shadow should never again darken the doors of the White House while General Grant occupied it. But the next morning the President sent for him, and stated that after having taken time to think the matter over he was convinced of the feasibility and justness of the plan, and that the whole power of the government should be employed to carry it through. It succeeded. Mr. Wheeler did not know until months afterward that when he started for New Orleans to unfold his proposition there and urge its adoption President Grant had given General Sheridan directions that no effort was to be omitted to protect him against every possible danger, and that federal soldiers were continually near to interpose between him and rough characters who the President thought would not hesitate to take his life if they could do it secretly.

In 1876 Mr. Wheeler was regarded by many as a possible nominee for the Presidency, and his selection was urged in some quarters. But he himself never took the matter seriously, and, though not actually in favor of Senator Conkling, advised that he be given the New York delegation without opposition. When Mr. Hayes was named for first place, New York was looked to as the natural and advisable State to furnish the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and Mr. Wheeler was the State's choice. There is no occasion here to argue the merits of the disputed result of the election, but it would be improper not to say that Mr. Wheeler fully believed that his title to the office was unquestionable and that the decision which gave it to him was "as righteous as an edict of God." President Hayes purposed at the outset of his administration to make Mr. Wheeler a real factor in it, and invited him to attend the meetings of the Cabinet and participate in its deliberations. He did attend at one session, but saw, or possibly fancied, that his presence was not agreeable to the members, and accordingly never went again. As presiding officer of the Senate he was dignified, efficient, respected and popular. But in general the office had no attraction for him; he used to say that occupancy of it seemed too much like that of an heir with great expectations, or like waiting to step into a dead man's shoes.

Besides the public offices held by Mr. Wheeler, the Governorship of New York was in effect declined by him in 1872 because he thought his means insufficient to meet the expense attendant upon incumbency of the office, and in 1879, when Senator Conkling urged him to give countenance prior to the State convention to the movement for the nomination of Alonzo B. Cornell, with significant suggestion that if he would take such course, it must surely make him United States Senator

in 1881 — the suggestion amounting in the circumstances to a promise of support — he rejected the overture because he regarded Mr. Cornell's nomination as unwise, and also because the proposition carried the appearance of bartering a public trust. The same proposition came to him again in 1880 as an inducement to him to favor the nomination of General Grant for President for a third term, and was declined by telegraph, with his decision based not upon hostility to the nomination, but upon aversion to bargaining in such a matter.

In 1881 when Senator Conkling and Senator Platt resigned in anger as a protest against the appointment of William H. Robertson over their remonstrance to be collector of the port of New York, and then sought re-election, in the weeks of deadlock that followed Mr. Wheeler was the leading candidate against Senator Conkling, but refused to go to Albany in his own interest or to do anything for himself, until towards the end he accepted an invitation to visit the capital for a conference with Governor Cornell, the conclusion of which was that at the opening of the then ensuing week the Governor should announce himself a candidate against Senator Platt, with indorsement of Mr. Wheeler for the other place. It was believed that this combination would assure success, but before it could be announced President Garfield was shot, and Governor Cornell withdrew from the arrangement. Even then many of those who were on the inside in the contest had no doubt that Mr. Wheeler might still have been elected if he had consented to certain conditions. Refusing to tie himself in any way, he was beaten. Thereafter he had no active participation in politics except quietly in home matters, and passed his remaining years, a lonely and disappointed man, though not embittered, at his home in Malone. Mrs. Wheeler (who was the daughter of William King, and whom he had married in 1845) had died in 1876. Their union was childless, and Mr. Wheeler had no close relative in the world. He died June 4, 1887, after years of suffering from neuralgia and other painful ailments, the immediate cause of death having been softening of the brain.

Generosity was as natural to Mr. Wheeler as breathing, and was regularly and frequently exercised. No subscription paper was ever presented to him for a cause that he thought worthy that he did not sign in so large an amount as almost shamed the solicitor to accept. Nearly every church in Malone was the recipient of gifts from him ranging from five hundred dollars each to ten thousand dollars. For a long time he gave also a thousand dollars annually to missions. Auburn Theological Seminary received three thousand dollars from him, and a gentleman

whom he employed shortly before his death to arrange and classify his cancelled checks informed me that for many years it had been his practice to send twenty-five dollars to every church from which any sort of an appeal for aid reached him, regardless of denomination or location. There were scores of such checks, and as many to societies in the middle or far West as in New York. His benefactions to individuals, and particularly to young men seeking education, were innumerable, and must have aggregated a great sum. His estate amounted to only about eighty thousand dollars, and with the exception of a few personal bequests, totaling less than ten thousand dollars, all went to home and foreign missions.

The memory of Mr. Wheeler is not venerated in Malone as he himself was during the years of his activities, and it is of interest to note the causes of the change. One was undoubtedly his treatment of his physician, the lovable and devoted Theodore Gay, who surrendered his practice in order to give him companionship and constant attendance, and whose living expenses were increased heavily in deference to his patient's wishes. The provision made in the will as recompense was felt by everybody to be inadequate, and grieved more than it provoked the doctor. The matter was finally compromised by the payment to him of ten thousand dollars. Then, too, it was thought that in view of the loyal support which the community had always given to Mr. Wheeler in his campaigns for office he might better have bequeathed a part of his fortune for home uses than to have given practically all to missions. Had there been a provision in the will to establish a local hospital, for a public hall, for scholarships at Franklin Academy, or for any one of the many things that Malone needed or would have liked, sentiment would probably have been very different. However, the money was his own, and his right undoubted to dispose of it as he chose.

Still another ground of criticism or grievance came to be known after his death. When he was retiring from Congress upon his election to the Vice-Presidency, both Samuel J. Randall in the House and Justin D. Morrill in the Senate proposed to include in the public buildings bill an item for the erection of a post-office in Malone, but Mr. Wheeler vetoed the suggestion because he had always opposed such appropriations for small places, and would not stultify himself by accepting one for his home town. While this attitude was creditable in a way, not a few residents regarded it as overnice, and resented it.

Though I knew Mr. Wheeler intimately, liked him thoroughly, and was in close touch with him in many matters during the last fifteen years of his life, my own estimate of him is uncertain in some regards,

and not easy of statement. He had great magnetism; the clasp of his hand was warm and winning, and even his casual greeting a pleasure to be sought and remembered. As a public speaker he lacked the rhythm and finish of expression, as well as the spontaneous outpouring of thought, that we associate with real oratory, and yet he was one of the most popular, persuasive and forceful men on the stump that it was ever my fortune to hear, while in conference he was emphatic and dominating to a degree. Concerning any serious question he was always tremendously in earnest, which was one of his elements of strength. Nevertheless when a plan of action was under consideration, though he was a radical in principle, he was usually conservative (or ought I to say timid?) in counsel. He himself would have said that he was merely cautious. In all affairs of State and national politics at least he professed an unbending conscientiousness and fidelity to the very highest standards and ideals, and so squared his conduct. Locally, however, he could countenance employment of methods in emergencies that were not always savory. Though he preferred and commonly applied mild procedure because it gave a better aftermath (a favorite expression with him was that molasses would catch more flies than vinegar), yet when deeply interested in the candidacy of any one for a local nomination, and particularly if the situation seemed desperate, no one could be more autocratic or inconsiderate of the character of means to be employed for the accomplishment of his ends. Through federal appointees obligated to him for their places and through others of his beneficiaries, he usually could and did have delegates named to county conventions from a number of towns simply upon intimation of what he wanted, and these voted readily for any "slate" that he had made. But this does not tell the whole story by any means, for everywhere in the county there was a genuine liking for the man, a profound respect for his judgment and a ready willingness to act in his behalf. Nevertheless it is the fact that while he remained active in the field of home politics there was seldom a real contest in the primaries for any nomination, and the tickets presented were Mr. Wheeler's rather than the people's.

If I were to pronounce an opinion concerning him as a politician in the broader field, it would be that he lacked aggressiveness and courage — which, perhaps, is explicable in part by his morbid and persistent belief during the last twenty years of his life that his health was precarious, and would break utterly if he were to engage strenuously in any undertaking. To such a degree did this feeling abide that more than once he would have resigned his seat in Congress, and, as he believed, returned to Malone to die, had it not been for the influence

of his wife and the pressure of friends. Possibly it was this element of apprehension that caused him to be passive in the fight against the nomination of Mr. Cornell for Governor in 1879, which he might easily have prevented. But he would not even request the St. Lawrence delegates to vote against Mr. Cornell, though they offered to do so if he should ask it. Bitterly inimical to Senator Conkling's political leadership, he nevertheless chose to content himself with sneering at it, and refrained from openly challenging it. As a legislator there must be great respect for his aptitude, abilities and high purposes. To command the leadership of his party in the Assembly while yet a young man, and serving only his second term; to be chosen president pro tempore of the Senate in his first term; and to win in Congress a leading place among such men as composed that body in his time, admits of no conclusion but that he had more than ordinary talent and force of character. Greatness in the degree or of the kind that distinguished Seward, Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens and others of the giants who were in public life during and immediately after our civil war he may have lacked, but his usefulness and influence within his sphere was hardly less than theirs, while as regards the cleanliness and incorruptibility of his service no one surpassed him.

CHAPTER XXXIII

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Frederick P. Allen was born in Tinmouth, Vt., December 23, 1798, and became a printer's apprentice in Plattsburgh in 1812 — continuing thereafter to work at the trade or in publishing and editing until 1844. Mr. Allen participated in the battle of Plattsburgh in 1814, and a cherished evidence of the fact was a musket granted to him by the government for the service. He came to Malone in March, 1835, and established the *Palladium* as the successor of the *Northern Spectator*, which a brother had founded and conducted for a couple of years previously. He continued in the business until 1844 or 1845, when he sold to Francis T. Heath. The employees of such an establishment in those days were few, and those that Mr. Allen employed were almost all taken into his own home, and made almost members of his family. At least two of them he came to regard as foster sons, and they to look to him as a father. And throughout his long life he was especially interested in the young, watching over many with loving kindness, and proffering them advice in a manner that never seemed obtrusive. No more helpful citizen in this regard ever lived in Malone. Mr. Allen was for more than thirty years a justice of the peace, and his decisions usually stood the test of review and appeal, as they were invariably based upon his conception of right and justice. In uprightness of life, interest in the welfare of the town and its people, in the example he was and the influence he exercised, he was a man of remarkable usefulness, and commanded respect and even veneration. He was postmaster for three years from 1841, and again from 1849 to 1853. He died May 7, 1878.

William Andrus, born in Malone September 27, 1806, was the son of Cone Andrus, an early settler. He drove the mail coach and stage for Jonathan Thompson over the route from Plattsburgh to Ogdensburg for a few years earlier than 1832, and in 1840 became himself one of the proprietors of the line, which he operated until 1850 or a little later. In 1839 he was elected sheriff, and in 1851 and again in 1852 was defeated for the Assembly, though running largely ahead of his ticket against a very popular Democrat. The majority against him in

the former year was 82, and in the latter 33. Mr. Andrus was supervisor of Malone for 17 terms, though not of continuous service. In 1860 he was elected to the Assembly, but in 1861 patriotically declined a renomination so that a Union county ticket might be named, with Albert Andrus, a Democrat, at its head. Mr. Andrus never engaged actively in business apart from stage driving and farming, and except also in the sale of village lots carved from the extensive tracts which his father had once owned, and which comprised a considerable part of that section of the present village lying east of the river. Returns from investments, the lot sales and farming gave him a competence, and the last twenty years of his life were comparatively inactive. Extremely social (everybody knew him as "Uncle William"), and finding his greatest enjoyment in calling upon friends at their homes, offices or stores, Mr. Andrus probably knew more of the affairs of his neighbors, as well as of local public concern, than any other man in the town. His judgment was sound, and his character without reproach. He was intensely interested in politics, and unswervingly a Whig and Republican. He died March 10, 1884.

Albert Andrus was the son of Cone Andrus, who was a pioneer, and who gave Arsenal Green to the State. He became a merchant at Malone at an early age, after having gained experience as a clerk in Vermont and in Michigan. Shrewd, careful and possessed of excellent practical judgment, his merchandising was successful, and he accumulated a comfortable fortune as wealth is measured in a rural community. He became a director of the O. & L. C. R. R., and was interested largely in banks in Malone and elsewhere. He was the Democratic nominee for the Assembly a number of times prior to the civil war, but as such was always defeated by small majorities. In 1861 he was nominated for the Assembly by the Union party, composed of Republicans and war Democrats, was elected, and was re-elected in 1862 and 1863. He made a fine record, and was recognized as one of the leading and most useful members. Franklin county presented his name for Senator in 1865, but St. Lawrence county, doubting his Republicanism, refused to accept him. He then became an "Andy" Johnson man, and for a time was the recognized administration representative in this section, but soon afterward identified himself with the Democracy again, and after a few years ceased to take an active interest in politics, and devoted himself quietly to business affairs. He died at Malone July 19, 1889, in his 75th year.

George S. Adams was born in Bangor in 1817, and came to Malone in 1844, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In his younger years he was a Democrat, and his suavity and studious avoidance of antagonisms and controversy made him one of the most popular men in the county. For a number of years he was clerk of the board of supervisors, and in 1850 was defeated for the Assembly by William A. Wheeler, but only by a small majority. He was elected county judge by the Knownothings in 1854, and during his term of office became a Republican. He removed to Burke, where he kept a hotel and engaged in the lumber business, losing the small property that he had accumulated. Returning to Malone, he again engaged in the practice of the law, but never regained his prestige and prominence. He died February 16, 1888.

J. Foster Atwood, born in Royalton, Vt., came to Malone in 1849, and became one of the town's best known, most successful and best liked farmers. Genial, companionable and always eager to do a friend a service, and intensely interested in music, he won general esteem, and enjoyed a wide popularity.

Oscar P. Ames, born in Salisbury, Vt., March 17, 1841, came to Malone in 1857 to learn the printers' trade. During the civil war he served as a lieutenant in the 98th regiment until incapacitated by ill health, and also for a time as clerk in the commissary department. After his return to Malone he engaged for a year or two in the grocery business, and then re-entered the employ of the *Palladium*. In 1877 he became one of the publishers of the paper, and so continued until his death. A man who always did his own thinking, with great tenacity of purpose, and of such an intensity of earnestness in any matter that excited his interest and seemed to require action that his expression of opinion was apt to suggest passionate anger, he was a force to be reckoned with, and was an excellent and useful citizen. He was a special United States treasury agent for four years from 1890, and made an efficient officer. He died January 29, 1899.

Frank D. Allen, born in Malone January 21, 1862, studied law with Judge Hobbs after having graduated from Franklin Academy and Hamilton College, and then located in New York city as a clerk in the office of Davies & Rapallo, of which firm the late Charles A. Gardiner became a member. Upon Mr. Gardiner's retirement from the firm to become counsel for the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company, Mr.

Allen went with him to be managing clerk in the office, in which scores of attorneys and clerks were employed. Mr. Allen is now with the great Interborough Rapid Transit Company as assistant to the attorney and counsel—a responsible and highly complimentary position—and has “made good” in it.

Frederick L. Allen, born in Malone November 27, 1863, is a graduate of Franklin Academy and Hamilton College; and after admission to the bar removed to New York city, where he was associated with Davies, Stone & Auerbach for some years. Twenty-odd years ago he was appointed assistant to the general solicitor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and about ten years ago was advanced to be himself the general solicitor, a remarkable selection for a comparatively young man. Mr. Allen has an excellent professional standing at the New York bar, and his work in his present position has been of a markedly high grade.

Roswell Bates, born in Rutland, Vt., June 13, 1788, located as a young man at Fort Covington, and not only gained prominence locally as a physician as early as 1820, but came to rank high in the profession throughout Northern New York. He was a thorough student, and painstaking and competent in research and experiment. A number of the early physicians of the county studied with him and were trained by him. A man of great force of character, stubborn and combative, he was often in controversy, and always able to hold his own. He died June 6, 1869.

Daniel Brown, born in Alburgh, Vt., November 5, 1798, came to Malone in his young manhood, and in 1828 bought for thirty dollars the lot on the corner of Main and Catherine streets, where Hubbard & Mallon were for so long engaged in trade, and erected on it a carriage and sleigh shop. Mr. Brown lacked the temperament to engage actively in politics or conspicuously in public affairs, though he was always interested in both, and in an unobtrusive way was helpful by counsel and by contributions in promoting village and town matters. As a rule, however, his business and the church engrossed most of his attention. He had sound judgment, and his walk in life was upright and exemplary. He died March 5, 1869.

Sidney P. Bates was born at Derby, Vt., February 16, 1815. His father died before his birth, and his mother only a few weeks after-

ward, when he was adopted by an uncle (the father of Dr. Roswell Bates of Fort Covington), and came to Malone with him in 1820 or 1821. He studied medicine with Dr. Roswell Bates, attended lectures in Vermont, and then practiced there for seven years—returning to Malone in 1847, where he ever afterward made his home. As a physician he was in the front rank of the profession in his time, and “his tact, management and humor in the sick room were exquisite.” His interest in educational matters was pronounced, and the work that he wrought for the improvement of our common schools was great. He was superintendent of schools for the town of Malone for seven years under the old township system, and, almost single handed and against the combined opposition of practically every man of influence and standing in the community, carried through the project for consolidation of the schools in the village of Malone, and the creation of our graded school system. Later he was recognized by everybody as having been right, and the change as having been wise. Dr. Bates was school commissioner for the first commissioner district from 1861 to 1867, and again to fill a vacancy in 1870—making a fine record. About ten years prior to his death he was thrown from his sleigh while returning from a night call upon a patient, and sustained injuries which crippled him, and after a time confined him to his bed. He died February 1, 1894.

Henry N. Brush, born in New York city March 12, 1810, was a graduate of Columbia College in the class with Hamilton Fish, and located in Moira in 1835. He owned at one time the mile square which includes the hamlet of Brushton, originally called Brush's Mills in compliment to the owner. After the removal of Luther Bradish, he became the foremost man in the town with the exception of Sidney Lawrence. An obituary of him in the *Palladium* at the date of his death said: “In all of his instincts a gentleman; a man of infinite zest, kind and genial in all his relations.” He died November 2, 1872.

H. Corbin Brush, son of Henry N., was born in Brushton in 1838, and always made his home there. He had large property interests, and to the care of these applied most of his energies and time. Finely educated, possessing exceptional business abilities, genial, companionable and public spirited, Mr. Brush enjoyed the respect of everybody, and was of great usefulness in the hamlet that was his home. He died April 19, 1898.

George D. Bell, born at Weybridge, Vt., in 1818, located in Malone in 1830. He was a farmer, but spent his winters for a long time in teaching village and country schools. Singularly mild and even tempered, though firm on every question of principle, and always upright and just, he was popular and respected. He died April 1, 1897.

S. E. Blood, born at Hebron, N. H., June 4, 1822, came to Fort Covington in 1853, and entered the employ of William Hogle as a clerk, after which he engaged in the merchant tailoring business for a number of years. From 1863 to 1869 he was clerk in a hotel of Sam. Browning at Tadousac, Que., and in the latter year was appointed deputy collector of customs at Fort Covington. Of quiet manner, excellent judgment and forceful action, he was long a leading citizen of the place, and not the least important of the little group of possibly a half dozen men who for years practically controlled the action of the Republican party in the town. He died March 4, 1897.

William Henry Barney, born at Richmond, Vt., August 5, 1838, came to Bangor about twenty years later. His father was landlord of the hotel at North Bangor, and William had a share in its management. He enlisted as first lieutenant in the 98th regiment, and was promoted to a captaincy. Upon his return from the army he engaged in trade at North Bangor with Baker and Clinton Stevens, and afterward continued the business with them in Malone. He was later in the photographic business, and in insurance, and was postmaster. For a time he was captain of the old 27th Sep. Co., N. G. S. N. Y., and in a number of political campaigns was first tenor in the famous Republican glee club of Malone. He went West in 1897, and for a number of years was a conductor on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. He then lived a life of leisure at Albuquerque, New Mexico, until 1917, when he returned East.

William D. Brennan, born at Gloucester, Ont., December 29, 1839, came to Malone in 1851, and began life here as a water carrier for a gang of men who were completing work on the newly built railroad. Afterward he accepted employment of whatever sort he could get, always of a menial sort until his cheerful alacrity and quick intelligence had attracted attention, and brought him better opportunities. He worked his way through Franklin Academy, and was a student at Middlebury College when his patriotic impulses took him into the army.

He was commissioned a lieutenant in the 112d regiment, was promoted to a captaincy, and later was brevetted major. There was no braver man in the army. At the battle of Chapin's Farm in 1864 he lost a leg. Upon the conclusion of his army service he became professor of mathematics in the academy at Potsdam, and pursued the study of law while teaching. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and located at Malone—gaining an excellent rank at the bar, building up a large practice, and commanding the respect and confidence of his clients and of the community generally. Major Brennan was county treasurer for nine years from 1867, and in 1878 was elected to the Assembly, followed by two re-elections. He was a hard-working, conscientious representative, and in his third term was chairman of the committee on ways and means, a distinction up to that time enjoyed by no other Franklin county member since Mr. Wheeler's incumbency of the same assignment thirty years before. At the time of this appointment Mr. Wheeler was a candidate for United States Senator, with Major Brennan in charge of his canvass, while the Speaker was for Mr. Platt, and desired an early caucus, which the friends of Mr. Wheeler generally felt was prejudicial to his interests. However, Major Brennan signed the call for the caucus, and was severely criticised therefor. This criticism manifestly weighed upon him, and, added to the fact that he had not been well for some months, broke him down. Melancholia developed, he had to relinquish his work at Albany early in February, and returned to Malone to recuperate. March 7, 1881, he started for a ride to and through Duane, and committed suicide by taking strychnia. Major Brennan held strong convictions on all questions, and for a dozen years was one of the most effective and popular campaign speakers in the county, was always deeply interested in all matters affecting Malone and the county, and personally was esteemed by everybody.

Charles A. Burke, born in Bombay January 21, 1843, worked on a farm and attended Fort Covington Academy in his youth, and then studied law. Admitted to the bar in 1868, he practiced in a small way at Hogansburgh and elsewhere in the northern part of the county for a couple of years—finally locating in Malone in 1870, in partnership with Henry G. Kilburn, and having continued to practice here ever since. At one time he also operated a planing mill and sash and door factory in company with John Kelley. Mr. Burke has always been a pronounced Democrat, and in younger years was one of the most active

and influential workers in that party. He was often chairman of the county committee, and during the first Cleveland administration was postmaster of Malone.

Charles Webster Breed, born at Leominster, N. H., May 19, 1844, removed in his youth to Plattsburgh with his parents, and while enjoying an outing at Chateaugay Lake engaged to enter a drug store at Chateaugay as clerk. When the 96th regiment was being organized at Plattsburgh in 1861 Mr. Breed joined it with a number of others whom he had helped to recruit at Chateaugay, and was commissioned a first lieutenant. Sickness compelled him to resign from the service, and, returning home, he located in Malone, where he has since continued to reside, and for the greater part of the time was conspicuous in the town's business and civic affairs. He was in the drug business for more than a generation, became as he gained means and standing a zealous advocate of the establishment of industrial works in the village, and for many years gave excellent service to the Republican party as a member of its county committee and as a campaign organizer. Mr. Breed had initiative in large measure as well as superior executive capacity, and his pride in Malone and interest in its welfare were intense. He was for years the foreman and leading spirit of one of the crack companies of the old volunteer fire department, which owed its excellence in large part to his efforts, and later served as the department's chief engineer. To Mr. Breed's planning and advocacy was chiefly due the reorganization of the department upon lines which still continue — with a semi-paid force, an electric fire alarm system, and horse service for hauling the apparatus. He was also one of the group of a half dozen earnest, public-spirited men who secured for the village a reorganized waterworks system, with Horse brook as its source of supply, and was the president of the new company for a dozen years or more. Mr. Breed had an active interest in our schools, and served on the board of education with efficiency. Since the purchase of the waterworks by the village Mr. Breed has led a retired life, but without losing any of his interest for Malone's welfare and prosperity.

William C. Breed, son of Charles W., was born in Malone June 24, 1871. After graduation at Franklin Academy and Amherst College, he began the study of law in New York, with Edward H. Hobbs, a former Malone man, and in 1898 opened an office in New York on his own account. His progress in the profession was marked from the

beginning, and after a few years his rank was recognized as well toward the top of the younger practitioners. Latterly he has had great prominence as the legal representative of large trade and industrial interests, both in court procedure and in conference and negotiation with governmental departments at Washington and with Congressional committees concerning legislation and interpretation of anti-trust statutes. Mr. Breed is now recognized as one of the ablest and most valued of attorneys concerning these and similar policies, and his opinions always count strongly with the big men with whom he is in frequent association. Appointed chairman of the New York city committee of one hundred to organize and prosecute the big May drive for the hundred million dollar Red Cross fund, Mr. Breed enlisted his workers, planned the methods to be employed, and supervised the campaign so efficiently that the subscriptions were carried to the amazing total of forty-two million dollars, or seventeen million dollars in excess of the city's quota. It was a grand piece of work, recognized as one of the very best made anywhere in the country, and with the credit for success belonging more to Mr. Breed than to any other single man.

Jay O. Ballard, born in Mexico, Oswego county, January 8, 1858, began business life in a store, and then became a traveling salesman for a time. He located in Malone in 1887, engaging with C. C. Whittelsey in the manufacture of clothing, but not successfully. In 1891, however, he resumed the business in partnership with his brother-in-law, Colonel William C. Skinner, and has built up a very prosperous establishment, erected a well equipped factory for the manufacture of cloths, employs more than a hundred hands, and turns out large quantities of garments of various kinds which find a ready sale. Mr. Ballard is actively and efficiently interested in most matters that touch the town and county's interests, and is liberal both with purse and time in their support. Though without military education or experience, he was drafted at one time because of his sound business judgment and executive ability to be the commandant of Company K, N. G. S. N. Y., and made an excellent record. He is president of the Alice Hyde Hospital Association, and gives to the affairs of the institution much time and thoughtful effort.

Lorenzo Coburn, born in Constable December 27, 1812, became principal of Franklin Academy, after which he had many wanderings and various occupations. He was a miller and merchant in a small way

at Constable, and then engaged in market gardening—having been the first to supply residents of the village of Malone in a systematic way with berries and early vegetables. In his later years he lived in Kansas, New Jersey and South Dakota, and always the place of his latest location was the best and most promising in the world. For many years he sent letters regularly to the *Palladium*, and, regardless of the text, he invariably made them interesting. He died at Vermillion, S. D., July 28, 1898.

Amos G. Crooks, born in Malone January 9, 1827, gained business experience through employment by large interests in Vermont and in Pennsylvania between 1849 and 1869. He returned to Malone in the latter year, engaging here at first in the commission business, and then as a dealer in stoves and tin. In 1879 he established a wholesale and retail grocery business, the former branch of which soon became so large and successful that the latter was abandoned. Admitting his sons to partnership, the concern took the name and style of A. G. Crooks & Co. It had a large and prosperous business until 1918, when it sold to the Northern New York Grocery Co. Mr. Crooks was of fine judgment, and undoubted probity. He died February 2, 1890.

William P. Cantwell, born at Norton Creek, Canada, in 1829, was graduated from the University of Vermont, studied law in Montreal, and in 1851 was admitted an attorney in that city, where he practiced and did newspaper work for two years, when he removed to Malone. His fine scholarship, studious habits and persistence in fighting his cases with great fertility of resource soon won for him a leading place at the Franklin county bar. He was in particular a master of all of the fine points and technicalities of procedure, and a skillful pleader. There was hardly a case of large importance during the period of his greatest activity in practice that he was not retained on one side or the other, and his zeal, assiduity and resourcefulness always made him a force to be reckoned with. Because of failing eyesight he withdrew from active practice of the law in 1899. Mr. Cantwell was a Democrat, but of the Union stripe during the civil war. In 1858 he was elected school commissioner, and while Albon P. Man was absent in the army acted as district attorney in his stead. He was often the candidate of his party for public office—a number of times for school commissioner, for Congress in 1872 against Mr. Wheeler, and in 1877 for county judge. Though he always polled a good vote, the county was so strongly

Republican after 1860 that he was always defeated, and never held office except that of school commissioner. Mr. Cantwell was earnestly interested in all public matters, both general and local, and often was active in participation in them. He was a strong supporter of the public schools, was one of the founders and early trustees of the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, and was identified with various business affairs outside of the lines of his profession. During the time that the owner of the *Gazette* was postmaster, before the civil war, Mr. Cantwell was in charge of the editorship of the paper. He died suddenly at the breakfast table October 31, 1905.

William F. Creed, born in Fort Covington in March, 1847, came to Malone in 1873 to become a clerk and afterward teller in the National Bank of Malone. In 1877 he was appointed cashier of the Farmers National Bank, and so continued for over seven years. During the latter part of this period he became active in Democratic county politics, and in 1884 was a Presidential Elector. A little later he was appointed auditor in the New York custom house under Daniel Magone, and afterward a State bank examiner and then deputy State superintendent of banks. While serving in the latter capacity he was offered and accepted a lucrative position in a bank in Buffalo, but remained there only a short time—removing to New York city, where, with a desk in the brokerage office of Flower & Co., which put him in close touch with big operators, he became a speculator in Wall street at a time when prices were moving rapidly and wildly; and to-day Mr. Creed was rich, and to-morrow almost or quite poor. It was a feverish, wearing life, because it kept a man on edge both day and night, and not improbably the excitement and anxiety of it broke his health. He died while on a visit to Fort Covington November 9, 1903.

James F. Carrigan, born at Windsor, Vt., in 1861, began his business life as a telegraph operator, and soon afterward became spare station agent, serving at various points on the Central Vermont, and everywhere so acceptably as to command the attention and approval of the management. In 1892 he was assigned to Malone as trainmaster on the O. & L. division of the Rutland R. R., and has since been promoted to be assistant superintendent of the division. Efficient, attentive to his duties and always courteous, Mr. Carrigan enjoys everybody's good will, and does his work thoroughly and well.

David Decatur Darius Dewey, born in Malone October 14, 1826, engaged for ten years in teaching after his graduation from the Albany Normal College in 1849, and was then for a time instructor of teachers' institutes in Wisconsin, where he followed also the business of surveying. Returning East, he located at Moira, and for many years was one of the most influential, useful and respected citizens of the town. He was railroad station agent, merchant, surveyor, and manufacturer of lumber and starch. Mr. Dewey served Moira repeatedly as supervisor, and was school commissioner for six years. He died October 15, 1906.

William S. Douglas of Chateaugay was a farmer on an extensive scale, a manufacturer of potato starch and, with his son, Hiram A., proprietor of a large tannery. He died March 24, 1887, aged 71 years.

Calvin S. Douglass, who had been prominent in Chateaugay as a merchant and miller, died in September, 1887, aged 70 years.

William G. Dickinson was born in Bangor, and in 1846 became a partner with his father, Joshua, and brother, Wells S., in the mercantile business. A few years later he established a store himself in Malone, and during the civil war and for a year or two afterward was easily the leading merchant of the place, at least as regards the finer class of dry goods. In 1867 he sold the business, and, forming a partnership with a brother-in-law, engaged in the wholesale grocery business in New York city. The venture not proving altogether successful, it was closed out after three years, and Mr. Dickinson located at Duluth, Minn., where he represented a railway company for a year or two, and then removed to Kansas to take charge of the land interests of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. for a number of years, and is credited with having founded more than a hundred towns in the State. From Kansas he went to National City, Calif., to manage a big land development scheme, including the construction of a waterworks and an irrigation system. No more genial, enterprising, popular or straightforward man ever lived in Franklin county. He was county treasurer here from 1861 to 1867. He died at National City July 14, 1891.

Wells S. Dickinson, also a son of Joshua, was born in Bangor August 16, 1828, and at the age of eighteen years became a partner with his father in the mercantile business and also in the manufacture of potato starch. The latter interest soon commanded more of his attention than any other, and at one time he was the owner, in whole

or in part, of no less than eight starch mills in Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, besides being the principal dealer in the commodity in this section of the State. He served the town of Bangor as supervisor for a number of terms, was elected to the Assembly in 1859, and to the State Senate in 1871 and again in 1873. Next to William A. Wheeler, whose chief political lieutenant he was, he had more influence and evinced more interest in politics than any other Republican in the county. He was three times a delegate to national conventions, and it was principally through his efforts and enthusiasm that the nomination for Vice-President came to Mr. Wheeler in 1876. Later he was the representative of the Northern Pacific R. R. for a number of years in marketing its lands and building towns in Dakota, and then at Washington to guard against strike legislation in Congress. He was a man of tireless energy, keen, honest and capable in business, and any candidate for a Republican nomination in Franklin county who was fortunate enough to enlist his support was almost always sure of winning. He died in Malone January 19, 1892.

Edwin E. Dickinson, son of Wells S., was born in Bangor August 31, 1852, and after graduating from the University of Vermont joined with his father in the mercantile business, and then studied law at Malone. In 1877 he was appointed private secretary to Vice-President Wheeler, and made his home with him at Washington and Malone for four years. He was chairman of the Franklin county Republican committee in 1880, and made one of the finest campaigns ever known here. Locating in New York city in 1887, he became interested after a year or two in the Boynton Furnace Co., of which his father-in-law was the founder and head. After Mr. Boynton's death, Mr. Dickinson became president and treasurer of the company, and continues with it in that capacity. The concern has a branch in Chicago, and does a large and prosperous business. Mr. Dickinson evinces all of the family characteristics of energy, enterprise, public spirit, spotless character, and engaging personality. No one is a more agreeable and charming companion and friend.

Charles Durkee, born in Burke, January 9, 1827, was at an early age manager of the branch store of E. L. Meigs at Brushton, and shortly afterward was appointed postmaster at Malone, in which place he had become a partner of Rufus R. Stephens in the drug business. Later he engaged in general merchandising in Malone with Sidney W. Gillett.

At the outbreak of the civil war he was colonel of a State militia regiment, and endeavored to have his command join the Union army as a body—the only Democrat, I think, in this section of the State who was prominent in the old militia organization who took such a stand, or, indeed, manifested any real anxiety for Union army service, though of course there were hundreds of Democrats not so connected with the militia who sprang to arms as individuals. Failing to rally his regiment of militia for enlistment as a unit, Mr. Durkee joined in the autumn of 1861 in recruiting the 98th regiment of volunteers, which originally was expected to be composed exclusively of Franklin county men, but which, in fact, finally comprised seven companies from this locality and three from Wayne county. Mr. Durkee was commissioned as its lieutenant-colonel, and served with it in that rank and also as its colonel for about a year, when he resigned. Returning to Malone, he engaged again in the mercantile business, but with unfortunate results. During the last three or four years of his life Colonel Durkee was without fixed occupation except that he held various appointments in the State canal and prison departments. He was jovial, fond of companionship, and personally popular and esteemed. He died January 7, 1879.

Ira A. Darling, born at Morristown, Vt., March 7, 1828, studied medicine, and located for practice at Brushton in 1851—from which date he was a good deal of a “rolling stone” for nearly twenty years, having practiced between times in Chicago, West Virginia, Nicholville, Malone and Dickinson. In 1869 or 1870 he located at West Bangor, and, besides giving attention to the work of his profession, engaged in a number of commercial enterprises, and became active as a local Republican worker. He died October 4, 1891.

George W. Dustin, 1st, born in Dickinson in 1837, was a soldier during the civil war, and was connected afterward with the regular army for several years, in the quartermaster's department in the West. Thereafter he was variously occupied in Franklin county, and in 1887 was elected sheriff. Upon the expiration of his term of office he engaged in the drug business at Brushton. He was prominent as a Mason and Odd Fellow and also in Grand Army circles. Of imposing presence, and a genial companion, he had probably the largest acquaintance of any man in the county. He died July 15, 1897.

George W. Dustin, 2d, was born in Dickinson January 25, 1848, and began life for himself as a farmer, and then as a merchant at Dick-

inson Center. Clean, manly, genial and accommodating, he early gained the regard and confidence of his townsmen, and was chosen supervisor. Becoming interested in politics, and Dickinson having a strong claim to Republican party recognition, Mr. Dustin won the nomination for county clerk after a hard fight in 1879, and of course was elected and re-elected. In 1886 he entered the employ of A. B. Parmelee & Son, and while with them was appointed a deputy collector of customs at Malone. In 1892 he removed to Baltimore to take the agency with Capt. H. B. Meigs of the Aetna Life Ins. Co. for the State of Maryland, but four years later sold his interest in the business to return to Malone and re-engage in the management of the A. B. Parmelee & Son land and timber business. Since the death of Morton S. Parmelee in 1897 Mr. Dustin has been in sole charge of the properties and affairs of the establishment, and has built up in connection with it an important and successful real estate business of his own. In addition, he never fails to evince a strong and useful interest in local matters and enterprises, and has held with credit to himself and benefit to various interests many places of trust in the town. He was for one term a member of the local board of managers of the St. Lawrence Hospital for the Insane at Ogdensburg.

Chandler Ellsworth was born in Fort Covington in 1807, and was a lifelong resident of the town. He owned a farm of six hundred acres, and his buildings were said to be the best farm buildings in the county. Of upright life and possessed of sagacious judgment, he commanded general confidence and accumulated a fine property. He held many town offices, including the supervisorship, and was at times the candidate of the Democratic party for county positions. He died November 22, 1888.

Few men of the civil war period were better known in Malone than **Lucius D. Ellsworth**, shoemaker, who was also a teacher of singing schools, and himself a vocalist of more than ordinary merit. In church choirs, at concerts by home talent and at social gatherings he was always ready to lift up his voice in glorious song, and his two most popular selections were "Had I But Ten Thousand a Year" and "The Sword of Bunker Hill." Mr. Ellsworth went to the war as a captain in the 98th regiment, returned to Malone upon the expiration of his term of service, and in 1867 removed to Illinois, where he died July 4, 1900, aged eighty-two years. The place of his birth and the date of his locating in Malone are unknown to the writer.

Isaac B. Farrar, born at Fairfax, Vt., August 10, 1802, came to Malone in 1839, and removed to Burke a few years later, where he continued to reside until 1884, when he retired from his life-long work as a farmer, and returned to Malone to pass his remaining years. Mr. Farrar was of upright life and ardent convictions—an abolitionist before the war, and so intensely patriotic that he enlisted in the Union army when he had passed the age of sixty years. Careful and prudent, he accumulated property to the amount of perhaps fifteen thousand dollars, and with the exception of legacies of five hundred dollars each to churches in Burke and Bellmont and in Malone, and a few personal remembrances, bequeathed it all as a trust fund to establish and endow the Farrar Home in Malone for Deserving Old Ladies. He died December 16, 1899.

Francis D. Flanders was born in Salisbury, N. H., in 1810, and came to Fort Covington with his parents about 1825 or 1826. While still in his youth he became associated with Samuel Hoard in the publication of the *Franklin Republican*, and was afterward with him in Ogdensburg in the management and editorship of the *St. Lawrence Republican*. Returning to Fort Covington, he established the *Franklin Gazette* in 1837, which he continued to own and edit until 1876, when he sold the business, though continuing as editor for some years afterward. In his younger years his editorial work was thoughtful and strong, and the paper was recognized as one of the ablest of Democratic country weeklies in the State. In Mr. Flanders's later years, however, he seemed to lose the inclination for extended editorial discussion, and to prefer inditing only pungent, stinging paragraphs, and selecting extracts from other papers in expression of his views, which were always extreme and radical. While published at Fort Covington the *Gazette* was outspoken in sympathy with the Canadian rebellion or Papineau cause, and was forbidden circulation in the Canadian mails. The office of publication was removed to Malone in 1847, and during the civil war the paper was so pronounced in upholding the constitutionality of secession and so bitter in denunciation of the Lincoln administration that Mr. Flanders was arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren for about two months, and for nearly two years the *Gazette* was denied postal privileges in the United States. Mr. Flanders was member of the Assembly in 1844, county clerk 1853-6, postmaster of Malone during the Buchanan administration, and Presidential elector in 1868. He was for many years a member of the board of education of the village school district of Malone, and for a time its president. He died in Malone January 26, 1881.

Joseph R. Flanders, a brother of Francis D., was born at Salisbury, N. H., in 1814. His home was in Fort Covington from about 1825 until 1847, when he removed to Malone. He was admitted to the bar at an early age, and in his spare hours did a good deal of writing for the *Gazette*, in which his articles usually appeared as editorials. He was scholarly, a finished and forceful writer, and especially delighted in discussion of constitutional principles. He was a delegate to the convention of 1846 to revise the State constitution, was member of Assembly in 1847, and the same year was elected county judge. In the factional strife which divided the Democratic party in 1848 and for a few years thereafter, he and Francis D. disagreed, and Joseph R. established in 1853 and for two years edited the *Jeffersonian* at Malone to urge his opinions and to represent the uncompromising or hunker wing of Democracy. It goes without saying that the *Jeffersonian* was exceptionally able and vigorous in its utterances, but it was discontinued when Mr. Flanders removed to New York city in 1885 to re-engage in the practice of the law, of which profession he was a notably strong and reputable exponent. He also was confined at Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren for a few weeks during the civil war. He returned to Malone in 1864 to become counsel for the O. & L. C. R. R. Co., but soon afterward went to La Crosse, Wis., to engage in editorial work on "Brick" Pomeroy's once famous and widely circulated *Democrat*. In 1868 he located again in New York city, where he continued in the practice of the law until his health failed in 1886. Mr. Flanders was one of the strongest men intellectually that ever lived in Franklin county, a forceful and captivating speaker, a man of intense and uncompromising convictions, and of high character. He died at Richmond Hill, Long Island, November 5, 1886. There is a legend in the family that during a war, centuries ago, between England and Flanders (now a part of Belgium) soldiers from Salisbury, England, picked up a baby boy on a battle field, and, unable to find his parents or to learn anything about him, took him home with them, and named him Flanders from the fact that he was found there. This boy is said to have been the ancestor of all the Flanders in England and the United States.

Edward Fitch was born in Plattsburgh in 1820, and removed to Malone in his young manhood. He was admitted to the bar about 1850, and practiced with his brother-in-law, Ashbel B. Parmelee, until 1858, when he removed to New York city to become the law partner of ex-Governor Myron H. Clark, with whom he had formed intimate

relations while the latter was Governor and Mr. Fitch member of Assembly. Mr. Fitch was elected to the Assembly in 1854 by a combination of Whigs, Knownothings and temperance forces. He died in New York in 1887.

Ashbel P. Fitch, son of Edward, was born in Malone in 1848, and removed with his father to New York in 1858. He was educated in the schools of New York city and in Germany, becoming almost as much a German in habits, language and associations as he was an American, though too earnestly and loyally imbued with American principles ever to have been in sympathy with imperialistic ideas and practices. Upon his return to New York he studied law, and practiced for several years. He was elected to Congress as a Republican by a large majority in 1886, and having become a Democrat on the tariff and excise questions was elected again and again as a Democrat by even larger majorities in the same district. He afterward served for two terms as comptroller of the city of New York, and about 1899 became president of the Trust Company of America, which at the time had the largest capital and surplus of any like institution in the world. Mr. Fitch was one of the most genial of men, possessed large abilities, and had a multitude of friends. He died suddenly May 3, 1904.

Alexander R. Flanagan, born at Waddington July 6, 1823, began his business life in railroad employment, but engaged soon afterward in the hotel business at Rouses Point. In 1857 he purchased the Miller House in Malone, and, until he leased the Ferguson House, continued as its manager. In 1881 he gave over the care of the business to his sons, although always himself recognized as the real head of the house. He was a natural landlord, and no hotel man in the State was better known or more cordially liked by his guests and townsmen. He died July 30, 1894.

Moses W. Field, son of William, who lived in the Broughton neighborhood in Malone, and then in Bangor, was born at Watertown, and located at Detroit, Mich., at an early age. He accumulated a fortune estimated at half a million dollars, and was elected to Congress in 1872 as a Republican. Later he became a Greenbacker, and had more than any other one man to do with the nomination of Peter Cooper for the Presidency. He died at Detroit March 14, 1889.

J. Dennison Fisk, the time and place of whose birth I do not know, was a conspicuous figure in Franklin county sixty or seventy years ago. He was in trade here at various places, published a newspaper for a short time at Fort Covington, and was the first telegraph operator at Malone. He finally made advantageous business connections in New York city, and was in the wholesale boot and shoe trade there for years. Fun-loving, companionable and versatile, he had a host of friends in this north country, which he visited frequently. He died at Hartford, Conn., January 4, 1899.

Christopher R. Fay, born in County Antrim, Ireland, February 17, 1838, came to Canada with his parents as a boy, and then to Fort Covington about 1852. As a youth he learned the trade of boot and shoemaker, but never found the work attractive or satisfying. All of his inclinations were to art, and before long he began to do portrait work — obtaining his paints and oils at a carriage paint shop. Even with such crude material he managed occasionally to turn out a piece of work that brought him a bit of money upon which to live. Then he took to the camera, and made the old-style tintypes and daguerreotypes of sixty years ago — apropos of which I recall that he used to insist that T. B. Cushman of Malone, a maker of matches in his final years, and once a local preacher, was undoubtedly the inventor of the tintype. Mr. Fay came to Malone shortly before the outbreak of the civil war, and made pictures with Seymour E. Buttolph. During the war he and Mr. Buttolph were with the army of the Potomac for most of the time, engaged in the same work and in photography. He returned to Malone, which he continued to make his home, except for a short time that he followed his profession in Syracuse. He was in partnership here at various times with Charles Ferris, Captain William H. Barney, George Farmer, M. C. Goodell, and perhaps others. He had a fine artistic sense, and for years his work was the best produced by any gallery in Northern New York. His crayon portraits in particular were of the best, and brought him much outside business as well as alluring offers to attach himself to city establishments. He died July 25, 1916.

Lyman J. Folsom, born in Bombay in 1836, located at Trout River in 1853, and a few years later engaged in merchandising there in company with his father-in-law, Augustus Martin. The business did not prosper, and the firm had to make an assignment during the civil war. Afterward Mr. Folsom opened a store of his own, and did an immense

business both in merchandising and in speculating in livestock and farm products; but misfortune again overtook him, and he again assigned. In 1876 he removed to Malone, where he conducted a livery business, and was elected sheriff in 1878 and again in 1884, carrying Malone by nearly a thousand majority, and the county by correspondingly large figures. Owing to his liberality to the poor, and to losses sustained in business, he became involved again financially in 1887, and, as though even then foreseeing the end, declared a year or two previously to friends that he would prefer to die rather than again go through bankruptcy. In March, 1887, after settling every account that he had with Malone creditors, he drove one day to Trout River, and there committed suicide. No man in the county was better liked.

Henry Furness, born at Bay St. Louis, Miss., February 24, 1850, came to Malone as a child with his mother after the death of his father, and after his school days here clerked in the drug store of Heath & Breed. He then connected himself with the Alabama State Hospital for the Insane for two or three years, and next studied medicine in New York city. His first field of practice was Windsor, Vt., where he remained until 1880, when he located at Malone, where he made a brilliant record in the profession, which interested him absorbingly and in the practice of which he was continually employing then novel, and perhaps startling, expedients, but which because of his marvelous successes became standard. He won and held a standing as a physician second to none in Northern New York. Dr. Furness inherited from a relative in California a comfortable fortune, and in his will, after numerous bequests to relatives and friends, gave \$5,000 each to the Alice Hyde Memorial Hospital Association for the support of free beds for the poor, the Farrar Home for Deserving Old Ladies in Malone, the Home for the Friendless in Plattsburgh, and to Franklin Academy for scholarships; \$6,000 to St. Mark's Church, Malone, for the relief of the poor; and \$2,000 each to the board of education of the village of Malone and to the Wadhams Reading Circle for the purchase of books. These are all trust funds, the income from which is alone to be used for the purposes stated. Dr. Furness died after a long illness July 5, 1913.

Daniel Gorton, born at Pomfret, Vt., April 5, 1790, came to Malone in 1820, where he established a paper mill on the west side of the river at about where Earle's axe factory and then Ladd & Smallman's planing mill used to be. All paper was then made by hand, and it was Mr.

Gorton's custom to manufacture a quantity and peddle it himself through the country. When the time came that he was able to employ two girls in the mill he felt that the business had prospered greatly. Mr. Gorton was of superior abilities, and was a born agitator and reformer. He organized here the first temperance society ever formed in Northern New York, and though he was criticized and opposed by the clergy as undertaking to interfere with personal liberty persisted in his work of lecturing in advocacy of teetotalism and prohibition. He became also an anti-Mason, and after his removal from Malone to Lowell, Mass., which occurred in 1831, he was enlisted in the anti-slavery crusade as an ardent abolitionist, and was the close friend of William Lloyd Garrison and his coadjutor in the cause. Mr. Gorton died at Lowell in 1875.

Theodore Gay, the last survivor but one of the early physicians of Malone, was born in Bridport, Vt., April 1, 1812, the son of a physician, and the cost of his education, which included the course at Middlebury College, was the whole of his patrimony. After graduation at college, he taught school in Western New York and in Georgia to obtain means for pursuing his medical studies. Receiving his degree, he established himself in 1840 at Westville, and finding it a rather barren field moved after a short time to Fort Covington. But there the practice was practically monopolized by Dr. Roswell Bates, so that there was no business for a young doctor, and in 1842 he came to Malone. The physicians of that time filled a niche in the life of a community that can scarcely be comprehended to-day. They not only ministered to the physical ills, but were the intimate friends, the mentors and the monitors of their patients, and so interwove their lives with these that they contributed in a large measure to the moulding of character. Of all the doctors of that period in Malone — and as a class they made the place famous as a center of medical skill — Dr. Gay had the profoundest mind, and the least regard for matters outside of his profession. Gentle as a woman, refined in thought and expression, radiating sunshine in the sick room, he practiced as if it all were a labor of love, with no element of material recompense entering into it. Indeed, he was wont himself to say in entire sincerity that if he could afford it he would never make any charge at all for his services; and the charges that he did make were grotesquely insignificant — a half a dollar per visit within the village limits, except that for a Sunday call the fee was a dollar; from one to two shillings for office advice and treatment; and for a trip into the country as far

as Bellmont, in storm of rain or sleet or in zero weather, from a dollar to a dollar and a half. And these fees included medicines, and, more often than not, were paid in orders on a merchant or in produce — stockings at a dollar a pair, butter at ten cents a pound, veal at two and a half cents a pound, chickens at a shilling apiece, etc. In 1880 Dr. Gay virtually gave up his general practice in order to devote himself almost continuously to the care of Vice-President Wheeler, receiving next to nothing for his services while Mr. Wheeler lived, and only a thousand dollars by the latter's will for six or seven years of attention. The doctor had at first no feeling of resentment, but only grief that he had been so hardly treated. As time passed, however, and friends sympathized with him and expressed indignation, he became as bitter as his kindly nature would permit, and filed a claim against the estate, which was eventually paid at ten thousand dollars. Dr. Gay loved books, both the text books of his profession and the best literature, and he had a wonderfully retentive memory. One afternoon he called at my office, and, picking up a book of quotations, read from it here and there, from Byron, Shakespeare and others, a couplet or fragment of a stanza, continuing from memory to repeat verse after verse until they joined to the next printed quotation. Dr. Gay died January 20, 1899.

William W. Gay, born in Malone in January, 1854, studied law and was admitted to the bar after graduation from Franklin Academy and Middlebury College, but, finding the practice distasteful, turned his attention to journalism about 1881, in which his success has been pronounced. His first connection was with the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, and he has since been on various Chicago and New York city dailies — at times as a special correspondent where assignments were important and service required discretion and judgment, but usually in the home office, where he has filled nearly every responsible position, including general and political editorial work. Of retentive memory, broadly read, indefatigable in application, and strong and brilliant as a writer, Mr. Gay has emphatically "made good." He has been on the *New York World* for several years past.

Sidney W. Gillett, born at Essex, Vt., February 21, 1816, came to Franklin county in 1835, and had his home at various times in Chateaugay, Constable, Malone and Montreal. He began clerking for Meigs & Wead in 1837, and two years later opened a store of his own at Trout River Lines, and a few years afterward at Constable Corners. He dealt

in practically everything that home customers wanted or that was disposable in the Montreal market or to the contractors who were then building the Beauharnois canal — including lumber, horses, nearly all kinds of other livestock, pot and pearl ashes, and farm produce. After closing out his mercantile business in Constable, he was in Montreal for a year, dealing in lumber, and removed to Malone in 1854, where he was in partnership in merchandising with Colonel Charles Durkee for several years, and afterward continued the store alone, dealt largely in real estate, erected a number of houses, became a hop grower, and for a time ran a tannery in Burke. At the time of locating in Malone he had accumulated a comfortable competence. About 1871 he bought an interest in the Owls Head iron mine, and in the work of developing it sunk a considerable part of his fortune. Mr. Gillett had the trading faculty in a remarkable degree, and used it with a keen shrewdness and sagacious judgment — continuing such operations in a small way years after he had practically retired from active business pursuits. Though not conspicuously active in public affairs, he had a thorough interest in them, and quietly was an earnest supporter of projects for the general welfare. He died June 24, 1902.

Daniel D. Gorham was born in Rutland, Vt., September 8, 1819, and was principal of Franklin Academy for a number of years in the fifties. He then taught at Montpelier, Vt., for eleven years, and afterward at Northampton, Mass., where he died October 26, 1891.

William Gillis was born at Cornwall, Ont., June 22, 1822, and passed his youth at Dundee. He was admitted to the practice of medicine in 1849, and practiced at Fort Covington from that date until his final illness in 1894. Dr. Gillis interested himself in politics at an early date, and became one of the most conspicuous and influential Republicans in the northern part of the county. Positive and rather aggressive, he naturally aroused antagonisms, and was the leader in some of the bitterest town contests for party control that were ever fought in the county, though toward the close of his life all of this feeling died out, and by common consent he was recognized as leader. He filled many town offices with profit to the people and credit to himself, and was also school commissioner for two terms in the second commissioner district. He died February 17, 1894.

George G. Gurley, born in Hopkinton August 19, 1825, located at Chateaugay in 1851, where for several years he was station agent, then

deputy collector of customs, and also a dealer in produce and lumber. He was elected sheriff as a Republican in 1863, and after the expiration of his term made his home in Malone, engaging in the tin and stove business, and afterward in dry goods with D. F. Seper and E. R. Hott. He was elected supervisor in 1886, and continued to hold the office until his death. It was said of him that he was always "helping some one every day of his life," and when he died thousands of dollars in worthless notes were found among his papers. As the key to understanding of his big heart and character it needs only to add that these in no way impeached his sagacity, but merely confirmed the quoted estimate of him. In temperament he was remarkably self-poised, and his judgment of the best. He died March 20, 1891.

Samuel Greeno, born in Malone December 31, 1831, was the son of Samuel, who became a merchant here in 1821, and continued in trade with hardly a break, though in many different lines and at different stands, for almost sixty years — making his trips to market in the early times on horseback. The son became a clerk in his boyhood with Meigs & Wead, and from that time to the date in 1866 when he entered upon business for himself was behind the counter for many other merchants. Mr. Greeno and Henry B. Austin established the first distinctively ladies' store the town ever had. The firm was notably enterprising and accommodating, was widely known, and did a large business. Mr. Greeno was public spirited and popular. He died February 13, 1896.

John Ingersoll Gilbert, born at Pittsford, Vt., October 11, 1837, came to Malone in 1861 to become principal of Franklin Academy, in which position he served for six years with great acceptability to the trustees of the institution and with marked satisfaction and incalculable benefit to his pupils. I question if there was ever one of the latter who in mature years could recall any teacher who had helped him as much as Mr. Gilbert, or for whom a greater admiration and a profounder respect abided. Naturally impetuous and quick to wrath, he yet had an infinity of patience with even the dullest student who was trying honestly to do his duty and master his work. He was thorough, and invested his work in the class room with an interest and charm that evoked the earnest attention of pupils and went far to develop their minds. Upon the conclusion of his service as principal of the academy, Mr. Gilbert opened a law office in Malone, and continued actively in practice until his death. By temperament and habit of thought he was

far better adapted to appeals work than to the trial of cases, for he was inclined to insistence upon reaching the crux of a question as directly as possible, and it irked him to be under compulsion to give attention to the technicalities of procedure. The merits of a case outweighed everything else, and the mere rules of practice seemed non-essentials. Had he had connections which would have made his work mainly a study of principles and of argument before the higher tribunals his abilities must have assured him a rank with the foremost members of the bar. Intensely interested in public policies and problems of government, Mr. Gilbert was as positive a partisan as there was in the State, and for thirty years or more was "on the stump" in every important campaign for the Republican cause. Of profound scholarship, as a speaker he measured his words with marvelous accuracy and with the finest shades of meaning, and, though he never reduced more than two or three addresses to writing, every speech that he made was of a finish and dovetailing that gave occasion for no revision for publication. When indignant over a wrong or a sham every syllable cut like a rapier, and his emphasis of "infamous," "damnable" and other like characterizing words gave each its full and penetrating significance. Mr. Gilbert had neither taste nor aptitude for political management, and all of the recognition that he ever had in a public way came to him solely because of his intellectuality and belief in his moral fibre. He served three terms in the Assembly and one in the Senate, was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention in 1884, was defeated as a candidate for secretary of State in 1891, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1894. He served also for a number of years as a member of the board of education of the village school district of Malone, and for a long time was president of the board of trustees of the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes. In the Legislature Mr. Gilbert was a man of mark and force from the first, and always stood squarely and immovably for measures that promised good to the State. He died December 19, 1904.

Hiram Horton, born in Brandon, Vt., in April, 1799, came to Malone with his father, who also was called Hiram, and who located here between 1806 and 1808, and by 1811 had acquired lands which now comprise nearly all of that part of the village lying east of the river and south of Main street, and also a considerable tract on the west side of the river east of Duane street, together with a number of lots in the vicinity of the Rutland Railroad passenger station. The

properties included a grist mill and most of the water power privileges within the village limits. These lands were then all forest covered, and thus the subject of this sketch witnessed their transformation from a wilderness, first, into fruitful fields, and then gradually into a thriving village. The properties all came into the possession of Mr. Horton by inheritance and purchase, and in disposing of lots to individuals he was apt not to convey quite all that he believed to be covered by his own titles — not infrequently assuming to dictate years afterward to his grantees that they must not occupy or build upon certain lands which they supposed themselves to own, claiming that the forbidden occupancy would be an encroachment upon himself or upon a highway. He was exacting and autocratic in such matters, and also in regard to his water power rights, concerning which latter he had protracted and bitterly fought procedure in the courts. From an early age Mr. Horton was a principal factor in all town and village concerns. He built carding and fulling mills, and the original McMillan woolen factory, ran a saw mill, and operated the principal flouring mill in the town for over half a century; was among the earliest and most zealous of the agitators for the building of the old Northern Railroad; accepted an election to the Assembly in 1844 solely in order to procure a charter for the proposed company, which predecessors in that body had labored unsuccessfully for years to obtain, and after accomplishing that work wrought untiringly for a long time to enlist capital in the work; indorsed the company's paper when its funds were exhausted to the amount of half a million dollars; and with S. C. Wead and John L. Russell contracted with the company in 1847 to donate to it ten acres of land upon its agreement to locate its construction and repair shops in Malone — thus bringing to the place an industry which has been of incalculable benefit for sixty years now, and the establishment of which in Malone both Ogdensburg and Rouses Point resented with venomous bitterness. Of marked character, active temperament and inflexible purpose, Mr. Horton was not always easy of approach, nor gentle in manner, but those who knew him best found him generous and kind at heart, and everybody recognized him as public spirited and eminently useful in the community. Besides his service in the Assembly, Mr. Horton was often supervisor, and in 1864 was a Presidential elector, casting his vote for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. He continued actively in business almost to the time of his death, which occurred August 31, 1872.

John Hutten, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in September, 1809, emigrated to Canada with his parents in 1821. He graduated from the University of Vermont, in which institution he was afterward an instructor, and then located at Malone, and studied law with Asa Haseall. He was one of the engineers of the survey of the old Northern R. R. As a lawyer he was the partner of Joseph H. Jackson, Wm. P. Cantwell and Frederic F. Wead. In politics he was first a Whig and then a Democrat. He was elected county judge in 1851. His abilities were of a high order, and he commanded wide respect. He died April 1, 1862.

George H. Hutten, brother of John, was born in Scotland, but passed most of his life in Malone. He was a painter by trade. Of the strongest and most radical convictions, he was an early temperance advocate, an extreme abolitionist, and in his later years a political prohibitionist. No man in the community was a more ardent Unionist during the civil war, and he showed his faith and patriotism by enlisting as a volunteer at the age of 54 years. He died suddenly March 24, 1889.

Hiram Harwood, the father of Dr. Watson H., was born in Eden, Vt., but came to Bangor in childhood, and became one of the substantial farmers and respected citizens of the town. He died December 22, 1890.

Daniel N. Huntington, born at Rochester, Vt., in 1815, came to Malone about 1840 to clerk for William King. A few years later he removed to Chateaugay, where he engaged in the mercantile business for himself for a time, and then returned to Malone to become a partner with C. C. Whittelsey in the foundry business. He was also interested in farming, and at one period was about as extensive a buyer and seller of Malone village real estate as any man in the town. He was supervisor of Malone for two years, and at one time was the principal practicing justice of the peace. He was also for many years the leading insurance agent in the county. He died November 18, 1892.

Francis T. Heath, born in Malone, May 18, 1817, entered the *Palladium* office as an apprentice in 1835, and was deputy county clerk under Uriah D. Meeker, during which latter service he began the study of law, but was compelled by ill health and imperative engagements along other lines to relinquish his intention to become a lawyer. He returned to a connection with the *Palladium*, became the editor and

proprietor of the paper, and continued his connection with it more or less actively until 1856, though in 1844 he engaged also in the grocery and drug business. The grocery line was soon discontinued, however, and in 1876 Mr. Heath retired altogether from active business pursuits — living thereafter a life of leisure. In 1853 he consented reluctantly to become the Whig candidate for member of Assembly, and was defeated by only a few votes, while the rest of the ticket was buried under three to four hundred majority. His interest and quiet participation in public affairs always continued eager and useful, but with persistent refusal except in 1853 and upon one occasion that he served as village president to be a candidate for any office. Mr. Heath was a loyal friend and Christian gentleman, of private life that was spotless and pure, and of good sense and discriminating judgment. He was widely known locally and everywhere respected. He died suddenly of a paralytic shock January 7, 1886.

Albert Hobbs, one of the ablest and most exemplary citizens that the county ever had, was born at Ogdensburg in August, 1820, and came to Constable with his father as a boy. His early purpose was to become a physician, and for a time he studied medicine with Dr. Dana Stevens of Moira; his inclination turning later to the law, he located in Malone, where he remained until his death. He was elected to the Assembly by the Knownothings in 1855, and to the State Senate by the Republicans in 1863, and in 1867 and again in 1871 was chosen county judge. He was also supervisor of Malone for a number of terms, and in every relation of life was uncompromising and outspoken. Of the temperament and conviction of seemliness that would not countenance the slightest effort on his own part to gain office, his record of office-holding testified impressively the estimate of his ability and character that was widely held by the people. Judge Hobbs was probably the best judge of law that the county ever had, though not the shrewdest practitioner. He died April 11, 1897.

Edward H. Hobbs, born in Ellenburgh in 1835, fitted for college at Franklin Academy, and was a student at Middlebury, Vt., when the civil war broke out. Giving up his collegiate course, he returned to Malone, and was active in recruiting the 98th regiment, of which he became adjutant. After his military service he studied law, and engaged in practice in Brooklyn and New York, where he gained a high rank in the profession. He took an active part in Kings county politics, and

was regarded for years as the most influential Republican in Brooklyn. Major Hobbs was a cousin of Judge Albert Hobbs of Malone. He died August 12, 1907.

Oliver Howard, born in Milton, Vt., April 5, 1821, came to Malone in 1855, contracted for a farm without means to pay any part of the purchase price, and engaged in farming in the eastern part of the town. Hard work, frugal living and shrewd investments gave him more than a modicum of this world's goods, and about 1864 he moved into the village and engaged in merchandising. Mr. Howard was known as a "close" man, and accordingly was more or less misjudged, though when men came to know him they recognized that he was thoroughly honest and just. At the time of his death he was the largest single taxpayer in Malone, and his estate was appraised at \$117,000, but was undoubtedly considerably larger. His real estate holdings, especially of business properties and tenements in the village, were considerable. He died June 28, 1888.

William H. Hyde, born at Grand Isle, Vt., July 12, 1826, came to Bangor about 1849 or 1850. He was railroad station agent at North Bangor for a number of years, and when the 60th regiment was organized during the civil war he raised a company for it, and was commissioned captain. Upon his return to Bangor he engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1869 was elected sheriff as a Republican. He was alert, resolute and faithful, and made an excellent official. When the Jewett milk pan was invented he undertook, in partnership with L. R. Townsend, at Malone, the manufacture and sale of the pan, and for years did a large business. The factory was afterward removed to Cortland. Mr. Hyde died at Malone June 16, 1886.

George Hawkins, born in St. Mathias, Que., June 18, 1830, came to Malone in early youth. He assisted in surveying the route for the Northern Railroad, and then engaged in the mercantile business, but with disastrous results, though afterward, notwithstanding he had been legally released from his debts, he paid every dollar of his obligations in full. He was for a number of years associated with Mr. Wheeler and Mr. House in the old State Bank of Malone, and when the National Bank of Malone was organized in 1865 became its cashier, and so remained for about twenty years. He organized the Bank of Chateaugay, and was its working head until he died. Mr. Hawkins was one of

the first to suggest the lighting of Malone's streets with gas, and was foremost in organizing the old gas company, in which the stockholders lost almost every dollar that they put into it. He was an enthusiastic worker in the cause of education, and was for many years a member of the board of education. He died very suddenly June 7, 1896.

Allen Hinman was born in Vergennes, Vt., in 1820. After studying medicine he located in Bangor in 1842 for the practice of his profession, and about ten years later removed to Constable, where he remained until about 1865, when he returned to Bangor—ever after making his home there. His health not being rugged, he discontinued his practice, and engaged in the drug business until 1877, from which time he led a retired life. While in Constable he was deputy collector of customs at Trout River, and also served the town as supervisor. In Bangor also he was supervisor and postmaster. He died July 30, 1896, suddenly.

Floyd J. Hadley, born in Westville, July 27, 1852, served his town as supervisor, and in 1885 was elected to the Assembly as a Republican, holding the office for three terms, and winning a creditable standing in that body. At the conclusion of his legislative service he formed a connection with the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, which continued until his death, which followed a surgical operation. He died in New York July 20, 1895.

William P. Hawley, born in Malone, February 28, 1856, entered the employ of the paper mill in his early youth as a fireman, and was advanced from grade to grade until he became not only an expert paper maker, but familiar with every detail of the business. In 1877 he removed to California, where he engaged in mining for a time, and then returned to making paper for a company in which the late Roswell P. Flower had a large interest. Afterward he built a number of mills for various companies, and then, organizing a company of his own, built and has since operated a large mill at Oregon City, Oregon—enlarging it and adding other mills from time to time until now he turns out a hundred tons of paper per day. The corporation is styled the Hawley Pulp and Paper Co., and Mr. Hawley is its president. The business has yielded him a fortune. Mr. Hawley is interested largely in a number of flouring mills also, and some conception of the extensiveness of his operations may be formed from the fact that in 1917 his corporations paid in war taxes over a half million dollars!

Joseph H. Jackson, born at New Durham, N. H., June 11, 1787, studied law in New York city after his graduation from Dartmouth College, and practiced in Albany for a time before locating in Malone about 1833. Mr. Jackson was a man of illustrious abilities, and a remarkably strong lawyer. It used to be said of him that his mind was so disciplined and precise that before putting a pen to paper he had always so thoroughly digested his subject that in reducing his pleadings or communications to the press to writing there never had to be a single erasure or interlineation. The county probably never had an abler lawyer. He was appointed district attorney in 1841, was elected to the Assembly in 1843, and in 1844 was the Whig nominee for canal commissioner. He died January 7, 1856.

William A. Jones, born at Lancaster, Ont., September 25, 1834, removed at an early age with his parents to St. Lawrence county, and when old enough to fend for himself came to Malone, worked his way through Franklin Academy, then clerked in the drug store of Lauriston Amsden, and at length began business on his own account as a grocer. During the civil war he raised a company for the 142d regiment, and became its captain. He was an efficient and brave officer, and was successively promoted to be major and lieutenant-colonel—in which latter rank he was for a time in command of the regiment. Soon after his return to Malone he was appointed to a clerkship in the New York custom house, and was advanced for efficiency to be a deputy collector, and also at one time to be deputy naval officer of the port. His entire service in the custom house covered a period of more than twenty years—during the latter part of which, and afterward, he made his home at Richmond Hill, L. I. Twenty years ago or such a matter he purchased what had once been the Ferguson hop farms in the village of Malone, and thereafter made his home in summer here, and was one of the most thorough, as well as one of the largest, growers in the State. Colonel Jones was companionable and genial, warm in his friendships, public spirited, progressive, and ardent in politics—having been a Republican from his early manhood, and always a party worker. He died December 12, 1909.

William King, born in New Hampshire in 1793, came to Malone in 1831, and established a tannery and boot and shoe shop on Mill street, which he continued successfully for a number of years. In 1837 he engaged in the mercantile business in a long, low frame building that stood on the site of the present King Block, but was moved in 1850 to

the west of the block, and turned end to the street. In 1848 he admitted his son, William Wallace, and the next year Howard E., to a partnership, and a little later disposed of the business as a whole to them. He built on Catherine street, in 1844, the first potato starch factory in the county, and at various times was engaged in a considerable number of enterprises, including farming and lumbering in a large way for that time. Ill educated, he was a man of uncommon natural abilities, was notably successful in his undertakings, and for a long time was a force in all of the town's affairs. He was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in 1843. His home was where the Hyde and F. W. Lawrence Co. stores now are, and was burned March 27, 1847—the date having been cited commonly for half a century as the time of the greatest snow storm ever known in Malone. The snow was four feet deep on the level, all of it having fallen that day, and made it impossible to get the old fire engine to the ground, and practically prevented efficient fighting of the flames in any way. The house was rebuilt, and stood, with alterations, until 1899. Mr. King's judgment commanded universal respect, and his purpose to be helpful in all proper directions was manifested to the end. He was stricken with paralysis in 1861, and for nearly two years had no use of his limbs, and only a slight command of the organs of speech, but the vigor and clarity of his intellect continued unimpaired. He died August 3, 1863.

William Wallace King, born in Keene, N. H., August 18, 1823, came to Malone with his father in 1831. What his boyhood was no now procurable data tell definitely, but as in his time children were seldom reared in idleness, no matter what the circumstances of their parents, it is a safe assumption that in some way he had to "earn his keep." In 1848 he became a partner with his father in the mercantile business, and continued in that line, together with various outside enterprises, until 1875, when he relinquished his interest in the store for some of the firm's other investments. In 1877 failing health and mind compelled his withdrawal practically from all business activities. As long as he was himself, however, he was one of the shrewdest, most energetic and dominating characters, and one of the most extensive operators, particularly in hops and starch, that Malone ever had, and also one of the most successful. He was enterprising and public spirited to a degree, with an aggressive interest in politics, though never seeking or holding public office except that he was county treasurer from 1852 to 1855, that he was once supervisor, and that he was village

president — the first to hold the last named position who distinguished his service by real progressiveness. It was under his administration that Memorial Park was greatly improved; that care was exercised for the first time to keep the streets cleanly; and that the space between the sidewalks and the curbs was made greensward and kept nicely trimmed. Much of the new work of an adorning character was performed at Mr. King's personal expense, his own private employee devoting most of his time to village service. The writer recalls having complimented Mr. King upon the great improvements that he had accomplished, but with inquiry as to what the taxpayers would say when they came to learn the cost. Mr. King's reply is worth repeating: "Don't worry about that, my boy; for the people never kick provided they get their money's worth." He was right, and the amazing feature of the matter to-day is that the entire village tax then was only about five thousand dollars, while now it ranges around forty thousand dollars. When not disturbed by cares, or thwarted in his plans, Mr. King was one of the most genial of men, with a keen liking for fun, and always willing to pay to have it provided. If anxious or annoyed, few could be more abrupt or gruff. He was an excellent citizen, useful in a multitude of ways. For the last few months of his life he was helpless physically, and a mental wreck. He died September 15, 1881.

Howard E. King, born in Putney, Vt., August 19, 1825, came to Malone with his parents in 1831, and for forty years from the time of attaining his majority was a conspicuous factor in the business and political life of the town and county. As a boy he worked in the old cotton factory, on a farm, and finally as clerk in his father's store — becoming a partner in the latter in 1849, and subsequently acquiring the business with his brother, William Wallace. This partnership continued until 1875, when the senior member retired, and John W. Fay and William H. King succeeded to an interest in the business. Then Mr. Fay withdrew, and H. E. King & Son continued it until they failed in 1899, with liabilities of \$82,000. The King store had been regarded for nearly half a century as one of the strongest in this section of the State, and had enjoyed a remarkably large trade. It never pretended to offer low prices, but in a period when barter and charge accounts were more a feature of merchandizing than now it did extend practically unlimited credit, and never demanded settlements while a customer continued willing to be charged interest on balances. The failure was caused in large part by losses on hops, which the firm

handled extensively. From the time of the failure to his death Mr. King, broken in health and spirit, lived quietly, and without occupation other than that of collector of village school taxes. He had been supervisor of Malone for nine years, was for a long time president of the Peoples National Bank, and was always interested in politics and public matters. He was courteous, considerate and respected. He died July 9, 1909.

In connection with these King personal sketches it would be inexcusable to omit mention of King's Hall — a room to which attach more stirring and touching memories than any other in Malone except the churches. Its seating capacity was perhaps four hundred, and its furnishings only a small, low platform or stage, and benches for seats. Yet it was for nearly twenty years from 1850 the only assembly room in the town other than the churches and the court room; and in it were given such lectures, concerts and minstrel entertainments as the place enjoyed, and there also most public and political meetings used to be held. Down its stairs and pouring into the street, to the strains of martial music, came the Wide Awakes in uniform and with torches and banners in the memorable Lincoln campaign of 1860, and there, too, a few months later we had one of our first war meetings, when hearts beat riotously and blood ran hot because Sumter had been fired upon. Our first company of volunteers was recruited there in April of 1861. It was in this hall also that many war meetings were held during the ensuing four years, and that much of the Republican party's local history was enacted and written, it having been for twenty years the place for holding caucuses and conventions. Here, too, in the time when there was neither telegraph nor telephone reaching to most of the outlying towns, the Republicans were accustomed to gather on election night to receive the returns — men driving for long distances through mud and storm to bring tidings from their respective districts, and telegraphic reports coming in to tell of results in the State at large. All hearts overflowed with gladness if the news were good, and from time to time until early morning hours jocular or impassioned short talks were made by Wheeler, Dickinson, Parmelee, Seaver, Hobbs, Kilburn, Brennan, Gilbert and others. If its walls could but speak what a story they might tell! For all this Republican usage never was more than a nominal charge made, and often there was no bill at all — not even for the gas that was burned. In 1884 the hall was converted into a lodge room for the Odd Fellows, and is now the meeting room for the Grange.

Abraham Klohs, born in Exeter, Penn., in 1819, was educated as a mechanical and civil engineer, and his first railroad work was on the Reading in the latter capacity. Next he was similarly employed in Ireland for two years, and in 1849 joined the force which was then building the old Northern Railroad (now the O. & L. C. division of the Rutland), and with the exception of two periods aggregating six or seven years remained with the line until his death. After construction was finished his service was altogether as master mechanic or superintendent, with location at first at Rouses Point, but after 1858 at Malone. Painstaking to give an efficient and safe service, Mr. Klohs was otherwise much of the Vanderbilt mould — resentful of outside inquiry concerning accidents, delays or methods of management, and disposed to hold that “the public be damned”; and when annoyed quite apt to make that view manifest in a direct, emphatic and brusque manner. Otherwise he was genial and sociable, and was a favorite with the men under him and with people generally. Of inventive mind, he perfected many devices which became invaluable in railroad operation, and which he gave freely to the company. Had he chosen to patent these, they would undoubtedly have made him independently rich. Mr. Klohs died at Malone April 14, 1885.

Nathan Knapp, born in Bangor, February 21, 1824, came to Malone in 1841, and after having clerked for a time for his uncle, Wells Knapp, entered upon the mercantile business on his own account — continuing in trade successfully to the day of his death. Of quick perception, sound judgment, and a ready and diligent application, Mr. Knapp quickly established himself in the front rank of Malone’s business men, with a high character for integrity, and in enjoyment of the entire confidence of the community. In 1866 he succeeded Edwin L. Meigs for a few months as president of the Farmers National Bank. He died February 23, 1867.

Henry G. Kilburn, born in Poultney, Vt., August 21, 1824, became a bloomer in iron works in Essex county, but, having ambition for a higher and broader life, studied law, and after admission to the bar located in 1859 at Fort Covington. The place offered few opportunities, and the struggle for a few years was trying and strenuous. In 1870 Mr. Kilburn came to Malone, where his sturdy common sense, clear perception of the essentials in a case, and his vigorous prosecution of suits soon brought him clients in considerable numbers and gained him

a good standing at the bar. It was enjoyable to listen to his quaint expressions and unique and striking illustrations in argument before a jury, which usually won the good nature and sympathy of the men with whom the interests of his clients rested, while at the same time he drove home his points of law and equity in a homely but effectual way. In 1883 he was elected district attorney, and was twice re-elected. Politically he was a radical of the radicals—an ardent anti-slavery man before the civil war, and afterward a Republican without wavering or shadow of turning—incapable even of comprehending how any one could take any course except to support unquestioningly the regularly made nominations of his party. During his final years he was a sufferer from an excruciatingly painful ailment, and was compelled by it to retire from active practice. He died January 20, 1899.

Frederick D. Kilburn, born in Clinton county, July 25, 1850, came to Fort Covington with his parents in 1859. It is told of one of his long-ago ancestors that, having lost an axe through the ice on a pond, he unhesitatingly followed it into the water, and recovered it. True or false, the reported incident is characteristic of the subject of this sketch—for what he wanted he always went after with determination, and usually found. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he worked for his education, and in early manhood was an admitted and well equipped attorney at law, building up an excellent business. But in 1885 he abandoned practice to become the vice-president and active manager of the then newly organized Peoples National Bank of Malone, in which relation he continued for nearly eleven years—gaining invaluable personal experience and making the bank a pronounced success. Both before and during this service Mr. Kilburn was conspicuously active as a Republican worker and leader, and for a number of years was the unquestioned head of the party organization in Franklin county. He was in turn town clerk, clerk of the board of supervisors, and county treasurer for six years. In 1891 in a memorable judicial convention deadlock, the delegates turned spontaneously to Mr. Kilburn as the one man who could resolve all conflicting interests, and unanimously offered him the nomination, equivalent to election, for justice of the supreme court; but having been out of active practice for several years, he doubted his qualifications for the office, and declined the honor. In 1892 he was elected to the State Senate by the district composed of Washington, Warren, Essex, Clinton and Franklin counties—the largest in area and with the greatest population in the State—and,

though without previous legislative experience and serving in a body of exceptionally strong men, commanded immediate consideration by his older colleagues, and quick admission into their most intimate councils. In January, 1896, Mr. Kilburn was appointed State superintendent of banks, and was successively reappointed by three Governors — holding the office until 1907, when he resigned with a record for thoroughness and efficiency of administration which was recognized and admired by all of the banking interests of the State, and which brought him from time to time most tempting offers to associate himself with large banks or trust companies. His service as State superintendent of banks compelled his retirement from the active management of his home bank, and after 1907 Mr. Kilbourn had no confining business occupation except during the years when he was the head of the Malone Light and Power Company — in which he sold his stock and interest in 1914. But he was nevertheless far from idle during this period, since his qualifications for leadership and executive management, with the possession of the energy which forces action and co-operation by others, were so generally recognized that whenever any local project of public consequence seemed to call for unusual effort and care, he was drafted by the compelling will of his townsmen to take the lead and carry the purpose to consummation. A ready and forceful speaker, and always in earnest, he was often made the spokesman at public meetings of community sentiment on large questions of a non-partisan character, and was also the most popular and effective Republican campaigner in the county. For a matter of a third of a century Mr. Kilburn was more closely and helpfully identified than any other single citizen with large movements that looked to the betterment of Malone — having been a leader in the reorganization of the waterworks company that made Horse brook its principal source of supply: untiring in aiding to raise the bonus which Dr. Webb required in consideration of bringing the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railway here: and a principal factor in giving the town an adequate and high-class electric and gas lighting plant. Then he became the head of the home-defense organization for Franklin county, and gave practically all of his time to patriotic work. In a word, Mr. Kilburn was the county's foremost figure in every large local undertaking which appealed to public spirit, and had for its aim advancement of the general welfare and patriotic endeavor: and was the most capable and strongest all-around man in Northern New York. He died December 2, 1917, broken down by the war work that he performed.

Julius M. Keeler, son of Elijah, a pioneer, was born in Malone in 1825, and was one of those infected with the California gold fever of 1849. He was living in Connecticut at the outbreak of the civil war, was commissioned a captain in one of the regiments of that State, and was stationed for service in Oregon. After the close of the war he founded Oregon State University, and became one of its faculty. He located afterward in California, and died there January 28, 1890.

John Clarence Keeler (son of Colonel Carlos C. Keeler) was born in Malone February 17, 1851, and located in New York city in 1871, where he became a clerk in the office of the district attorney. In 1882 he was appointed by Attorney-General Leslie W. Russell a deputy, and after two years' service in that capacity located at Canton for the practice of his profession. He was an acute and strong lawyer, and had many notable court successes. He was member of Assembly for one of the St. Lawrence county districts in 1892 and 1893. He died in New York city October 18, 1899.

Birney B. Keeler (son of Amos B. and brother of John S.) was born in Malone in 1840, and entered the army as a first lieutenant in the 142d regiment—serving throughout the remainder of the war, and rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1865 he enlisted in the regular army, receiving a commission at once, and from that date until his death in 1886 was detailed nearly all of the time to staff duty—serving for many years at San Francisco as judge-advocate on the staff of General McDowell. Colonel Keeler was a natural soldier, loved the profession, and was thoroughly competent in it. He had a brilliant mind and a fine presence, and was always an engaging companion.

James W. Kimball, born at Lawrence, N. Y., June 30, 1825, located at Fort Covington in 1845, and for seven years was a merchant's clerk. In 1852 he began a mercantile business for himself, with a capital of \$300, and closed out in 1863. Acquisitive, energetic, enterprising and notably shrewd, he was successful to a degree, and was understood to have accumulated \$40,000 clear in these eleven years. He was active in Republican politics locally, was supervisor for five years during the civil war, and served in the Assembly in 1865, 1866 and 1867. There were whisperings at the time that he had made some of his votes in the Legislature profitable to himself; but I recall having been present at a conversation wherein he reviewed all of the charges and suspicions

of that sort, and with a clearness and vigor that was convincing to me denied and refuted every accusation ever made against him. He was in no sense an orator or public speaker, but a stronger and more persuasive talker I have seldom heard. He died March 7, 1872.

John Kelley, born in Franklin, Franklin county, Vt., January 20, 1841, came to Bellmont with his parents in 1842, and has ever since resided in Bellmont or Malone. There were eight children in the family, and the father not having been strong, the duty of caring for the mother and for the sisters and younger brothers devolved largely upon the subject of this sketch from the time that he was old enough to work, which in those days was at an early age. There was little time for attending school, and except for a few winter weeks in district schools Mr. Kelley had no educational opportunities until at the age of nineteen he succeeded in arranging with O. T. Hosford to work for his board and attend Franklin Academy. Students in this day who sometimes feel that their struggle is a hard one may find encouragement in learning what that schooling cost Mr. Kelley. He had to take care of fifteen head of cattle, saw the daily supply of wood, draw hay or fill ice houses every Saturday, and give one cord of wood from his father's farm (which he chopped himself out of school hours) for each week's board and lodging—hauling the wood with a yoke of oxen. But it was more an actual, intense hunger for knowledge and self-improvement, prompting to home study and omnivorous reading, that gave to Mr. Kelley his remarkable fund of general information and equipped him to put his thoughts and convictions on paper in a strikingly readable and persuasive way. Mr. Kelley continued to make Bellmont his home until 1880, always taking interest and bearing his part in the duties of good citizenship. He held there the offices of constable, commissioner of highways, justice of the peace and supervisor, and was also a justice of sessions when the county court of sessions used to have its so-called "side judges." Upon his removal to Malone Mr. Kelley bought and engaged in operating a planing mill and sash and trim factory, in which business he still continues. In the years when political ardor moves men more than it is apt to do in age Mr. Kelley was one of the most active, enthusiastic and influential Democrats in the county, but always from conviction, and never as a self-seeker. His leadership gave him close relations with Governors Hill, Flower and Dix, and with Senator Murphy, so that more than once he was able through them to promote local enterprises of importance to Malone and Franklin county. Mr.

Kelley has always taken a broad and intelligent interest in local public affairs, and especially in the public schools. For forty years he was a school trustee, and at present is president of the Malone village board of education.

John P. Kellas, born at Mooers Forks, N. Y., September 13, 1854, came to Malone to study law in 1877. Following his admission to the bar, he entered upon the practice, and quickly gained an assured standing in the profession. A diligent student, with a keen appreciation of the salient questions in a case, with a painstaking attention to the niceties and twists of procedure, and with a natural aggressiveness and persistence that contested every point to the uttermost, Mr. Kellas became one of the most formidable trial lawyers at the Franklin county bar. About 1900 he became the attorney locally for William G. Rockefeller, and in time was associated with him in deals in timber lands which yielded a nice return. Mr. Kellas engaged also in a number of other outside enterprises which proved profitable, and evinced in all of them a shrewdness and sagacity of business judgment that have made him well to do. Among these investments are an electric lighting plant at Champlain, and practically the sole ownership of a railroad which runs from Wilmington, Vt., to the Hoosac Tunnel, Mass. Though Mr. Kellas continues in the practice of the law, his other interests have become so numerous and important as to occupy more of his attention, and his appearance in court in recent years has been confined largely to important cases.

Anslem Lincoln, born at Cohasset, Mass., January 19, 1794, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and came to Malone in 1815, having been twelve days in making the journey from Boston. There were then only twenty houses on the east side of the river, and but a slightly larger number on the west side. Mr. Lincoln began business here as a shoemaker, and then as a tanner. He mingled but little in public affairs, but was an exemplary citizen. He died October 20, 1888.

Darius Watts Lawrence, born in Moira, February 19, 1822, was in business at an early age, and, forming a partnership a few years later with his cousin, Clark J., continued merchandising until 1867, when, yielding to persistent urging, he came to Malone to become cashier of the Farmers National Bank, of which he became president a few years later, and so remained until the day of his death, taking an active part in the management. The firm of D. W. & C. J. Lawrence was one of

the strongest in the county, both in its individual composition and in the extent of its operations and of its resources. Each of the members had superior judgment, great energy and enterprise, and commanded the entire trust and confidence of the community. Their success was notable, each having accumulated a hundred thousand dollars or more before closing their Moira business. Mr. Lawrence filled a conspicuous part in the business life of Malone, his bank connection alone having been important, and other undertakings having also engaged his attention. He was one of the builders of the Ferguson House and Lawrence Hall in 1869, became a director of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Co., was long a member of the village board of education, was heavily interested and actively occupied in the Lawrence-Webster woolen mills, and for thirty years or more was a trustee of the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes and its treasurer. Having the prestige of the Lawrence name, which meant much fifty or sixty years ago, particularly in the western part of the county, Mr. Lawrence was elected to the Assembly in 1851 and 1852 as a Democrat, and, for some reason unknown to the writer, was then known politically as "the Young Buffalo." Thereafter for a period of more than thirty years he was regarded as the most popular Democrat in the county, and was often drafted by his party as its candidate for one or another office—particularly for member of Assembly or county treasurer—whenever it was sought to make an especially telling canvass, or to conduct a determined drive against a Republican who was thought to be weak with the voters. Though himself usually passive in such contests, and the county being strongly Republican, he nevertheless invariably made an excellent showing, and ran well ahead of his ticket. Personally Mr. Lawrence was one of the most estimable of men in the county, sagacious in judgment, public spirited, and upright in every walk of life. With grievous afflictions and sorrows thrust upon him, he yet seemed always genial, and radiated sunshine. He died suddenly November 26, 1913.

Clark J. Lawrence, born in Moira in 1832, began business life in that village at an early age in partnership with his cousin, Darius W. Lawrence. The firm's operations, varied and extensive, included general merchandising, the manufacture of starch and lumber, and dealing in farm produce. Careful, shrewd and competent, they were prosperous from the first, and when they closed out active undertakings in Moira in 1867, to associate themselves with the management of the Farmers' National Bank of Malone, each had accumulated a handsome property.

For thirty years Mr. Lawrence was vice-president of the bank, and was not only assiduous in his application to the management, but brought to the conduct of its affairs an acumen and soundness of judgment of a high order, which counted heavily for the institution's success and prosperity. In 1897 he retired from active sharing in administration of the bank, though remaining a director and always interested and an advisor in it until his death. Apart from the bank connection, he was interested in no general business undertaking after his removal from Moira with the exception of a partnership of three years with Clinton Stevens in the furniture trade. Twenty years ago or such a matter there began to be suggestion and tentative agitation for the establishment of a general hospital in Malone, and in 1904 an incorporation was effected to further the project. Nothing was really accomplished, however, until in 1910 Mrs. Angie Hardy Leighton bequeathed ten thousand dollars and Baker Stevens gave a five thousand dollar farm to the association, and thereafter the movement made no progress until in 1911 Mr. Lawrence added twenty-five thousand dollars to the fund — the gift carrying no conditions except that an equal amount be raised by general subscription and that the institution be named the Alice Hyde Memorial Hospital, in memory of the donor's deceased niece — a woman of lovable traits and character, who had been as a daughter to Mr. Lawrence from her childhood. Both conditions were fully met, with the result that in 1913 the institution was opened, completely equipped, and has since been doing continuously a beneficent work. By his will Mr. Lawrence, having no children, gave his entire estate of fifty-odd thousand dollars, less four bequests of a thousand dollars each to relatives, to further endow the hospital — the will reciting that Mrs. Lawrence, possessing ample means of her own, had requested that nothing be devised to her. Comment upon the splendid benefaction would be superfluous. Mr. Lawrence personally was not of easy approach upon terms of intimacy, notwithstanding he was at heart companionable and enjoyed keenly the pleasure of association with those for whom he cared. One had to know him particularly well in order really to know him at all, and to appreciate his fine qualities of mind and character. He died after a brief illness September 1, 1917.

Timothy B. Ladd, born in Meredith, N. H., in April, 1820, came to northern New York about 1850, and was yard master of the old Northern Railroad at Ogdensburg until 1855, when he became road-master, with headquarters at Malone, and so served for ten years. He then bought the Union House at Chateaugay, and was its landlord until he died, January 7, 1887.

Eugene H. Ladd, born in Meredith, N. H., in 1835, came to Malone to become a clerk in the offices of the Northern Railroad about 1856, and eventually became general ticket agent. In 1868 he bought the W. W. & H. E. King interest in the Horton grist mill and saw mill, and in time acquired sole ownership of the properties. William E. Smallman bought into the concern later, when its activities broadened, and grew to include large lumbering operations in Duane and Clinton Mills, hop growing on an extensive scale in Malone and Canada, and dealing in fine driving horses. Mr. Ladd was originally a Republican in politics, but became a Democrat, and, naturally with his temperament, which often suggested the finding of a positive pleasure in antagonizing and defying any majority sentiment, was both more active and more bitterly partisan in the latter relation than he had ever been in the former. But he was never much of a party worker or manager, his business interests generally engrossing his attention. In this field he was remarkably capable, systematic, self-poised and successful. Not readily admitting men to friendship, he was steadfast and warm to those to whom he did give confidence and regard. He served one term as president of the village, and in affairs which enlisted his interest he always showed zeal and efficiency. He was especially active and useful in the campaign to raise the fund required to bring to Malone the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railway. He died March 3, 1908.

Uriah D. Meeker, born in Washington county April 24, 1804, removed with his parents to Massena, and in 1829 located at Fort Covington, where he established himself as a merchant for one year, after which he was in trade at Bangor for a short time. Returning to Fort Covington in 1831, he again opened a store there. For nine years from 1834 he was county clerk, and then deputy county clerk under his successor in office. In 1853 he became a merchant in Malone, continuing in business until 1862, when he was appointed assessor of internal revenue taxes, holding the office until his death. Mr. Meeker was of spotless integrity and irreproachable character; of exceptional abilities; kindly and companionable; and especially interested in the young, for whom he always had a pleasant greeting, and was ready as occasion suggested with words of encouragement and counsel. He was stricken with apoplexy April 5, 1868, and died instantly.

Albon Platt Man was born in Westville in 1810, and located in New York city in 1831, where he gained eminence in the law, and acquired a competence. He died March 30, 1891.

Hamlet B. Mears, for half a century or more a large figure in Fort Covington affairs, was born at Hawkesbury, Ont., and died at the former place in 1887.

Andrew M. Millar, born in Scotland August 13, 1819, the son of Rev. James Millar, came to the United States with his parents, and, himself entering the ministry in 1842, became one of the best known clergymen in Northern New York, and had perhaps the longest service in it of any who ever officiated in the county. He preached his first sermon in Chateaugay, when the Presbyterian church there and its membership in Burke were one, and continued so to serve until Burke was set off as a parish. He was thereafter pastor of the latter society until 1896—or for forty-four years without a break except for one year when he was ill and except also for the time that he was an army chaplain during the civil war. From 1868 he was pastor also of a church which he organized at Bellmont Center, and at one period served Constable also for seven years, the places being distant a number of miles from each other. Nevertheless Mr. Millar never permitted weather or any preventable cause to keep him from filling his appointments. He officiated at more than two thousand funerals, and preached six thousand sermons. No work was too arduous for him, and his life was of large usefulness, fine in its influence, and noble in all its aspects. From 1866 he made his home in Malone, where he died August 22, 1896.

Edwin L. Meigs, son of Guy, was born in 1822—probably in Constable, as his father (born in St. Albans, Vt., in 1793) is known to have been a resident there and to have been established in business in Westville in 1824. Mr. Meigs became a merchant in Malone in 1845, and so continued, in various partnerships, for about eighteen years. He had also branch stores from time to time in Brushton, Constable and Trout River. Upon the incorporation of the Farmers National Bank of Malone in 1864 he was chosen president, and, his health having been somewhat impaired, the strain incident to the work of organizing and starting the institution's business taxed his strength so severely that after a few months he went to New York for medical advice and treatment, and died there. No shrewder, more capable business man, nor any one who was quicker and brighter mentally, ever lived in Malone. He was very popular personally, and had tremendous energy and a keen perception of opportunities. His operations were varied and numerous, and his success uniform. He had five children, all of whom died without issue, so that his direct line is extinct. He died May 14, 1865.

Albon P. Man, born in Westville in June, 1826, studied law in New York city after graduation at Union College, and about 1850 located in Malone for practice of the profession. He was also an expert surveyor. In 1859 he was elected district attorney, but before the completion of his term of office joined in raising the 98th regiment of volunteers in the civil war, and became major of the command. Mr. Man's temperament was not martial, however, and the service became so irksome to him that after about a year in the field he resigned. He located in New York city soon after his return from the front, intending to practice law there, but in a short time was intrusted with the management of the large Lorillard estate and business, and for a considerable period gave practically all of his attention to the handling of that trust. Later he took up the study of electricity, and became an authority in the science. Forming a partnership with Frederick Sawyer, a practical worker in electrical problems and devices — Mr. Man supplying the suggestions and theories and Mr. Sawyer developing them — they accomplished between them results of value and importance. Among these was the invention and perfection of an incandescent lamp very like to that now in so general use; there was a long and hard contest in the courts for determination of whether they or Edison were first with the invention and patent. Though losing the legal battle, Mr. Man nevertheless insisted that the Sawyer-Man lamp antedated the Edison. Major Man was one of the most entertaining and informing conversationalists that it was ever my good fortune to know, and was in every way a high-minded and useful citizen. He died in Brooklyn February 18, 1905.

VanBuren Miller, born in Harrietstown in 1827, became more familiar with the town's affairs, land titles and interests, and more useful in promoting and guarding them than any other resident. He was for many years supervisor. He died June 17, 1892.

Michael S. Mallon was born in Malone July 5, 1835. In his youth and young manhood he was clerk in a number of stores, and about 1863 formed a partnership with Charles L. Hubbard, which continued until a competence had been gained, and advancing years brought inclination to retire from business activities in 1896. Thereafter Mr. Mallon served many of his former customers and friends as executor or administrator, always managing their affairs prudently, faithfully and successfully. He was long an active and valued member of the board of education, and by wise counsel continued until his death useful both in a public way and to his friends and neighbors. He died November 20, 1915.

George Barry Mallon, son of Michael S., was born in Malone May 20, 1865, and at once after graduation at Amherst College in 1887 entered upon journalistic work on the *New York Sun*—advancing in the importance of his assignments from time to time until he became city editor. His work was of a high grade, and his personality won for him the entire trust of the management and the warm regard of everybody who knew him. He became one of the most charming and most sought after-dinner speakers in New York. In 1916 he withdrew from the *Sun* to take the management and editorship of the Butterick publications at a handsome salary, but resigned the position in 1917, applying himself for several months to war work. Recently he has become a member of the staff of the Bankers Trust Company in New York city, holding a responsible and important position in the institution.

Almerin W. Merrick, born in Fort Covington in 1836, was a farmer there all of his life except six years, from 1873 to 1879, when he was county clerk. He gained the nomination by his own almost unaided work, the Republican leaders having generally preferred another candidate. It was only by the hardest kind of work that he was defeated for nomination for a third term, and in 1885 he again failed by but a narrow margin of being nominated. He died from the effects of an injury October 3, 1891.

John H. Moffitt was born in Chazy January 8, 1843. He enlisted in the 16th regiment at the outbreak of the civil war, and was one of the best soldiers in that fine command. From 1866 to 1872 he was deputy collector of customs at Rouses Point, and then until 1877 was engaged in the manufacture of charcoal at Moffitsville. In 1877 he located at Chateaugay Lake as superintendent at that point for the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Co., and his activity in politics and personal popularity soon made him one of the foremost Republicans in the county. He was elected to Congress in 1886 and again in 1888. In 1891 he became manager of the street railways in Syracuse, and so continued for eight and a half years, after which he was for two years in charge of the city's water works. In 1902 he was elected cashier of the Plattsburgh National Bank, and in 1904 its president, which position he still holds. Mr. Moffitt is always earnest and energetic, has sound business judgment and fine executive capacity, and is of notably genial and likable personality.

Daniel P. Morse, a grandson of Ashbel Parmelee, D. D., was born in Malone April 6, 1852, and after quitting school was associated with

his father for a time in the boot and shoe business in Malone. In 1872 he obtained a position with a wholesale boot and shoe house in New York city, and after a dozen years of experience and study of the business branched out on his own account. His success has been pronounced, and no man now stands higher in the trade. Mr. Morse soon convinced himself that the business was conducted generally on mistaken and illogical lines, which he proceeded to reform so far at least as his own establishment was concerned. The course that he pursued other dealers quickly recognized as wise, and all followed his methods, so that the trade is now upon wholly different lines from those that formerly obtained. Mr. Morse's business is of very large proportions, and his house is known as one of the most reliable and progressive in the United States.

Gordon H. Main, born at Franklin Center, Quebec, September 29, 1852, came to Burke as a child with his parents, and after attendance at Franklin Academy and admission to the bar located in Chateaugay for practice, but subsequently removed to Malone. Naturally aggressive and combative, with decidedly set convictions, which he was accustomed to express vigorously, and with a faculty for getting at the root of things, Mr. Main quickly made himself a force at the bar. He was as pronounced and positive politically as in other matters, and was often heard on the stump in advocacy of Republican candidates and policies. He was elected district attorney in 1898, and held the office for nine years. He died at the Ogdensburg City Hospital November 25, 1911.

N. Monroe Marshall was born in Schuyler Falls, N. Y., June 13, 1854, and his home conditions were such that he was compelled to fend for himself from the age of fourteen years, from which time he worked for six years at the machinists' trade. In 1874 he became telegraph operator and station agent for the Chateaugay R. R., and a little later came to Chateaugay Lake to be bookkeeper for the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Co. While so employed he lost his right arm at the shoulder by the accidental discharge of his gun, but in six weeks after his return to his desk was able to write as legible and handsome a hand as any employer would care to have appear on his books. He served Bellmont as supervisor in 1885, and the same year, after a memorable canvass, was nominated as a Republican for county clerk. He served six years in the office, and then was with the Fidelity and Casualty Company until 1895 as adjuster of claims—visiting nearly every State in the Union. In 1895 he became vice-president and manager of the Farmers National Bank of Malone, and in 1896 transferred his services to the People's

National Bank of Malone, having been elected vice-president of that institution upon the appointment of Frederick D. Kilburn to be State superintendent of banks. In 1899 he was elected president, and still continues in the same capacity with a fine record of successful management — deposits having increased in the period by nearly \$400,000, and the gain in surplus and undivided profits having been \$316,500. Mr. Marshall was elected to the State Senate as a Republican by the Franklin-St. Lawrence district in 1914, and re-elected in 1916. His committee assignments in that body have been of the first order for a new member, and his standing with his colleagues and on the record is of the best. His sound business judgment, his certainty in aligning himself always on the right side on both party and purely public measures, his camaraderie, his readiness of wit, and his genius for invariably having a corking good story peculiarly apropos to any situation have made him one of the most popular and influential of the Senators.

Martin Eugene McClary, born in Albany, Vt., February 15, 1854, came to Malone at once following his graduation from Dartmouth College in 1876 to become principal of Franklin Academy — which position he continued to hold with great acceptability to the board of education and with a brilliant record for high-class work for ten years. A thorough scholar, with a faculty for interesting students and for imparting instruction, enthusiastic and untiring in his work, young enough to understand intuitively and intimately the tendencies and practices of youth and human enough to deal with them in a tactful way, Mr. McClary was one of the most successful heads that the academy ever had, and attached his pupils strongly in bonds of admiration and affection. During the closing years of his school service he studied law, and was admitted to the bar concurrently with the close of his term of teaching — at once opening an office in Malone, and continuing in practice here until his death. He held the office of school commissioner for six years from 1891, and, with his interest in educational matters and his peculiar fitness for the place, was as a matter of course an efficient official. He was chairman of the Republican county committee for two or three years, and in 1908 was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator, and in 1899 for the Assembly — unsuccessful perhaps because he would not employ the methods of solicitation and persuasion which usually win in such contests. In 1892 Mr. McClary had been one of the hardest workers in the movement to secure the building of the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railway, and displayed such ability in the negotiations with Dr. Webb, and in the preparation of agreements with

him, that when the road had been built he was employed to look after the local legal business of the company in settling deals for rights of way and in preparing and trying cases in court. Much of his time for more than twenty years was given to this work. Mr. McClary was of unsullied character, held positive convictions on all questions that interested him, was a pleasant and persuasive speaker, and never failed to give earnest and generous support according to his means and to the extent of his abilities to all meritorious local projects. He was a contributory organizer and stockholder in a number of local enterprises which were instituted more with the thought that they would benefit Malone than that they would put money in the pockets of their backers. He was for several years president of the board of trustees of the State tuberculosis hospital at Ray Brook, a trustee of the Farrar Home for Deserving Old Ladies, president of the village board of education, and a zealous and working director of the Alice Hyde Memorial Hospital Association. He died October 13, 1915.

Robert M. Moore, born at Morristown, Ont., July 3, 1867, removed with his parents in his youth to Jefferson county. His first experience in practical life was at a blacksmith's forge, and it was perhaps his first exhibition of the natural cleverness and acumen that has since so often been evidenced when, after two years, he quit the drudgery and hard work of that occupation upon the conviction that a much better living could be made more easily, and began the study of law—gaining admission to the bar in 1890. Mr. Moore located in Malone in 1889, and after ten years of practice and of conspicuous participation in politics here removed to New York city in 1900. His strong points, additional to unfailing good nature, are a remarkably retentive memory, so that any principle of law or court decision once read continues always at instant command, and a persistence in court in pursuing with resolute refusal to be diverted from it the one line of attack or defense mapped out by him in advance. Though not without his triumphs in civil actions, Mr. Moore's reputation rests largely upon his conduct of criminal cases. Besides the many successes won by him in Malone, he has been connected with a number of important murder trials in New York city—notably the Dr. Kennedy and the Patrick trials—which he conducted with ability and marked distinction. For a number of years both while practicing in Malone and after his removal to New York, he had practically a monopoly of the rich business incident to representing Chinamen who had been apprehended under the Chinese exclusion act, and realized tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of dollars

from it. While spending most of his time in New York, Mr. Moore continues to identify himself with Malone through a law partnership with Andrew B. Cooney.

Daniel Harwood Martin, son of the late William Martin and stepson of Dr. Watson H. Harwood, was born at Chasm Falls May 5, 1871, and was educated at Franklin Academy, Potsdam Normal School, Oberlin College and Drew Theological Seminary. But years before he attended the latter institution, and even before he attained his majority, he had engaged in preaching, and had served as pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Vermontville, in the church at Paul Smiths, and elsewhere, with a zeal and ability foreshadowing the larger and better work that he has since achieved. After having filled a number of assignments in New York, Maryland and Virginia he was called to a church in Washington, D. C., where he is still located, and preaching with an ability not only pleasing to his parishioners, but commanding attention elsewhere. St. John's College of Annapolis, Md., conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1909. Dr. Martin is a frequent contributor of articles on social welfare and patriotic questions to the Washington papers, and is an indefatigable worker.

Maurice D. O'Connell, born in Constable April 23, 1839, was a student at Franklin Academy with William D. Brennan, Edward H. Hobbs, Birney B. Keeler, Eugene Wilbur, Patrick G. Duffy and other well known men of that generation, and then taught school in Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence counties. During the civil war he was a chief of division in the office of the comptroller of the currency at Washington, D. C., where he studied law, and was admitted as an attorney in 1866. In 1869 he located at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and practiced law there until 1897. From 1872 to 1879 he was district attorney for a district which embraced eight counties; was appointed by President Arthur United States attorney for the northern district of Iowa, but resigned for political reasons when President Cleveland was elected; again held the office under President Harrison; and in 1897 was appointed by President McKinley to be solicitor of the treasury, and so continued until 1910, when he resigned to take a trip around the world — visiting the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, China and Japan. Mr. O'Connell then lived for two years at San Diego, Calif., and now makes Washington his home. He is rated a very able lawyer, and evidently has prospered.

Edmund O'Connell, a brother of Maurice, was born in Constable November 20, 1848; was graduated from Franklin Academy in 1871; and a couple of years afterward removed to Bloomington, Ill., where he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and has since practiced the profession. It was at Bloomington that the Republican party in Illinois had its birth in 1856 at a meeting which was addressed by Abraham Lincoln in his famous "Lost Speech" (lost because not reported), but which those who heard it remembered throughout their lives as a magnificent effort, and which, in appealing to his hearers to join the Republican standard, he closed with—

"Come as the winds come, when forests are rended;
Come as the waves come, when navies are stranded."

In such an environment, and with his associations strongly Republican it was altogether natural that Mr. O'Connell should become a Republican notwithstanding his antecedents were all Democratic. Mr. O'Connell was for four years an alderman of Bloomington, eight years prosecuting attorney for his county, and for four years a member of the Legislature. At present he holds a quasi-judicial position with the public utilities commission of Illinois, enjoys a large private practice, and stands high as a citizen.

John G. O'Connell, brother of Maurice and Edmund, has been a resident of Tecumseh, Neb., for more than forty years, and has served several terms as county judge, and also in both Houses of the Legislature.

Richard S., another brother, and also a graduate of Franklin Academy in 1871, located at Cato, Wis., and became a physician. He died in 1906.

George, the youngest brother, prospered in railroading in Wisconsin and then as a manufacturer of wood pulp. He lives now in Los Angeles, Calif.

William T. O'Neil, born in Brighton February 7, 1850, studied law with Smith M. Weed at Plattsburgh, but considerations of health prevented him from completing his course and from engaging in practice. He located at St. Regis Falls in 1878, and was soon conspicuously identified with business interests there—becoming a merchant, building and conducting a hotel, and prosecuting lumbering enterprises. Later he was farmer, operator of creameries, manufacturer of chairs, and organizer with others of an electric light company, a water-works company,

and a national bank. Between times financial misfortunes befell him, but he recovered eventually, paid every dollar of his debts in full, and at his death possessed a comfortable competence. Mr. O'Neil early became a power in local politics, served his town frequently as supervisor, and was in the Assembly for four years from 1883. During this period he had the reputation of being the best informed man in that body on pending measures generally, and was Theodore Roosevelt's principal aide and counselor, and the regulator of the latter's impetuosity. In 1884 the younger element in the Republican party made a contest for control of the State convention to choose delegates to the national convention, and won. It was commonly regarded as due to Mr. O'Neil's generalship that success was achieved. In 1902 Mr. O'Neil was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, and, though almost every active and influential Republican in the county was for his opponent, he almost pulled through single handed, as a change of very few votes in the caucuses in certain towns would have given him the majority of delegates. In 1906 he was elected to the State Senate, at once taking high rank in that body, and was re-elected in 1908. His health began to fail in the latter year by reason, as he himself believed, of the change from an active, stirring outdoor life to the more luxurious and confining habits prevalent at Albany; and, adhering to his work when he ought to have been at home or in an institution, died during the third session of his service. Mr. O'Neil was strong with the people as a canvasser, straightforward and upright in all of his personal and public life, and well balanced. He did his own thinking, worked out problems for himself, and acted upon conscientious judgment. He died May 5, 1909.

Ashbel Parmelee, D. D., born at Stockbridge, Mass., October 18, 1784, moved to Vermont with his parents at an early age, and until 1802 did such work on the farm as would be expected from a boy poorly circumstanced. Having resolved to become a minister, he set about in earnest to acquire an education, but was so handicapped by eye trouble that for two years he could pursue his studies only by having fellow students read them to him. Thus it was not until 1808 that he was licensed to preach. Serving churches in Vermont for the next year or so, he came to Malone in 1809 to marry Lucy Winchester, a great-aunt of Mrs. Henry J. Merriam, which visit opened the way to his settlement at Malone in the latter part of the same year, to become pastor of the Congregational Church. His compensation was to be \$400 a year, payable one-third in money and two-thirds in grain; and it never exceeded

\$650 per annum. The relation thus begun continued without a break for nearly thirty-six years, and fellowship with the society for sixteen years longer. During this latter period Doctor Parmelee preached in Bangor, Bellmont and other nearby places, as well as not infrequently in his old church, and for three years was prison chaplain at Dannemora. The weakness and infirmities that afflicted him in his young manhood disappeared within a few years, and, though of slight physique and apparently frail, he developed a capacity for great endurance and remarkable mental effort. He was all energized force, with untiring application, and his labors were prodigious. Besides his immediate pastoral work, he often gave two lectures or sermons a week in school houses in rural neighborhoods, and, taking a vacation, would travel on horseback and engage in missionary work for weeks at a time in St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Clinton and Essex counties. During the war of 1812 he acted as chaplain without pay in General Wilkinson's army. With it all, he built his church into a strong body, and himself into a dominating figure in the community. With an intellectual endowment of the highest order, and a strength and tenacity of conviction that no personal or public pressure could weaken or cause to waver, with inflexible standards of right and wrong, and with rigid conception of obligations of civic duty and even of the proprieties of individual walk and conduct, he so impressed upon the people generally, outside of his own church almost equally as within it, that whether or not men bore themselves as he believed and taught that they ought, they at least judged their friends and neighbors by test of whether they observed or disregarded Doctor Parmelee's dicta. Men of his time who had ample opportunity for observation and capacity for judgment were all agreed, even those of them who were not of his religious faith, that no man in Malone was ever so much of a factor in moulding the character of the community, or contributed so much to make the town what the best thought and the finest aspirations wished it to be. Of course his theology was of the type that is now commonly regarded as narrow and intolerant, but it was sincere and compelling to him, and was softened to others by a personal kindness and helpfulness that counted greatly. In a biography by his son I find the following: "He feared his Maker; he feared nothing else. Whenever he discovered a schism or heresy arising in his church, or an evil gaining root in the community, he put his foot boldly upon it. And he never took it up until the viper was crushed. It was a hard foot to get out of the way." Doctor Parmelee often expressed the hope that his end might come without warning, and his wish was gratified. May 24, 1862, when in apparently better health than he had enjoyed for

a number of weeks, and while in the very act of performing a neighborly service, he fell into the arms of his friend and expired. Former Vice-President Wheeler so appraised his work and venerated his character that on a memorial tablet which he erected he caused it to be inscribed that he was "instantaneously translated."

Ashbel B. Parmelee, born in Malone October 14, 1816, was a life-long resident except for six or seven years, and was one of the strongest, must useful and most exemplary citizens that the town ever had. He taught school in the western part of the State and at Kingston for two or three years, beginning in 1835, and also studied law while so engaged. After admission to the bar he practiced in Illinois for a time — returning to Malone in 1842. Here also he practiced until 1865, though not very actively from 1854 because engaged for eleven years following that date as State canal appraiser. It was at a time when graft in this work had been scandalous, and Mr. Parmelee's service purified conditions notably. From 1850 to 1854 he was district attorney of Franklin county, and during Colonel Seaver's absence in the army for two years during the civil war was in editorial charge of the *Palladium*. In 1865 he located in New York city for a year or two in the practice of his profession, and, then returning to Malone, became a partner with James H. Titus in the land and lumber business, which passed subsequently to the sole ownership of himself and his son, Morton S. Besides the benefits that Malone as a whole derived from the prosecution of his large industrial interests, scores of those holding lands under contract with him enjoyed in a measure known only to themselves forbearance and bounty at his hands which saved them from serious losses, if not from actual ruin. Of strong convictions, intelligent to a degree, upright in every walk of life, Mr. Parmelee commanded wide and profound respect; and, though far from what is known as a "good mixer," was of warm sociability in the circle of his immediate friends, and had a deep and abiding interest in everything that looked to the welfare of the community. He was for many years president of the village board of education and of Morningside Cemetery Association — giving unstintingly of his time and abilities to the duties of the positions. Mr. Parmelee died of paralysis, following a surgical operation, August 17, 1886.

Morton S. Parmelee, born in Malone March 2, 1850, possessed the abilities and many of the characteristics which were to be expected from his lineage, as grandson of the most intellectual divine who ever served in Northern New York, and as the son of Hon. Ashbel B. Par-

melee, one of the strongest lawyers and most capable men in the county. Mr. Parmelee's early intention, to enter the profession of the law, was abandoned while he was yet in his youth by reason of the conviction that his father needed his assistance in the large business enterprise which he had undertaken. Upon that consideration he gave up his college course, and in 1868 identified himself with the land and lumber business of Titus & Parmelee — afterward that of A. B. Parmelee & Son. He combined the qualities, rarely found in one individual, of the student and book-lover with a keen and broad grasp of business and public problems, so that to a refined appreciation of the arts and wide literary attainments he joined particular aptitude for the every-day, practical transactions of life. In the church he was a valued counselor and a strong supporter, and a foremost figure in nearly every enterprise that looked to the betterment of village, town or county conditions. In particular, Mr. Parmelee was active and helpful in giving Malone an improved water supply, in making Morningside Cemetery beautiful, in organizing and managing the Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, in creating our present fire department system, in fostering the public schools, and notably in the movement which brought to the county a new railway, reaching to Montreal on the north and to the New York Central System on the south. No man was more interested in political affairs in a wholly unselfish way, and though he could never be induced himself to stand for office he was always a generous giver to campaign funds, and responded cheerfully to demands to address public meetings. As a speaker his efforts had a fine finish, and his delivery was magnetic and dramatic — thrilling and captivating his audiences. Mr. Parmelee's charities were many and large, but so studiously concealed that few besides the recipients were even aware of them. He died July 24, 1897.

Jabez Parkhurst, born in Sharon, Vt., October 24, 1785, was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1810, and, having been admitted to the bar in 1814, located soon afterward at Fort Covington. He was for a time a teacher in the old Harison Academy at Malone. A virile, positive character, and well grounded in the law, he made his mark as a practitioner and in all of his relations as a citizen. He was an extremist in almost everything, and was elected to the Assembly in 1833 and 1834 as an anti-Mason, and was the unsuccessful candidate of the Liberty party for the same office in 1844. He was a militant abolitionist, and often harbored runaway slaves at his home. He died October 31, 1865.

Henry A. Paddock, born in Fort Covington May 2, 1823, was admitted to the bar in 1848, and was elected district attorney as a Democrat in 1853. Casting in his lot with the Republican party in 1855, of course a re-election was out of the question, but in 1859 he was chosen county judge, and held the office until 1868. During his incumbency he removed to Malone, and after the expiration of his term practiced his profession, and, forty-odd years ago, operated extensively in a general business way. He became the owner of a large flouring mill just north of the village, was interested in saw mills, and bought and sold real estate on a large scale. Among other ventures, he engaged in selling his indorsement on notes to those who were ready to pay handsomely for enjoyment of his credit, which, however, availed creditors but little, as nothing was collectible when obligors failed and debts matured. Mr. Paddock was a national bank examiner from 1875 to 1879, and a good one. Of keen mentality, well read in the law, possessing a broad and eager business sense, and aggressive, almost to belligerency, in any contest that aroused his interest, Mr. Paddock occupied for a long time a large place in the public eye, and was a force in all local affairs. He died January 4, 1884.

Frederick G. Paddock, born at Fort Covington April 15, 1859, removed to Malone with his parents in 1866, and has since resided there continuously. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in New York city in 1884, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He was elected district attorney in 1892, continuing in the office for six years, was president of the village of Malone in 1903, and was elected county judge and surrogate in 1907, and re-elected in 1913. Judge Paddock has been active in Republican politics, has evinced a strong interest in public questions from his early manhood, and has been particularly active and useful in the work of promoting better highways and in all social service problems.

James S. Phillips was born in Westville July 12, 1824, studied medicine and practiced the profession there from 1855 to 1859, and then located at Malone. Of quiet tastes and habits, he mingled little in a conspicuous way in politics or public affairs, though always interested in every worthy enterprise, and mindful of the duties of good citizenship. He enjoyed a large practice, and also gave considerable attention to hop farming. He died June 16, 1890.

William W. Paddock was born in Malone March 19, 1825, and always made his home in the county. He was a collegiate, and his

private life was blameless. For many years he was a member of the board of education of the village school district of Malone. He was elected county clerk as a Republican, and served for two terms. In 1872 he became a Liberal Republican, and because he used the machinery and influence of his office against the party which had given him the position, partisan bitterness against him was pronounced. He was, however, unquestionably conscientious in the matter. As the candidate of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans for re-election in 1873, he was overwhelmingly defeated. He died May 17, 1888.

John R. Primrose, of whom my first knowledge was that he was a resident of Brooklyn, began coming to Malone as a buyer of hops for S. & F. Uhlman about 1870, and was thereafter an annual visitor here until 1886, when he located as a resident, to take the management of the large hop farms then owned by the Uhlmans. He at once took an active part in local Democratic politics, and from his city experience taught the home contingent many points. He was elected village president. He died July 10, 1890.

Charles H. Palmer was born in Malone in 1831, and died April 30, 1891. He followed the business of farming, but was best known as a teacher, having taught school in many districts in the county, and also conducted old-fashioned singing schools all through this northern section. Of upright character, even tempered and social inclinations, he enjoyed a wide acquaintance, and was generally liked and esteemed.

Albert M. Phelps, born at Alburgh, Vt., in 1851, located in Burke in 1873 for the practice of medicine, removed to Chateaugay in 1876, and established himself in New York city in 1887. Dr. Phelps had an interesting personality, engaging and animated in conversation, overflowing with energy and buoyancy of spirit, and delighting in association with his friends. His animadversions upon medicine as a science were sweeping and extreme. He professed a contempt for it, and insisted that practice under it was practically altogether guesswork — guessing, first, what might be the ailment of a patient, and, next, guessing what and how much of a drug should be given for its relief. But for surgery he had a great respect and love, and became one of the world's most brilliant and skillful operators. For a time the older practitioners in the county distrusted his counsels, questioned if there could be safety in the then almost or quite untried operations which he proposed, and even wondered if his delight in using the knife did

not at times affect his judgment as to the necessity or advisability of applying it. But the exceptional skill which he developed, his sureness in finding and following the right course, and the marvelous cures that he wrought in cases of deformity won for him within a few years a standing in the profession which was outranked by but few in the world. The man who, hardly more than a boy, had been doubted by his elders became a lecturer in the medical department of the University of Vermont, was consulted and employed by the most eminent practitioners in the metropolis, stood among the foremost in the faculties of great institutions, and was even called by universities in Germany to lecture and demonstrate before their professors and students. He died October 10, 1902.

Benjamin Raymond was born in Ackworth, N. H., in 1798. He married Jane Latham Conant, a direct descendant of Roger Conant on one side, and on the other of Mary Chilton, who was the first woman that set foot on Plymouth Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond moved to Fort Covington about 1820. Mr. Raymond was a millwright, and built many mills in the northern part of the county — afterward engaging in mercantile business with remarkable success, having been one of the two merchants at French Mills in early days who did not fail. In 1855 he removed to Malone, and, probably more than any other one man, initiated and carried through the project of giving the village a gravity system of water-works. He was also the father of the creation of the cemetery that is now known as Morningside, and gave to the undertaking and its development a degree of unrewarded attention and care that makes the present generation debtor to him in no small measure. Few men were more useful in a public way, possessed sounder practical judgment, displayed a larger public spirit, or commanded more of general confidence and respect. He died in Malone November 17, 1870.

Thomas Richey was born in Malone in 1812, and in 1844 was licensed by the Methodist Episcopal conference to preach. He served many parishes in Franklin county and elsewhere in Northern New York, and was superannuated in 1889. He died at Watertown July 10, 1892.

Orson L. Reynolds, who was born in Bombay in 1829, removed to Bangor, and then to Brandon, where he was the founder of the large lumbering business which has been prosecuted since his death by his sons under the style of Reynolds Brothers. Mr. Reynolds was supervisor of Brandon for a number of years, and the board had no more attentive or shrewder member. He died April 8, 1888.

Matt C. Ransom (whose name is not Matt at all, but Madison) was born at Mooers January 23, 1858, and located at Fort Covington as a lawyer in 1883. Studious, industrious, self-reliant and endowed with a good mind, he quickly gained an enviable standing in his profession, and though the field was not one to afford many large opportunities he nevertheless had a considerable number of important cases, and his work in them attracted favorable attention. In those days he was active in politics, and a number of times was the Democratic candidate for county office. In 1896, when the Farmers National Bank of Malone had deposits of only \$395,000 and a surplus of only \$10,000, Mr. Ransom was offered the vice-presidency and practically the general management of the institution. Accepting, he came to Malone, and ever since has given his time and energies almost exclusively to the business of banking, and with such success that the bank now has deposits of about \$785,000 and a surplus of \$225,000. It has the remarkable record of never having passed a dividend in over fifty years. Mr. Ransom is one of the board of managers of the St. Lawrence Hospital for the Insane, and a trustee of the Alice Hyde Memorial Hospital and of the Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes. He is also a director of The Lawrence-Webster Company.

George M. Sabin, born at Guildhall, Vt., in 1805, came to Malone in 1834. He was a lumberman and farmer, and became a major in the old militia. He died July 31, 1890.

Eli B. Smith was born in Chateaugay August 11, 1806, and made that place his home for about sixty years, when he removed to Malone. Though always leading a quiet life, and apparently caring for little that was not of a business nature, he yet had a very strong interest in public matters. He gave the site for the Chateaugay high school, a lot for an engine house in Chateaugay, the organ to the Chateaugay Presbyterian church, a considerable collection of books to the Wead Library in Malone, and the chimes to the Congregational church of Malone. He died January 15, 1890.

Henry B. Smith, son of Colonel Thomas Smith of 1812 war fame, was born in Chateaugay January 5, 1805, and in his youth worked on a farm and in his father's tavern. As soon as he was old enough to assume responsibilities himself he became a merchant, and, generally expanding his activities, engaged in large real estate and lumbering operations, so that after a time he dominated most enterprises in both

Chateaugay and Burke. First and last, he served his town as supervisor for a dozen years, and held also every other town office that he would consent to accept. He was the Democratic leader and autocrat in all the eastern part of the county for a long time, became judge of the court of common pleas in 1833, its first judge ten years later, State Senator in 1852-3, was deputy collector of customs at Chateaugay for a number of years, and for nearly a decade was collector of the district of Champlain — the only Franklin county man who ever held that office. In a business way, in politics and in mentality Mr. Smith was one of the biggest men that the county ever had in his time, though it is found in his record that as a member of a special committee of the board of supervisors he recommended about 1850 a sale of the site of the existing county buildings, which, as it has turned out, would have been a wise procedure, and the erection of new structures on the Arsenal Green, which would have been an unfortunate encroachment on the park, and also in disregard of the restrictions contained in the deed of conveyance of the property of the State. Mr. Smith accumulated a probably larger property than any one else in the county had ever possessed up to that time. He died August 22, 1863.

Edmund F. Sargent, born at Brattleboro, Vt., April 18, 1815, located at Bangor as a boy. He became a farmer, and was interested largely in the manufacture of starch. He served the town as supervisor, and was a member of Assembly in 1868-9. Of sound judgment and upright life, he was respected and popular. He died November 9, 1889.

Sherman Stancliff, born at Shoreham, Vt., August 28, 1817, came to Malone in 1833. For many years whenever the town had a particularly ugly piece of road making or repairing, or any individual wanted a dam built on honor, or a lumber job put through with a rush, Mr. Stancliff was always looked to to take the contract. He invariably did the work as it ought to be done, regardless of the agreed price, and more often than not he worked at a loss. Upon one occasion, in the time when churches in all of the country districts were open for political meetings, the writer had a speaking appointment with the late John I. Gilbert at Chasm Falls, and Mr. Stancliff acted as chairman of the meeting. His politics and his religion were vital things to him, and he believed in one as devoutly as in the other. Thus when the speaking was over, he announced that the meeting would close with the singing of the Doxology! Simple, straightforward and conscientious, everybody liked and respected Sherman Stancliff. He died May 3, 1892.

S. Dwight Stevens (father of Halbert D. of the *Malone Farmer*), born at Whittingham, Vt., in 1818, settled in Bangor, and then in Moira, where he remained until 1875. Mr. Stevens was one of the founders of the Republican party in the latter town, but in no sense as a politician. He believed in the new organization as he believed in Christianity, and for much the same reasons. Though without training as a public speaker, he espoused Republicanism and expounded its principles in every school house in Moira. In 1875 he removed to Malone, and engaged in merchandising for a few years. He was a man of intelligent and conscientious convictions, self-poised, and highly respected. He died November 24, 1899.

Baker Stevens, born in Canada in 1827, came to Moira as a young man, and engaged in farming work in summer and teaching school in winter. From 1849 to 1852 or a little later the California fever raged here very much as Colorado attracted so many people twenty-odd years afterward, and Mr. Stevens was one of a party of eighteen young men from the western part of the county who was stricken by it, and adventured the trip in 1852, making the voyage "around the Horn," and being 152 days from New York to San Francisco. While Mr. Stevens's search for gold was moderately successful, more than once he missed "striking it rich" by the merest chance, as, for illustration, he dug one day at the foot of a tree, choosing a spot that was in the shade, and found but little gold. Had he worked where the sun was beating down, on the opposite side of the tree, he would have realized a rich fortune, which a worker there a day or so later unearthed. Mr. Stevens returned from California in 1855, and engaged in merchandising at Moira, and afterward at North Bangor and Malone, but for the final forty-odd years of his life was without confining or active occupation. He was always greatly interested in educational affairs, and for many years was a valued member of the board of education of the village school district of Malone. Though never particularly active in politics, he was many times (usually unwillingly) the Democratic nominee for important local offices, and was invariably deeply interested for good government and in public policies generally. Of broad intelligence, spotless character, and delighting in discussion of abstract questions, Mr. Stevens was highly regarded, and enjoyed a marked degree of public confidence. He died January 2, 1917.

William Cullen Stevens, born in Moira August 29, 1848, began business life as a clerk at that place, but soon afterward engaged as

a traveling salesman with a wagon for a notions house, and then became a commercial traveler for a large Boston wholesale firm. In 1874 he engaged in merchandising in Malone as a member of a hardware firm, and later in dry goods. From his earliest manhood Mr. Stevens was intensely interested in politics, and became a party worker. He was elected to the Assembly in 1888, and re-elected in 1889 and 1890 — succeeding well in the duties of the office, particularly in forwarding local measures. It was during his service that the first appropriation for the Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes was secured. For a number of years following his service as Assemblyman he was the financial clerk of the Assembly, and traveled between sessions as a salesman for The Lawrence-Webster Company of Malone. Mr. Stevens was genial and companionable, and made friends readily. He died suddenly the night of October 2, 1897, after a day of unusual activity, and during which he had been chosen chairman of the Republican county committee — a position to which he had long aspired. Mrs. Stevens awoke in the morning and found him dead.

Edward L. Stevens, born in Malone May 20, 1867, engaged in teaching after completing his academic and collegiate course of studies — his first important work in this line having been as principal of the Chateaugay high school, and then in a similar capacity at Catskill. From the latter place he went to a professorship in the normal school at Jamaica, and from there was appointed one of the superintendents of schools for the city of New York, with assignment for service in the borough of Queens, where he was credited with having brought "order out of chaos" in his territory. Upon a later reorganization of the educational system of the city, Mr. Stevens was transferred to the borough of Manhattan, and for several years was second in rank in charge of the superintendence of the city's schools. He was an indefatigable worker of fine executive powers, and was fully abreast of the best educational ideas and methods. At the time of his death he was engaged in the preparation of a history of the State of New York which was to be particularly adapted to school uses. Mr. Stevens died April 3, 1914.

Calvin Skinner, born in Royalton, Vt., May 29, 1818, located in Malone in 1842 for the practice of his profession as a physician. With a cheery manner, a sympathetic temperament, a skill to alleviate suffering, and an energy, courage and character that made him a high-class citizen, Dr. Skinner became one of the best known and most highly regarded residents of the county. In addition to his active professional

work, covering a period of more than forty years, he was conspicuous in politics and in forwarding local public undertakings. He was one of eleven men to organize the Republican party in Franklin county in 1855, was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860, was always a worker in campaigns, and held the office of postmaster of Malone for fourteen years. In 1862 he went to Virginia as a volunteer surgeon for a short time, and later became the regularly commissioned surgeon of the 106th regiment. Dr. Skinner was one of the incorporators of the Malone Water-Works Company in 1857, was one of the founders and for years a trustee of the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, and was identified from time to time with other home enterprises of value and importance to the town. For ten years preceding his death he was confined to his home by a spinal trouble traceable to his army service. He died September 24, 1903—almost, if not quite, the last of the generation next after the pioneers who did so much to give tone and character to Malone, and make it a town worth living in.

William C. Skinner, son of Calvin Skinner, M. D., was born in Malone January 26, 1855, and after graduating at Franklin Academy entered Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., and completed the course there. He then studied law for a time, but, having made congenial and influential friends in Hartford, located in that city, and engaged in the wool business extensively. He was appointed aide on the staff of Governor Bulkeley, with the rank of colonel. A few years ago he acquired an interest in the Colts Arms Company, and became one of its principal officers. His various business enterprises have given him large wealth without indisposing him to be active and useful. He has an ardent love for the Adirondacks, and owns a large private park on Deer river in the town of Duane, and another in the town of Brighton—the latter being the property known as McCollums. Upon the former he has spent a good many thousand dollars in erecting buildings and in developing a power plant for lighting his camp and grounds by electricity. Though having ceased to call Malone his home some forty years ago, he yet continues to have an active and affectionate interest in the town—being one of the owners of the Ballard clothing factory and mill, and having recently presented to St. Mark's Church a fine and commodious rectory, in the erection of which something like fifteen thousand dollars was expended, and having also built a nurses' home at a cost of twelve thousand dollars as a memorial to his father and

mother for the Alice Hyde Memorial Hospital. Colonel Skinner has an engaging personality, and is as popular socially as he is efficient in business.

Joel J. Seaver, born at Salisbury, Vt., December 17, 1822, came to Bangor as a boy, and learned the tinsmith's trade with an uncle, James Bigelow. In 1842 he entered the *Palladium* office as an apprentice, and in 1850 became one of the proprietors and editors of that publication — continuing his interest in it, at times actively and at other periods only as part proprietor and as advisor of its active managers, to the day of his death. He was the strongest editorial writer in this section of the State — virile, positive and trenchant. When Sumter was fired upon he was the first man in Franklin county to enlist, and left Malone in early May, 1861, as captain of a company which was mustered into service as a unit of the famous 16th regiment. He was promoted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and at the expiration of his two years' term of service was offered a commission as brigadier-general. Colonel Seaver was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1867, and was postmaster at Malone for four years from 1874. He was also for many years a member of the board of education of the village school district of Malone, and at one time its president. He died November 29, 1899.

Daniel H. Stanton, born at Strafford, N. H., in November, 1830, came in 1846 to Bellmont, where his father had preceded him. He learned the printer's trade in Malone, and followed it until he entered the army as a member of the 98th regiment in 1861. He became adjutant, was severely wounded, and made a fine military record. After the war he was appointed deputy and then assessor of internal revenue taxes, and took up the study of surveying, in which profession he attained to a very high standing. He was county treasurer for six years from 1876, and also served Malone as supervisor. During his later years Mr. Stanton was probably the best authority in the county in regard to local military records, as he was also a mine of information concerning most county, town and village affairs and history. To exceptional natural abilities he added a remarkably retentive memory, and was a notably interesting companion and useful citizen. He died June 5, 1897.

Patrick H. Shields, born in Ireland, July 17, 1831, came to this country in his youth, and to Malone in 1855 to enter the employ of the

old Northern Railroad under William A. Wheeler. Willing, energetic and clever, he was advanced from humble duties to more important positions, and, making his home in Mr. Wheeler's household, became the latter's agent and representative in many personal and political matters. During the civil war Mr. Shields recruited a company for the 106th regiment, and served for a time as its captain. He then engaged in the grocery business at Malone, and after a time became a buyer of hops for a New York firm, which failed, and involved him for a good many thousand dollars. A little later he became the Franklin county representative of S. & F. Uhlmann, and continued with them for twenty years or more. After the close of the war, when contests for county nominations were waged more in the modern way than had been the former practice, Mr. Shields still served Mr. Wheeler in transmitting his plans and wishes to lieutenants throughout the county, and by-and-by began to operate in the field independently. His old relations with Mr. Wheeler were understood to continue long after the latter had discontinued employing him, and the severance of such relations not being generally known, Mr. Shields was able not infrequently to further his own schemes through the assumption of those with whom he had had earlier dealings that he still bore the Wheeler commission. He was the first man in Franklin county to "pack" a caucus, and by the procedure defeated Mr. Wheeler in his own town. He was thus a considerable political factor locally for a good many years. Mr. Shields was for a long time a deputy collector of customs, with only nominal duties, so that he had abundant leisure for political activity. His Republicanism was usually of the unswerving sort, and with two or three exceptions he accepted enthusiastically all convention results, whether they reflected his own preferences or not; and as he used to say himself, "no man could flop quicker than" he. He was a big-hearted, generous Irishman, seldom showing vindictiveness, and was liked personally even by those who resented and abhorred some of his methods. He died July 19, 1899.

Julius C. Saunders, born in Dickinson in 1833, was one of a considerable number from this county who caught the early California gold fever, and upon his return entered upon the study of the law, and became a practitioner in Malone. During the first Cleveland administration he was a special treasury agent, and was often the Democratic candidate for one or another county office. He died in Malone November 12, 1896.

John M. Spann, born in Indianapolis, Ind., April 29, 1850, became identified with Malone by marriage with a daughter of Darius W. Lawrence. Mr. Spann made his home here from 1881 until 1892, engaging in the hardware business, and then in insurance. In 1892 he returned to Indianapolis, to join with his father and brother in insurance and real estate operations, and became so prominent in that city because of his likeable qualities and wise judgment that there were few improvements or enterprises of a general character with which he did not have some connection. He was secretary of a large insurance corporation, president of the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Fort Wayne, and president of the Commercial Club; and in all matters commanded the entire respect and trust of the community. Of gentle courtesy, of the most equable temper of any one that the writer ever knew, of never-failing cheerfulness, and of agreeable accommodation to the wishes of others in non-essentials, but with a resolute will and unyielding attitude in matters involving principle, Mr. Spann was thoroughly a manly man, and easily won and surely held the affectionate regard of everybody with whom he had relations. As he turned from the railway ticket office in Indianapolis, after buying a ticket for visiting the institution at Fort Wayne of which he was president, he fell unconscious, and soon expired, on February 5, 1902.

Fred D. Shepard, born in Ellenburgh, September 11, 1855, came to Malone from Chateaugay in his youth with his parents, and after graduation from Franklin Academy studied medicine at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1882 he went to Asia Minor as a medical missionary, and was at once given charge of the development and administration of the medical department of the Central Turkey College at Aintab, which had been established six years earlier, and to which a hospital was added in 1884. For thirty-three years Dr. Shepard continued in his work with no furlough except one of a twelvemonth which he passed in the United States in improving himself in modern surgery. He fitted many Armenians to practice medicine intelligently and with efficiency; responded to almost constant insistent calls of the sick in all of the neighboring villages — always traveling on horseback, and averaging for long periods to ride three hundred miles or more per month; inspired his fellow workers to continued effort; prescribed to hospital patients daily when not in the field; fought the plague; administered relief funds in feeding the starving, organizing industries and rebuilding homes after merciless massacres perpetrated upon Christians by the Turks; averaged to perform four hundred and fifty major surgical operations

a year; gave himself heart and soul to impressing upon the native minds "what is meant by vital Christianity" and in founding and maintaining churches; and won for himself the profound respect, and in many cases the warm affection, of both Turks and Christians. Worn and weakened by the strain and work of almost a year's unintermittent labors in combatting an epidemic of typhus, he was himself stricken by the disease, and died at Aintab, December 18, 1915.

John L. Southwick, born in Bombay April 24, 1858, was graduated from Franklin Academy in 1878, and from Cornell University in 1883. He became a member of the editorial staff of the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* in 1884, and in 1890 was advanced to the position of editor-in-chief, in which he has done thoughtful and creditable work. Mr. Southwick has a fine and well-balanced mind, is a graceful and vigorous writer, and is controlled in all of his work by high principle. His editorial efforts have won for him an excellent standing with the people of Vermont generally, and he is a force for good in all matters affecting the State. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Vermont free school fund; in 1912 was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and in 1916 a Presidential elector.

Francis E. Sawyer was born in Malone in 1872, and as a boy was remarkably precocious, evincing a particular interest in music and literary composition. After graduating at Franklin Academy, he went to New York to study music, and was quickly recognized as an exquisite pianist, and became a composer of stately oratorio measures and ballad music. He became the associate and coworker of eminent composers of far greater age, who deemed him a genius. Of frail physique, a high strung nervous temperament and a busy, never-sleeping brain, he broke down, and died January 20, 1896.

Samuel C. F. Thorndike, born in Malone October 12, 1810, had as his first business adventure the delivery of the *Franklin Telegraph* to its subscribers in Malone, making the distribution on horseback, and calling people to their doors to receive the paper by ringing blasts on his post-horn. While still a boy he engaged in clerking for various mercantile firms in Fort Covington, Westville and Helena, with a brief venture in merchandising on his own account in Fort Covington. Next he clerked in Troy, and, returning to Malone, was elected county clerk in 1849 by the Whigs, squeezing through by only two majority. In this period he became active in the old State militia, rising to the rank of

brigadier-general, and upon the conclusion of his term of office as county clerk entered the service of the O. & L. C. R. R., with which he continued for twenty years—for a part of the time as cashier and treasurer. In his various clerical and accountant engagements he handled millions of dollars, and no account that he kept was ever even a penny out of balance, nor so confused but that it could be readily analyzed and understood. During the civil war Mr. Thorndike was provost marshal for St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, and was conspicuously efficient in filling quotas and conducting the drafts. In his later years he was a part of the time in trade in Malone, and otherwise led a retired life. He was a man of warm, quick impulses, of a grim humor, an ardent friend, of sterling honesty, and of marked independence of character. He died April 2, 1882.

John L. Thorndike, son of Samuel C. F., was born in Malone September 21, 1834, and when a young man went to California, where he became associated with Henry Meiggs, and accompanied him to South America. Having been Mr. Meiggs's right hand man in all of his mammoth enterprises in Peru, he succeeded upon the death of Mr. Meiggs, in 1878, to most of his interests, carried some of them through to completion, and undertook big mining and construction works for himself. In connection with another American he was rated in 1888 as owning a hundred million dollars' worth of mining concessions and railroad properties in Peru and Chile, a large part of which the governments confiscated, though Mr. Thorndike subsequently recovered some parts of the properties, and saved a considerable fortune out of the wreck. He died at Lima October 12, 1901.

Hiram H. Thompson, born in Malone March 16, 1822, was for many years a leading business man and citizen. In 1846, when hardly any money was in circulation, and trading was almost altogether upon a credit basis, Mr. Thompson and Edwin L. Meigs opened a store, and conducted it for years upon the ready-pay principle. No one was permitted to open an account, and all goods had to be paid for on the spot either in cash or produce. The venture, never before tried in the county, was deemed by older dealers to be recklessly foolish and certain to fail; but it proved a pronounced success, and gave to the partners the beginning of the fortunes which each accumulated. After a few years Mr. Thompson retired from mercantile pursuits, and engaged in farming, buying the Hardy place, and erecting the brick house still standing there. Later he became a tanner, again a merchant, and a large manufacturer

of starch. As a tanner he was burned out three times. Before the civil war he established a hardware business, which is still continued under the name and title of H. D. Thompson & Co., and which has always had a large trade. Mr. Thompson's only experience in public office was as a deputy collector of internal revenue, and he used to say that from a financial standpoint he made a mistake in accepting the appointment. Though in manner and temperament not adapted to political management, he yet had a considerable part in determining local policies and action by reason of trenchant expression of his views to his particular friends and associates, who, impressed by the soundness of his judgment, saw to adoption of his counsel by conventions and the political organization. Mr. Thompson was public spirited, intelligent, conscientious and virile. At times direct to brusqueness and positive almost to severity, he was nevertheless sympathetic and kind of heart, and attached himself strongly to the circle of his immediate friends. He died August 18, 1900.

Horace A. Taylor, born at Morristown, New York, August 8, 1824, came to Bangor with his parents in 1828; and studied law and was admitted to the bar in Malone. In 1862 and again in 1865 he was elected district attorney, and served as county judge from 1878 to 1890. For a number of years he was interested in the manufacture of starch, and for a time had a part in the experiment in Bangor of making tanning extract from bark. His business enterprises were not successful, however. As a practitioner he was neither energetic nor aggressive, but was generally regarded as a safe adviser and a fairly good judge of law. He died March 29, 1893.

Chandler Newell Thomas, born in Bangor July 8, 1834, prepared for college at Franklin Academy, graduated at Middlebury College in 1861, taught in Castleton (Vt.) Seminary in 1861 and 1862, and in the latter year entered Auburn Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1865. In the same year he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Fort Covington, and continued in that relation for seventeen years. Mr. Thomas had a fine bass voice, highly cultivated, and while a student at Middlebury became a member of a glee club which toured Vermont and Northern New York, giving very popular entertainments; and while at Fort Covington he taught singing schools and organized and conducted local musical conventions. He was active also in support of the old Northern New York Musical Association, participating interestedly and helpfully in its affairs until the organization went out of

existence — an unfortunate and deplorable culmination, due to jealousy between its Potsdam and Malone members. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Thomas's pastorate at Fort Covington he removed to Port Henry, where he served the church at that place for eight years. He was located afterward at New Haven, Vt., at Bristol, Vt., and at Castle Rock, Colorado, where he died February 2, 1908. Mr. Thomas was a trustee of Middlebury College from 1889 to 1908, and a director of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society in 1898. He was a devout man, a faithful minister, gratefully remembered for good works in every community to which he ministered.

John M. Thomas, D. D., LL.D., son of Rev. Chandler N. Thomas, born at Fort Covington December 27, 1869, prepared for college at Franklin Academy; was graduated from Middlebury College in 1890; entered Union Theological Seminary the same year — graduating in 1893. He took a postgraduate course for two years. He was a student in the University of Marburg, Germany, in 1903. He was ordained in 1893, and served as pastor of the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian church at East Orange, N. J., from 1893 to 1908, when he was elected to the presidency of Middlebury College, which position he still fills. Doctor Thomas was a member in 1908–11 of the Vermont commission on the tercentenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain; member of the Vermont State board of education 1912–14; and chairman of the same for two years; chairman of the commission on conservation of the natural resources of Vermont 1910–12; and chaplain of the first infantry of the Vermont national guard 1913–16. He is a contributor to *The Independent*, *The Nation*, *The Congregationalist*, etc., and the author of "The Christian Faith and the Old Testament." The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Middlebury in 1907, by Amherst in 1908 and by Dartmouth in 1909, and that of LL.D. by the University of Vermont in 1911. The work of Doctor Thomas as president of Middlebury College has been strikingly successful, but only through persistent and arduous effort by a man in whom are united a remarkably winsome personality, supreme tactfulness, and, strangely, broad business capacity with profound scholarship. Since Doctor Thomas became the head of the institution the college property has been increased in value, by gifts persuaded by him, from \$225,000 to \$745,000, the endowment fund more than doubled in the same way, the annual income quadrupled, the faculty enlarged from ten professors to thirty, the number of students multiplied by three, and the tuition receipts lifted from \$4,904 to \$37,484, annually,

with new departments added and the courses of study broadened. In June, 1918, Doctor Thomas completed the raising of a further fund of \$300,000 for the college, upon the success of which effort an additional contribution of \$100,000 by a single donor was conditioned. The bare recital testifies to Doctor Thomas's great efficiency, and stamps him as peculiarly fitted for his trust. In October, 1918, he was commissioned a chaplain in the United States army, with a view to an overseas assignment.

Samuel Clark Wead, born in Brandon, Vt., September 20, 1805, came to Malone with his father, Jacob, in 1815. Jacob became a partner with Benjamin Clark, his brother-in-law, in merchandising at the corner of Main and Webster streets, and afterward, operating by himself, had his residence and a store combined on Elm street, adjacent to the present Episcopal church; and also engaged in what were for the time other considerable enterprises. Samuel C. began business in partnership with Guy Meigs in 1824, opening a store at Westville, prosecuting lumbering there and in Fort Covington, and also manufacturing and dealing in pot and pearl ashes. In 1826 the firm lumbered extensively in Canada, and in 1829 leased from Jacob Wead a saw mill in Constable and the several properties at the point known as "whiskey hollow," north of the village of Malone. These included a saw mill, a grist mill, distillery, brick yard, pottery and rope walk, and to them the lessees soon added a forge—buying the Hollembek ore bed, west of the village, for their supply of iron. They also opened a store in a wing of the dwelling house of Hiram Horton on the site of the Rutland passenger station, but, having erected in 1831 the store building now occupied by the Peoples National Bank, on the corner of Mill and Main streets, changed their location to the latter point. They also owned and operated a steamboat between Fort Covington and Montreal, which was the first to run the rapids above the latter city. Mr. Meigs died in 1855, when Mr. Wead formed a new partnership with his son, Edwin L. Meigs, and Isaac P. Wilson to lumber in a big way in Canada, and still another with Benjamin S. W. Clark and John A. Fuller to conduct a store in Malone, which latter arrangement continued until 1863. Mr. Wead had engaged also at various times in lumbering at Chasm Falls and in Bellmont, and was for years the Franklin county correspondent of the Clinton County Bank at Plattsburgh, in which capacity he did at his store practically all of the banking business of the county until in 1846, at the same place, he established the Franklin County Bank, the first in the county, as a private or individual institution, in

which New York city gentlemen were partners. This bank went into liquidation upon the organization of the Bank of Malone (capitalized at \$100,000, and later increased to \$150,000), in which also Mr. Wead was the principal mover and president, with William A. Wheeler as cashier. A bank building was erected on the site of the present village library, and the institution flourished in a modest way, and served the business interests of the county usefully until 1865, when, upon the organization of the National Bank of Malone, it was closed — Mr. Wead having had a leading part in the formation of the new institution, and serving as its president until his death. Mr. Wead was very active in the movement to accomplish the building of the old Northern Railroad, and, besides having worked zealously in its interest at home, spent six months in Boston in effort to enlist capital for its building; and in 1847, with Hiram Horton, Guy Meigs and John L. Russell, gave the company ten acres of land upon condition that it locate its shops in Malone. He was also a leader in forming the Malone Water Works Co. in 1857 and the Malone Gas Light Co. about 1870. In 1872 he began the erection of a paper mill, which was his last considerable business enterprise, and I think the only one for which he was responsible that he did not make a success. Mr. Wead was elected county treasurer in 1848, and from an early age was particularly and beneficially interested in educational affairs. He was the first president of the village district board of education in 1867, so serving for seven years, and with results that prompted his successor in office to write: "If Mr. Wead had done nothing for Malone beyond what he did for its schools, that alone would entitle him to the affectionate remembrance of its citizens." In all of his undertakings, public and private. Mr. Wead was enterprising, progressive, sound in judgment, scrupulously correct and honest, deeply interested in the general welfare, and in a business aspect the foremost citizen that the county ever had. He was apt to be a bit domineering at times, but at heart was kind and in general association with friends and neighbors interesting and genial. His character was unsullied, and pettiness or meanness utterly foreign to him. Mr. Wead's second wife was Mary Kasson, a remarkable woman, possessed of great strength of character and endowed with exceptional intellectual qualities. She was preceptress of Franklin Academy in 1843, and, outliving her husband by a number of years, made in 1881 a Christmas gift to the village school district of the fine library building on Elm street as a memorial to her husband and son, Colonel Wead, which was "dedicated to the use of the public for the promotion of knowledge and morality." Mr. Wead died May 11, 1876.

Frederic Fuller Wead, born in Malone January 26, 1835, worked in his youth in the railroad machine shops as an apprentice for nearly a year, and, then resuming his studies, was graduated at Union College, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced the profession until the outbreak of the civil war. He entered the Union Army in May, 1861, as first lieutenant of Co. I of the 16th regiment, but was soon transferred to staff duty as aide-de-camp to General Slocum. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 98th regiment, and eventually to the colonelcy. At Cold Harbor he was severely wounded in the shoulder, but, in defiance of the surgeon's prohibition, persisted in returning to the field the next day, and was killed while leading his men in a charge. He was an ardent patriot and a daring and capable soldier. With keen perceptions, a clear mind and sound judgment, and a fluent and eloquent speaker, Colonel Wead was one of the most brilliant and promising men of the county. He was killed June 3, 1864.

Leslie C. Wead, born in Malone February 17, 1851, was a graduate of Franklin Academy and Dartmouth College. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and engaged in practice at Malone until 1890. He was also closely identified with a number of manufacturing and other commercial enterprises, and never lost opportunity to suggest, advocate and promote courses of action that were calculated to increase the number and importance of the town's industries and its welfare generally — especially its educational and moral conditions. Mr. Wead removed to Boston in 1890, and engaged there for twenty years in the business of real estate broker and agent. From 1910 until his death he acted as trustee in the management of various real estate trusts and as an expert on valuations of properties taken by the city or damaged in the construction of public improvements. His business standing in Boston was high, and his judgment and advice were widely sought in matters that he had made his specialty, and were greatly respected. Mr. Wead died in Boston March 16, 1918.

Jonathan Wallace, born in Essex county, was a participant in the battle of Plattsburgh, and came to Fort Covington in 1815, where he was prominent for forty years in all matters affecting the town, and had a good standing at the bar. Except for a break of two years he was a justice of the peace continuously from 1818 to 1856, was supervisor in 1840, and a Presidential elector the same year. As a practitioner he was rated as somewhat timid and hesitating, but usually sound in his advice and conclusions. He died June 14, 1856.

George H. Wood, a descendant of one of the first settlers, was born in Malone in 1817, and became principal of Franklin Academy, and afterward, until 1851, a practicing lawyer here. In 1851 he removed to Wisconsin, where he continued to practice for a number of years, and then went to the Colorado gold fields. There he perfected an invention of value in mining, which he sold for a moderate fortune, but was robbed the day before he had planned to start East, and left penniless. He then located for two or three years in Illinois, and in 1868 returned to Malone, and made his home here until he died January 18, 1898.

Charles C. Whittelsey, born in Connecticut in 1818, came to Northern New York in his young manhood, after having acquired large landed interests in Bangor. He identified himself with Malone about 1850, engaged in the foundry business and in the manufacture of woolen cloth, and for many years was one of the town's principal citizens. He died March 5, 1889.

Horatio P. Wilson, born in Bangor in 1824, was always a farmer except during his army service in the civil war, in which he rose to be a captain in the 142d regiment. He was struck by a fragment of shell, suffering a spinal injury which caused paralysis of the legs. For thirty years he never knew a painless hour, and only an indomitable will kept him up. For all of his crippled condition and suffering, he was remarkably active, both in business and in politics. He was superintendent of the poor for six years. He died April 22, 1894.

Wallace H. Webster, born in Constable March 27, 1827, was for several years in trade at Trout River, with his brother, Edwin A., as partner, and also for a time with Edwin L. Meigs. In 1860 he removed to Malone, where he continued the mercantile business, and then bought the tannery which he and his brothers operated for thirty-odd years. Mr. Webster was a partisan of the extremest sect, of the Democratic persuasion, and gave unsparingly of time and effort to his party's service. No man was ever more loyal to his friends, and locally he was public spirited and one of the best of citizens. He died June 28, 1892.

Sylvester S. Willard, born in Middlebury, Vt., in 1830, came to Malone in 1853 or 1854, studied law, and was admitted to the bar; but himself recognizing his lack of assertiveness and disbelieving his adaptability to the practice of the profession, made little use of his really

superior accomplishments until after his return from service in the civil war as a captain in the 98th regiment. He was elected soon afterward justice of the peace, and until his death was practically the only magistrate in the town who was active in such capacity. He soon came to be appreciated as having one of the best minds and as one of the best judges of law in the county. Mr. Willard was also an officer in the internal revenue service, and was elected school commissioner in 1875. Disdaining to lift even a hand to gain a second term, he was not re-elected, though his service had been excellent. He died October 11, 1890.

Parrit B. Wolf, born at Fort Covington in 1826, was a hotel keeper at Bangor from 1859 until the outbreak of the civil war, when he raised a company, and went out as a captain in the 98th regiment. After the war he located in Malone, and continued to reside here until 1877, when he was appointed to a government clerkship in Washington, where he died January 14, 1890.

A. A. Wilbur, born in Keeseville in 1834, located in St. Lawrence county before the civil war, and came to Constable in 1864 to engage in the practice of medicine. He was active in politics as a Republican, and influential in all local affairs. He died August 3, 1888.

Walter H. Winchester, born in Malone March 20, 1844, served in the Union army during the civil war, and after his return completed his course at Franklin Academy, and was graduated at Amherst College. He then became principal of Fort Covington Academy, and studied law while he was teaching. After practicing at Fort Covington for a few years with only indifferent success, he removed to North Dakota in 1885, and, open, hail-fellow-well-met, and without a single vicious habit, found the West a field wherein he was at home and bound to make his mark. He was elected district superintendent of schools almost at once, and soon afterward district judge for a district comprising ten counties—continuing by successive re-elections to hold the latter office until his death. He died at Bismarck March 6, 1913.

Charles H. Young, born at Bleeker, Fulton county, November 26, 1857, located at St. Regis Falls with his parents in 1866, and continued to make that place his home until 1896. At an early age Mr. Young became active in business, engaging in merchandising and lumbering, working as a surveyor, etc., and evincing interest in all of the civic

and political affairs of the locality. He served the town as supervisor for a number of years, and was an efficient worker for the Republican party. Mr. Young removed to Texas in 1896 to represent two land and timber companies of New York city in developing and marketing their Texas properties, and is still interested himself in a small way in oil wells there. Since 1912 he has made Malone his home, though still representing his former Texas employees in special transactions. Mr. Young has a remarkable fund of general information, and a sound and keen business judgment.

APPENDIX

ALTAMONT.

Supervisors.—Howard H. Hobson, 1891; Ernest T. Fletcher, 1892; Edwin H. Page, 1893-95; William E. LaFountain, 1896-1900; Eugene M. Austin, 1901-09; W. J. Dievendorf, 1909-10; Eugene M. Austin, 1911-14; Leon P. Demars, 1915-18.

Saint Alphonsus Church, Tupper Lake, incorporated November 29, 1890, with John H. Weir and Herbert Bernier lay trustees. Church edifice erected 1891, and since enlarged. List of rectors: D. J. Halde, Michael W. Holland, Francis S. Charboneau, Leon Cochard, Henry Comerais, E. O. Hervieux. Present lay trustees: Fred LeBoeuf and P. H. McCarthy.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Altamont incorporated January 2, 1896, though conference appointments had been made to the charge regularly from 1892. First trustees: William P. Southworth, David A. McEwen and J. A. Thissell. The first church edifice was burned in 1899, and was promptly rebuilt. List of pastors: F. T. Clark, 1892-93; Aaron Thompson, 1894; J. C. Culligan, 1895-97, with H. C. Abbott assistant in 1897; E. F. Felton, 1898-1900; W. A. Sullivan, 1901; Joseph Harkness, 1902; W. F. Ball, 1903-04; W. D. Aubrey, 1905-07; J. F. Day, 1908-12; John Calkins, 1913; A. E. Budd, 1914-17; J. R. Fretz, 1917-18. The trustees for 1918 are Wm. P. Southworth, J. I. Talman, E. A. Drew, J. A. Thissell, A. M. Ewan and H. E. Bellows.

St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church of Faust, N. Y., incorporated April 13, 1901, with P. Blake, Kenneth W. Kinnear and Wm. Black as trustees; but the Presbyterians having established a mission at Faust at about the same date, and it having been questioned if a second Protestant church in the same locality could prosper, the organization was abandoned.

The Presbyterian Church of Tupper Lake, N. Y., located at Faust, incorporated December 15, 1905, with Fred W. Loveless, Henry P. Suman and J. Howard Brown as trustees. There had been, however, a mission organization from 1900, and a church edifice had been erected in 1901. List of missionaries, supply and pastors: ———— Ferguson, 1900; Joseph McNeil, 1900; John Nevin, 1901; Aaron W. Maddox, 1901-13; Caleb H. Hodges, 1914-16; William H. Wysham, 1916-17; Wm. B. MacNeil, 1918. Trustees for 1918: J. K. Grant, Ralph Hastings, J. Howard Brown, W. J. Snyder and James L. Jacobs.

Beth Joseph Synagogue was preceded by Congregation Anshey Beth Joseph, which deeded the synagogue premises to the former in 1896. Prior to this date services had been held in private residences. B. Brennglass was rabbi in 1918.

Roman Catholic Church at Derrick (not incorporated) had its beginning about 1900 under the ministration of Rev. J. E. Berard as rector. After industrial activity at Derrick ceased services were held only at infrequent times.

St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church at Tupper Lake had its beginning

with lay readings by John Hurd about 1890. Organization effected in 1899, and church edifice erected same year. The parish was served for a long time by missionaries, including Rev. McCauslin, Rev. Tricket, Rev. Goodrich, Rev. J. N. Marvin, Rev. Smith, and then, until his death in 1917, by Rev. C. W. Boyd as rector. The church has since been without a rector.

Church of the Holy Name, at Faust, incorporated January 20, 1904, with Ned Buston and Ernest LeBoeuf as lay trustees. Church edifice erected in 1904, but not completed until 1910. List of rectors: Alexander Klauder, Joseph St. Jacques, Timothy Holland and Charles DesRosiers.

Altamont Lodge No. 609, I. O. O. F., organized September 9, 1891, with Richard S. Gile, noble grand; Geo. E. Senger, vice-grand; Louis DeLancetti, secretary; and Nathan Reemer, treasurer. Officers for 1918 include: Nathan Cohn, noble grand; Charles A. DeLancetti, vice-grand; John A. Chalmers, secretary; Horace E. Bellows, treasurer.

St. John Baptist Society organized in 1893, with D. Chenez, president; Joseph E. Potvin, secretary; and D. J. Coutu, treasurer. The officers for 1918 include: Leon P. Demars, president; E. Corneau, vice-president; Joseph E. Potvin, secretary; and O. J. Gauthier, treasurer.

Mt. Arab Lodge, F. and A. M., organized June 1, 1904, with A. T. Clark, Jr., W. M.; Clarence L. King, S. W.; R. L. Morgan, J. W.; E. M. Austin, treasurer; and R. A. Knapp, secretary. Officers for 1918 include: T. E. Bruce, W. M.; Elihu Propp, S. W.; F. R. Seigel, J. W.; K. C. Ingham, S. D.; Max Grabenstein, J. D.; W. D. Wilson, secretary; T. J. Taylor, treasurer.

BANGOR.

Supervisors.— Joseph Plumb, 1813–17; Noah Moody, 1818–20; Joseph Plumb, 1821–25; George Adams, 1826–27; Joseph Plumb, 1828; George Adams, 1829–32; William Plumb, 1833; George Adams, 1834; William Plumb, 1835; James Adams, 1836–37; George Adams, 1838; Joshua Dickinson, 1839; George Adams, 1840–42; Talmadge Barnum, 1843–44; Joshua Dickinson, 1845; Abel Wilcox, 1846–48; Allen Hinman, Jr., 1849–50; George H. Stevens, 1852–53; Joseph Eldred, 1852–53; George H. Stevens, 1854; Joseph Wilson, 1855–56; Wells S. Dickinson, 1857–59; Clark A. Patterson, 1860; Edmund F. Sargent, 1861–62; Isaac Delong, 1863; George Plumb, 1864–65; William H. Hyde, 1866–67; Allen Hinman, 1868–69; George W. Woodard, 1870–71; Fayette W. Lawrence, 1872–73; Solon Reynolds, 1874–75; Isaac J. Moxley, 1876–77; Edwin A. Taylor, 1878–79; Franklin Brown, 1880–81; William W. Plumb, 1882–83; George L. Donaldson, 1884–85; Charles T. Eldred, 1886–88; Edwin R. Tower, 1889–92; George L. Donaldson, 1893; William B. Steenberge, 1894–1903; Fred M. Johnson, 1904–12; Willard B. Royce, 1913–16; Howard H. Lee, 1917–18.

The First Congregational Church and Society of the Town of Bangor, N. Y., was organized in 1809, but not incorporated until February 9, 1833. The first trustees named in the certificate of incorporation were Joshua Dickinson, Jonathan H. Farr, David Paine, Franklin Tilton and Henry Stevens. The church edifice was erected at South Bangor in 1842, and the society has the right to participate in the use of the union churches at North Bangor and at West Bangor. List of pastors: Moses Parmelee, 1827–29; Bliss Burnap, 1832–45;

Ashbel Parmelee, 1845-48; S. H. Williams, 1848-52; A. B. Dilley, 1852-63; B. H. Marvin, 1864; R. H. Gidman, 1867-69; Bliss Burnap, 1870-72; D. B. Bradford, 1873-78; W. C. Sexton, 1878-82; T. D. Phillips, 1882-87; G. H. Jameson, 1887-88; W. L. Hendrick, 1888-94; R. E. Andrew, 1894-98; Wilbur Rand, 1899-1901; Lewis Hughes, 1902-08; Albert Sleep, 1908-10; Isaac Steenson, 1910-11; George S. Girvan, 1911-12; Silas H. McKeon, 1913-15; A. H. McMinn, 1915-16; Charles Wallraff, 1918. The present trustees are A. S. Knapp, L. H. Davis and C. R. Plumb.

The First Christian Church in the Town of Bangor was incorporated April 11, 1846, with Jesse Smith, Hiram Frank and Jason Baker as trustees, though the actual organization dates from 1817. The society has the right to share in the use of the union church at West Bangor, but its organization has not been continued, nor has it had a pastor for nearly fifty years, though formerly the strongest sect in the town. Among those who were pastors were Ezekiel Hildreth, Solomon Sayles and H. W. Pierce.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church in Bangor was incorporated December 28, 1851, but had been practically organized in 1835, and must have had ministration by circuit riders considerably earlier. The trustees in 1851 were Richard King, Anderson Wilson and Thompson Graves. Until 1903 the society worshipped at North Bangor in the town hall, but in that year erected its own church building there. The pastors have been: H. Graves, 1835; A. Castle, 1836; B. F. Brown, 1837; B. F. Brown and John Wallace, 1838; Byron Alden, 1839; Peter D. Gorrie, 1840; Philo S. Bennett, 1841-42; Morenus Thrasher, 1843; Almanzo Blackman, 1844-45; J. T. Allen, 1846-47; Royal Stratton, 1848-49; 1850, supplied; Ebenezer Pease, 1851; Ebenezer Pease and Alonzo Wells, 1852; Alonzo Wells and James Barnes, 1853; W. H. Blanchard, 1854-55; Dennison D. Parker, 1856-57; S. Griffin, 1858-59; W. D. Moore, 1860; W. D. Moore and A. F. Bigelow, 1861; O. Mott, 1862; W. S. Chase, 1863; J. L. Humphrey, 1864; A. McLaren, 1865; W. G. Lent, 1866-68; G. G. Greevey, 1869; C. M. Arnold, 1870; M. R. Pierce, 1871-72; A. C. Danforth, 1873; 1874, supplied; C. E. Dorr, 1875-76; W. E. Reynolds, 1877-79; W. C. Smith, 1880-81; J. B. McCullough, 1882; Henry Hesselgrave, 1883; C. L. Capron, 1884; W. C. Lent, 1885; Alonzo Wells and W. A. Wood, 1886; J. H. Myers, 1887-88; H. L. Campbell, 1889-90; R. H. Ferguson, 1891-93; J. B. Dunham, 1894-96; William Thomas, 1897-99; Joseph Harkness, 1900-01; C. J. Middleton, 1902-07; W. H. Moore, 1908-10; W. H. Moore, G. W. Crosby, 1911-12; Alex. Scott, 1913-15; W. A. Wright, 1916-17; T. W. Carling, 1918. The 1918 trustees are Amos Haggood, T. D. Barnum, Walter Childs, Reuben Harwood, Eli Sawyer and W. L. Hyde.

The South Bangor Methodist Episcopal Church incorporated January 23, 1860, with Rufus Davenport, Abel Wilcox, George Mott, Alfred Silsbee and Luther Brown as trustees. Its church edifice was built in 1856, and, in common with the North Bangor church, the society is entitled to share in the use of the old town house or union church at West Bangor. Though this is a separate organization, it is in effect one with the North Bangor church, and the history of one and the pastors are identical with the other. The present trustees are Geo. D. Bradford, F. W. Brown and N. N. Keeler.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of the Bangor and Burke Circuit organized in 1850, and had stations at one time in several neighborhoods in various towns. Burke was set off in 1871. The church edifice was erected in 1871, just over the Bangor line in the town of Fort Covington. List of pastors: Joel Grinnell, K. Wood, L. L. Gaskill, ——— Wheelock, C. Stiles, L. O. Hathaway, F. O. Putnam, J. Quay, ——— McKee, M. Sisco, Martin H. Meeker, Wm. S. May, C. W. Lord, John G. Hull, O. L. Doolittle, ——— Blackman, Wm. Rist, ——— Hugins, E. Putnam, A. A. House, John Blanchard, A. P. Gouthey, W. E. Perry, H. S. Stokes, Myron French, C. A. Heath, C. E. Cahee, Walter Lewis, George D. Jock. Of these a number were local men.

The First Seventh Day Adventist Church of Bangor incorporated January 16, 1864, with H. W. Lawrence, Russell Harrington and S. A. Howard as trustees, though its organization must date twenty years earlier. In 1864 it bought the house of worship that had been owned and used by the French Presbyterian Church, and continues to hold services there.

The French Presbyterian Church of Bangor had only a brief existence. The date of its organization is unknown, but was earlier than 1859, for the society then acquired title to the church building in which it had previously worshiped. The church building was sold in 1864, and is now owned by the Seventh Day Adventists.

St. Mark's Church (P. E.) was never more than a mission. The church edifice was built in 1876, and was sold in 1902. Its activity had ceased before then.

St. Edward's Church (R. C.) is not incorporated of record, but was organized at least as early as 1902, as it then purchased St. Mark's house of worship. It is located at West Bangor, and its lay trustees in 1918 are Albert Goyer and John McCarthy.

St. Augustine's Church, Bangor (R. C.), incorporated September, 1887, with Joseph Vogel and Joseph Trepannier lay trustees. Church edifice erected on cross road from North Bangor to Bangor in 1890, and moved some years later to location on main highway between Malone and North Bangor. List of rectors: Henry Comerais, Joseph Jacques, J. R. Lauzon. The 1918 trustees are Thomas B. White and John B. Mallette.

Bangor Grange No. 967, Patrons of Husbandry, organized in 1898. List of officers in 1918: George W. Rich, master; Fredus H. Wilcox, secretary; Mrs. George W. Rich, lecturer; Wm. C. Drury, treasurer; Mrs. S. W. Roys, chaplain; Elwin A. Tarbell, overseer.

North Bangor Lodge No. 556, F. and A. M., organized June 14, 1865. List of officers in 1918: Patrick H. Tummons, W. M.; George W. Rich, S. W.; John Clark DeLong, J. W.; Charles E. Walker, secretary; James W. DeLong, treasurer.

BELLMONT.

Supervisors.—Roswell A. Weed, 1833–34; Harry B. Hatch, 1835; Roswell A. Weed, 1836–37; John D. Miles, 1838–39; George Winkley, 1840–41; Pliny C. Daggett, 1842; Marcus Heading, 1843; William Weed, 1844–45; Abraham Reynolds, 1846–47; William Weed, 1848–49; John D. Miles, 1850; Jonas G.

Clark, 1851; William Weed, 1852-53; Charles F. Kirby, 1854-55; William Weed, 1856; Sylvester F. Storrs, 1857-58; James Bellows, 1859-60; Gilbert L. Havens, 1861; Charles F. Kirby, 1862; James Bellows, 1863-65; George Winkley, 1866-67; James M. Mead, 1868; Matthew J. Reynolds, 1869-70; John Kelley, 1871-72; John P. Hart, 1873-74; Charles F. Rood, 1875; Charles F. Kirby, 1876-77; Matthew J. Reynolds, 1878; Osborne W. Moody, 1879-84; N. Monroe Marshall, 1885; Lansing Donaldson, 1886-91; Sherman J. Heading, 1892-93; Jacob Taubenheimer, 1894-97; Matthew J. Reynolds, 1898-1900; Daniel Connors, 1901-03; Sherman J. Heading, 1904-06; Frank L. Carpenter, 1907-08; Herman R. Glazier, 1909-12; John H. English, 1913-14; Jacob Taubenheimer, 1915-16; Hubert Genaway, 1917-18.

The First Congregationalist Society of Bellmont incorporated November 13, 1849, with John Richey, Joseph Williamson and Thomas McKenny as trustees. No further record concerning it, except that it had held worship earlier.

The Presbyterian-Congregationalist Society of Bellmont incorporated February 23, 1868, with Joseph Williamson, Samuel Gregg, Richard Shonyo, Edward Burke, Robert Taylor and John White as trustees. Andrew M. Millar, stationed at Burke, served as pastor for many years, from 1867 to 1896; P. A. Walker, 1896-1904; J. A. Langford, 1905-06; E. C. Wiley, 1907-10; John Bamford, 1913-15. The church has had no pastor since 1915, but has been served by J. R. Duffield of Malone. Present trustees: Hardy T. Miller, Edwin Collins and Arthur Drew. Church edifice begun in 1868 and finished in 1870.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Bellmont incorporated December 7, 1870, at Brainardsville, but Bellmont had had Methodist ministrations as a part of Chateaugay circuit from 1835 or earlier, and had been recognized by the conference as an independent charge from 1853. The church edifice had been built in 1866. The first trustees were Selden Phelps, Wm. Walbridge and Cyrus Merrill. List of pastors: 1853, supplied from Chateaugay; B. F. Wood, 1854; to be supplied in 1855; Abel S. Barter, 1856; Wm. S. Smith, 1857-58; A. Wells, 1859; Thomas H. Doty, 1860; Asa L. Smith, 1861-62; S. F. Danforth, 1863-64; J. B. Hammond, 1865-66; Squire Boyd, 1867-68; O. L. Cole, 1869; supplied from 1870 to 1886 from Chateaugay or Burke, which lists see: Alonzo Wells, 1887; William Thomas, 1888-92; John Bragg, 1893-95; A. L. Smith, 1896-1900; G. F. Smith, 1901-03; C. E. Hastings, 1904-07; Elmer E. Day, 1908-09; H. E. Davis, 1910-12; Reuben Staniforth, 1913; R. F. Green, 1914-15; C. H. Bresee, 1916-18. Present trustees: R. L. Arnold, E. E. Thurber, Wm. H. Davis, F. M. Hoy.

Bellmont Centre Methodist Episcopal Church incorporated November 21, 1887, with John C. Lewis, Elijah Heading and Clarence Drown as trustees, but must have had an informal organization something like thirty years earlier. The first preacher was Alonzo Wells, and the second Benj. Franklin Brown, a farmer living in the vicinity and known as "Priest" Brown. Otherwise its pastors have been the same as those at Brainardsville. The church edifice was built in 1888, services having been held previously in the school house or the town house. The trustees for 1918 are Nelson Branch, Wm. Otis, C. E. Drown.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Chateaugay Lake incorporated June 5, 1889, with Nathan Thurber, J. W. Merrill and Henry N. Cooty as trustees, but apparently never evinced any activity, though services were held occasionally.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Chateaugay Lake incorporated October 14, 1914, with Charles Porter, George Cheyne, Alice M. Smith, Mrs. George Cheyne, Wilbur Signor and Thomas Smith, trustees. A site for a church building was donated by Dr. Thurber, and the edifice erected in 1916. The society is served by the pastor at Brainardsville. The trustees for 1918 are Charles Porter, Mrs. George Cheyne, Mrs. Alice Smith, Wilbur Signor and Thomas Smith.

Saint Agnes Church of Chateaugay Lake was incorporated March 30, 1875, with Patrick Leahy and Michael Harrigan as lay trustees. The organization has never had a place of worship other than the school house, and has always been served by the priest from Chateaugay. At present such services as are held are at Brainardsville.

A Methodist Episcopal church was built at Owl's Head in 1898, and is an outcharge of the church at Chasm Falls. The trustees for 1918 are Fred Livernois, Joseph Walker.

St. Elizabeth's Church at Mountain View (not incorporated) was built in 1907 as a mission of the Roman Catholic church at Chasm Falls, and is served by the rector of that church.

The First Union Church of Mountain View was incorporated May 29, 1915, with C. C. Morgan, J. W. Pond and S. R. Payne as trustees. A church edifice was erected in 1915. No pastor has been engaged as yet. The 1918 trustees are S. R. Payne, Charles E. Morgan and J. W. Pond.

BOMBAY.

Supervisors.—Wilson Randall, 1833–34; Amherst K. Williams, 1835–37; John S. Eldridge, 1838–39; Elias Bowker, 1840–41; Elvin K. Smith, 1842–43; Amasa Townsend, 1844; Elias Bowker, 1845; Amasa Townsend, 1846–47; Charles Russell, 1848; Jacob G. Reynolds, 1849–50; Charles Russell, 1851; Jacob G. Reynolds, 1852; George Russell, 1853; Michael O'Keefe, 1854; Alfred Fulton, 1855–57; Schuyler Button, 1858–60; Alfred Fulton, 1861; Dennis McCarthy, 1862; Jacob G. Reynolds, 1863; Schuyler Button, 1864–65; C. R. Reynolds, 1866; Jacob G. Reynolds, 1867–68; Gurdon S. Mills, 1869; Jacob W. Webb, 1870–72; Jacob G. Reynolds, 1873; Gurdon S. Mills, 1874; Jacob G. Reynolds, 1875; L. Grenville Whitney, 1876; Calvin B. Gilchrist, 1877–78; Jacob G. Reynolds, 1879–80; Ernest G. Reynolds, 1881–85; Gurdon S. Mills, 1886; Henry M. Bero, 1887–88; Ernest G. Reynolds, 1889; Henry M. Bero, 1890–91; Ernest G. Reynolds, 1892–93; Thomas A. Sears, 1894–98; Charles R. Matthews, 1899–1903; Maurice W. Lantry, 1904–12; John H. Kingston, 1913–14; J. J. McKenna, 1915–18.

The Church of St. Patrick at Hogansburgh, founded in 1827, but not incorporated until November 7, 1834, with James Murphy, David O'Neil, Patrick Feeley, Lantry Adams, John Kerren and John Hammill as lay trustees. The church was served until 1834 by priests from St. Regis; church edifice begun in 1827. Rectors: John McNulty, 1834 to 1841; James Keveny, 1843–51; Thomas Keveny, 1851–55; Maurice Sheehan, 1855–59; Thomas McGinn, 1859–62; J. DeLuca, 1862–69; Thomas E. Walsh, 1869–78; William S. Kelly, 1878; Thomas Walsh, 1878; Michael J. Brown, from 1878 until his death in 1917;

Hugh O'Reilly, 1917-18. Trustees for 1918: Thomas J. Lantry and Albert Brennan. Hogansburgh included originally all Catholic charges between Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain.

St. Joseph's Church, Bombay, incorporated July 15, 1905, with William H. Doonan and William H. McKenna as lay trustees. Church edifice erected in 1905. Became an independent charge in 1912; previously served irregularly by priests from Fort Covington. Rector, James E. Duffy, 1912-18. Trustees for 1918: David Cavanagh and William Duemars.

The Bombay Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church incorporated March 26, 1832, with James McRoberts, Joseph Elliott, Simon Alverson, John O'Riley and Wilson Randall, trustees; reincorporated October 26, 1835 with James McRoberts, Charles Russell, Joseph Elliott, Pardon Trobridge, Samuel Mott, Ira Tracy, Simon Alverson, Samuel Trobridge and Hiram Mott, trustees. Church edifice erected in 1836 or 1837 and rebuilt in 1867. Bombay was a part of the Malone circuit in 1828, when the first known Methodist services were held. It was later joined with Helena, South Bombay and Brasher. List of pastors: I. E. Hoddana, 1836; J. E. Stoddard and J. Lowry, 1837; Peter D. Gorrie, 1838; P. D. Gorrie and John Wallace, 1839; Charles Northrup, 1840; Rufus E. King, 1841; Elijah Smead, 1842-43; Matthew Bennett and A. F. Bigelow, 1844; Matthew Bennett and Elijah Smith, 1845; Charles Johnson, 1846; 1847, supplied; Rufus E. King, 1848-49; Erastus W. Jones, 1850-51; J. B. Graham, 1852; T. W. Thurston, 1853-54; Joseph DeLarme, 1855-56; O. Mott, 1857; E. Briggs, 1858; A. Shaw, 1859; W. S. Chase, 1860; L. L. Green, 1861-64; A. Bramley, 1865; C. Manson, 1866-74; E. Will, 1875-76; see Fort Covington for 1877-1901; W. H. English, 1902-03; G. F. Smith, 1904; J. F. Day, 1905-07; F. R. Griffiths, 1908-10; D. E. Robson, 1911-14; C. E. Woodley, 1915-17; J. C. Culligan, 1918. Present trustees: J. J. Shields, Ira Eldred.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of South Bombay incorporated November 4, 1890, though organized at unknown date much earlier. A church edifice erected in 1891. Trustees in 1890: James Moore, D. A. Stanton, George W. Russell, John Barrett. Trustees in 1918: B. M. Phelps, E. E. Flanders, Wm. Sweet.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission at St. Regis, founded in 1847, and church edifice erected in 1849. List of pastors: J. P. Jennings, 1848-50; Rufus E. King, 1851-53; T. Richey, 1854; Daniel Austin, 1855-57; L. Brown, 1858-60; Alex. LeClair, 1861-62; M. Taylor, 1863-64; 1865-67, supplied; T. LaForte, 1868-86; Ebenezer Arnold, 1887-88; Alonzo Wells, 1889-94; W. W. Clawson, 1895-97; Alonzo Wells, 1898-99; W. C. Kinsbury, 1900-04; John Tagg, 1905-08; J. J. Oke, 1909-10; C. E. Cahee, 1911-14; D. A. Wright, 1915-16; Louis Bruce, 1917-18.

St. James's P. E. Mission. The first Episcopalian services at Hogansburgh were held probably by Eleazer Williams in 1831. In 1834 a missionary located at Malone visited the place, and held services in a school house. In the winter of 1834-35 he gave a quarter of his time to work in this field. Mr. Hogan had erected a church in 1834, which was never finished. In 1836 occasional services were held here, and from that time to 1850 the movement had no life. In that year Eleazer Williams renewed his ministrations, and continued them until his death in 1858. The movement again died, but the mission was

re-established in 1870, and in 1874 the present church edifice was built. Whenever the organization has had a rector it has usually been in combination with the Episcopal church at Fort Covington.

BRANDON.

Supervisors.— Henry Stevens, Jr., 1828–31; Jonathan H. Farr, 1832–33; Henry Stevens, Jr., 1834; Jonathan H. Farr, 1835–36; Jason Baker, 1837; James H. Holland, 1838; Henry Stevens, Jr., 1839–40; James H. Holland, 1841; Shubal Hastings, 1842; Henry Stevens, Jr., 1843–44; Alexander Sargent, 1845–46; James H. Holland, 1847–48; Jason Baker, 1849–50; Jonathan H. Farr, 1851–52; Jason Baker, 1853–54; George W. Fletcher, 1855–56; Henry Whitman, 1857; Henry Y. Tarbell, 1858–59; Shubal Hastings, 1860; Ransom Harrington, 1861; Henry Whitman, 1862–63; Nathan O. Adams, 1864–65; George W. Fletcher, 1866–75; O. LeRoy Reynolds, 1876–80; Almanzo Hutchins, 1881–82; O. LeRoy Reynolds, 1883; Almanzo Hutchins, 1884–87; Henry A. Eaton, 1888–90; Herbert H. Reynolds, 1891–95; Newton B. Tarbell, 1896–98; Henry A. Eaton, 1899–1900; Berton L. Reynolds, 1901–06; Floyd A. Hutchins, 1907–08; Gaius A. Lane, 1909–12; L. C. Bowen, 1913–18.

Baptist Church of Brandon, established at unknown date prior to 1848, as it then had forty-eight members. No records available except reports to St. Lawrence Baptist Association. Pastors: L. C. Herrick, 1848; J. A. Smith, 1853–54. Last report, in 1856, was that church was feeble, and had no pastor.

Union Church, Brandon, an unincorporated body, with date of organization unknown. The only known record concerning it is in report of the Baptist church, where reference is made to the fact that there had been preaching by ministers of other denominations in 1848. The informal organization continued until 1891, with preaching irregularly by clergymen from Bangor or other outside places.

The First Congregational Society of Brandon incorporated March 16, 1891, with Romanzo Joy, Alfred Sherwin and Orville F. Barber, trustees. Church edifice erected same year. Pastors: W. L. Hendrick, 1891–94; R. E. Andrew, 1895–98; Wilbur Rand, 1900; L. T. Hughes, 1902–08; Albert Sleep, 1909; Isaac Steenson, 1910–11; George S. Girvan, 1912; Silas H. McKeen, 1913–14; J. B. Webster, 1917.

Holiness Movement Church at Brandon Center organized in 1905. Church edifice erected same year. Those in charge, in couples for six months each, for the first years were: Mae and Gertie Peterson, Annie Weary and Rena Hall, Allen Boyd, Mary Tanahill Nellis. Then from 1908 pastors were: T. O. Roe, R. J. Dey, R. E. Featherstone, A. A. Sturgeon, H. Perry, S. S. Buell.

BRIGHTON.

Supervisors.— James M. Wardner, 1859–62; Apollos A. Smith, 1863; James M. Wardner, 1864–67; Apollos A. Smith, 1868–75; Charles E. Martin, 1876–83; Henry B. L. Smith, 1884–90; Phelps Smith, 1891–92; James M. Wardner, 1893; Euclid C. Pine, 1894–97; John Carrier, 1898–1901; Clarence A. MacArthur, 1902–08; Charles J. Riley, 1909–18.

The Church of St. John in the Wilderness is the outgrowth of Episcopalian services held at Paul Smith's by clergymen guests, and was organized and church edifice erected in 1877. Church was enlarged and improved in 1892 and 1896. It is open only in the summer months, and is supplied by summer visitors.

The Church of the Angel Gabriel at Paul Smith's organized as a Roman Catholic mission in 1894. Rectors: Ferdinand J. Lussier, 1894-95; Michael Holland, 1896-97; A. Constantineau, 1898; Zeno DeCairey, 1899; Joseph Her-vieux, 1903-11; Joseph E. Berard, 1911-18. Church edifice erected in 1896.

The Church of the Assumption at Gabriels incorporated September 2, 1911, with Charles Downs and Charles Wheeler lay trustees. It is served by the priest at Lake Clear, or by some priest who is an inmate of the sanatorium.

Methodist Episcopal Church, date of organization unknown. The church edifice was built in 1893. Services are held on alternate Sundays by a minister from Bloomingdale.

Presbyterian mission at Keese's Mills was established in 1889, and a church building erected about 1900, when it was under the charge of Rev. Wm. B. Lusk, who remained until 1906. Rev. T. Bertram Anderson came in 1909, and continues in charge. There is also a preaching station at McCollom's.

Rainbow Sanatorium was founded by the Order of Foresters for the treatment of members of the order who are afflicted with incipient tuberculosis. It was opened for the reception of patients July 10, 1910, and can accommodate fifty persons. J. Seymour Emans is the resident physician.

Sanatorium Gabriels was founded in 1905 by Sisters of Mercy, who had a fund of only \$15 with which to start, but by 1903 they had expended over \$140,000. There are a dozen or more buildings, and the institution has its own electric light plant and waterworks system. It can accommodate fifty patients. Though under Roman Catholic management, it is non-sectarian. Its administration building was burned January 18, 1916, involving a loss of \$40,000.

BURKE.

Supervisors.—Loren Botsford, 1844-47; Reuben Pike, 1848-49; Winthrop Newton, 1850-51; Elisha Marks, 1852-54; Willis Webb, 1855; Timothy Beaman, 1856; Loren Botsford, 1857-58; Orson Beaman, 1859-65; George B. Greene, 1866; John Bush, 1867; George B. Greene, 1868; Ezra S. Goodspeed, 1869; John P. Badger, 1870; George B. Greene, 1871; John P. Badger, 1872; Leonard Bush, 1873; Andrew J. Day, 1874-75; George H. Jordan, 1876; Alfred C. Thayer, 1877-78; William McKenzie, 1879; Albert A. Proctor, 1880; William McKenzie, 1881-85; Orville M. Everett, 1886-87; William McKenzie, 1888-89; Orville M. Everett, 1890-91; Alfred C. Morse, 1892-97; Henry H. Jones, 1898-1900; Charles F. Paine, 1901-03; Matthew Montgomery, 1904-06; Fred R. Badger, 1907-10; Robert H. Weir, 1911; Fred R. Badger, 1912-14; Milton H. Brown, 1915-18.

The Presbyterian Church of Burke was organized June 26, 1845, as an offshoot of the society of the same denomination in Chateaugay, of which it had been a part. It was incorporated January 30, 1860, as the First Congregational Society of Burke, with Julius C. Chipman, Orin Beaman, Alfred C. Morse, Eri

Hill and Carlyle Morse as trustees. The church edifice was begun in 1850 and finished in 1853. It was improved in 1860 and again in 1872. It was struck by lightning and burned June 22, 1901, and was replaced in 1902. The form of organization was changed in 1875 from Congregational to Presbyterian. Pastors: A. M. Millar, 1843-49; E. B. Baxter, 1849-50; R. R. Deming, 1850-56; A. M. Millar, 1857-61; J. H. Beckwith, 1862-63; A. M. Millar, 1864-96; P. A. Walker, 1896-1904; J. C. Langford, 1905-06; E. C. Wiley, 1906-10; J. Bamford, 1911; R. McCord, 1911-13; J. Bamford, 1913-16; A. G. Howat, 1916-18. Present elders: F. B. Stanley M. Avery, C. F. Paine, W. S. Hill, Comer A. Brown. Trustees for 1918: H. A. Thompson, C. F. Paine and Eugene Jarvis.

The Baptist Church; no record of incorporation except in connection with like society in Chateaugay. Erection of church edifice at Burke Center begun in 1852, and was burned in 1855. Rebuilt between 1855 and 1859; sold to St. George's Church (R. C.) in 1874, and new quarters provided at Thayer's Corners. Later a store at this place was finished into a church and dedicated in 1879. Pastors: L. W. Nichols, 1848; J. A. Smith, 1853-58; L. S. Baker, 1860; H. W. Hickok, 1862; "spiritually dead," and no pastor, 1863-65; R. Jones, 1866-67; W. H. Dorwood, 1868; no reports, 1869-73; G. N. Harmon, 1874-78; H. St. Clair, 1879; S. A. Read, 1882; D. W. Stoddard, 1884-85; none, 1886-1901, when the society reported that it expected to give up.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Town of Burke incorporated March 31, 1863, having previously been a part of Chateaugay charge. Lester Brown was then pastor, and the first trustees were: Theodorus Hewitt, David Crippin, Robert Oliver, Lathrop Morse, John W. March. The church edifice was erected in 1870, and remodeled in 1903. Pastors as assigned by conference: J. Dolph, 1874; W. R. Helms, 1875-76; A. C. Danforth, 1877-79; M. R. Pierce, 1880-82; M. A. Cooper, 1883; G. S. Hastings, 1884-85; William Thomas, 1886-87; Henry Hesselgrave, 1888-92; E. F. Felton, 1893-97; Joseph Lobb, 1898-1902; M. H. Dowd, 1903-04; T. A. Story, 1905-06; S. G. Carley, 1907-11; H. C. Campbell, 1912-17; J. F. Day, 1918. Trustees for 1918: R. H. Weir, A. J. Pilling, Heman Hill, James Graham, Warren C. Mitchell.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Coveytown incorporated March 17, 1890, with Curtis Avery, George A. Friend, Joseph Lafleur, Joseph Smith, Hiram Avery and S. H. March as trustees. It is served by the same pastor as above church.

Wesleyan Methodist Church of Bangor and Burke Circuit. Same as stated in Bangor, but is now a separate parish, with Carlos Hill as preacher. It has a chapel near Coveytown.

North Burke and Chateaugay Wesleyan Methodist Church incorporated May 22, 1872, with Nathan Hammond, Alvin Qua and David Adams as trustees. A church edifice was erected in 1875, and demolished by wind in 1888, when the organization was practically abandoned.

St. George's Church (R. C.), Burke, was founded by Rev. J. B. LeGrand of Malone and incorporated November 9, 1874, when Rev. Edmund DePauw of Chateaugay had become pastor. George Jordan and Edward Mallon were the first lay trustees. The Baptist Church edifice at the Center was purchased, remodeled in 1898 and abandoned in 1906, when a new house of worship was

erected near the railroad station. Pastors: Edmund DePauw, J. J. Sherry, Charles Goulet, George Montreuil, A. J. Boulerice. From 1887 to 1918 St. George's and St. Francis' at Constable were combined as a single charge. In 1918 each was made a separate charge, and Armand Dussault is the present rector. Lay trustees in 1918: Edward Yando and Thomas Callahan.

Shiloh Lodge No. 750, I. O. O. F., organized April 16, 1896, and has 68 members. Officers for 1918: Rev. A. G. Howat, noble grand; Eugene N. Jarvis, vice-grand; Wilber Cook, treasurer; A. A. Lobdell, financial secretary, and Herbert Smallman, secretary.

Burke Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, organized in September, 1902, has 184 members. Officers for 1918: A. J. Moe, master; William H. Goslaw, overseer; Mrs. Ida Stanley, lecturer; Henry A. Thompson, steward; Fred N. Finney, assistant steward; Fred B. Stanley, chaplain; E. L. Moe, treasurer; Mrs. Sadie Mason, secretary; William J. Layhon, gatekeeper; Mrs. William J. Layhon, Ceres; Mrs. Mary Brand, Flora; Mrs. A. J. Moe, Pomona; Mrs. Cora Finney, lady steward; William H. Goslaw, E. A. Mason and E. L. Moe, trustees.

CHATEAUGAY.

Supervisors.—Gates Hoit, 1808; William Bailey, 1809; Gates Hoit, 1810; James Ormsbee, 1811; Sebius Fairman, 1812; Gates Hoit, 1813–21; George W. Douglass, 1822–23; Gideon Collins, 1824–25; Ira Smith, 1826; Gideon Collins, 1827–28; Jacob Smith, 1829–31; John D. Miles, 1832; John Mitchell, 1833–36; Ezra Stiles, 1837–38; Gideon Collins, 1839; John Mitchell, 1840–41; Henry B. Smith, 1842–43; Gideon Collins, 1844; Henry B. Smith, 1845–49; Jonathan Hoit, 1850; Henry B. Smith, 1851; Thomas Bennett, 1852–53; Alanson Green, 1854; Hial S. Farnsworth, 1855; Henry B. Smith, 1856–58; John A. Sabin, 1859–60; Henry B. Smith, 1861–62; Abel H. Miller, 1863; Nathan Beman, 1864–65; Abel H. Miller, 1866–67; John Mullin, 1868; James Jordan, 1869–70; Clark A. Patterson, 1871–72; Artemas Earl, 1873–74; Ira Doud, 1875; Samuel S. Clark, 1876–80; Levi S. Peake, 1881; Bruce C. Bort, 1882–83; Adam Bennett, 1884–85; Rodolphus W. Anderson, 1886–88; Nathan G. Douglas, 1889; R. W. Anderson, 1890–91; James Kissane, 1892–95; Edward L. Nolan, 1896–97; William B. Ryan, 1898; William Johnston, Jr., 1899–1900; Charles C. Douglas, 1901–05; George G. Bentley, 1906; Charles C. Douglas, 1907–08; Nathan G. Douglas, 1909; Warren T. Thayer, 1910–12; Frank W. Hill, 1913–18.

The First Presbyterian Church of the Town of Chateaugay incorporated March 10, 1834, with Augustus Douglass, Benjamin Miller, William V. Derby, Warren Botsford, Nelson Cook and Timothy Beaman as trustees; but the present church records (the originals for years prior to 1830 are lost) state that a Rev. Mr. Huntingdon, a Presbyterian, preached there in 1800 or 1801, and that he, Rev. Ashbel Parmelee and Rev. James Jordan were missionaries there from that time until 1822. A historical sermon by the pastor in 1876 gives the date of actual organization as 1816, and the installation of the first pastor as 1822. The church edifice was begun in 1828, but was not finished until 1842. It was unroofed by the tornado of 1856; at once repaired; improved in 1866; torn down in 1902 and a new building erected. Some time between 1816 and 1842 it must have become Congregational, as in the latter year the form of

organization was changed to Presbyterian. Pastors: Jacob Hart, 1822-27; Moses Parmelee, 1830-34; James Millar, 1835-42; A. M. Millar, 1843-48; E. B. Baxter, 1849; A. M. Millar, 1850-61; J. H. Beckwith, 1862; John Turbit, 1863; A. M. Millar, 1863-66; Simeon Gilbert, 1867-68; Thomas Thomson, 1868-69; C. D. Flagler, 1870-73; James W. Grush, 1873-78; Henry T. Scholl, 1878-79; Augustus Frederick, 1879-83; C. C. Torrey, 1883-86; W. H. Miller, 1886-87; George A. Jamison, 1887-91; B. B. Seelye, 1891-93; W. H. Miller, 1893-99; E. L. Tiffany, 1899-1900; Samuel Lundie, 1901-05; Samuel Riddagh, 1905-08; A. V. S. Wallace, 1909-11; Samuel Eaton, 1913-17; E. Turkington, 1917-18. The 1918 trustees are: T. Arthur Oliver and F. W. Campbell.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church in Chateaugay incorporated March 1, 1859, with Oel Sunderlin, John Van Vechten and Albert L. Collins as trustees, but had been recognized by the conference continuously from 1831. Pastors: Lindon King, 1831; G. C. Woodruff, 1832; Joel J. Emmes and A. Yawger, 1833; Charles Dunning, 1834; James Erwin, 1835; L. D. Gibbs, 1836; Allen Castle and C. Johnson, 1837; Allen Castle, 1838; H. O. Tilden, 1839; Jehiel Austin, 1840; Jehiel Austin and Henry G. Davis, 1841; Franklin Hawkins, 1842-43; James H. Wilbur, 1844; Ebenezer Pease, 1845-46; C. Johnson, 1847; J. N. Brown, 1848; Alonzo A. Clark, 1849; Benjamin F. Brown and Alonzo Wells, 1850; Benjamin F. Brown and a supply, 1851; D. Ferguson and J. Livingstone, 1852; D. Ferguson and a supply, 1853; W. H. Hawkins, 1854; J. B. Cocagne, 1855; Alonzo Wells, 1856-57; G. D. Greenleaf, 1858; S. C. Goodell, 1859-60; Lester Brown, 1861-62; J. H. Merritt, 1863-64; E. Briggs, 1865-67; W. F. Hall, 1868-69; S. F. Kenyon, 1870-71; J. B. Hammond, 1872-74; L. L. Palmer, 1875-77; W. F. Ball, 1878-80; D. F. Pierce, 1881-83; A. D. Webster, 1884-86; W. W. Van Dusen, 1887-89; S. J. Greenfield, 1890-93; J. C. Culligan, 1893-94; E. E. Cheeseman, 1895-97; George Sharpe, 1898-1901; D. C. Johnson, 1902-04; W. H. Baker, 1905; S. S. Cobb, 1906-07; E. M. Crandall, 1908-09; W. D. Aubrey, 1910; G. H. Williams, 1911-12; A. F. Pennock, 1913-15; A. K. Jennings, 1915-17; N. A. Darling, 1918. Present trustees: Alexander Farquhar, A. A. Holcomb, M. S. Douglas, H. E. Whitehead, E. A. McCoy. The first church edifice was erected in 1854, and was badly damaged by the tornado in 1856. A new church was built in 1882. In 1850-52 Duane was included as part of Chateaugay charge, Belmont in 1855 and again from 1870 to about 1886, and the French mission in Dickinson and at other points 1855-57. Burke was included from earliest times until about 1870.

First Baptist Society of the Town of Chateaugay incorporated November 22, 1842, with Hiram Miner, Loren Botsford, Theodore T. S. Beman as trustees, but is understood to have been organized in 1817. Erection of a church building was begun on Depot street in 1820, but not finished until 1838. A new meeting house was built on Franklin street in 1858-59 and was sold in 1899, the society having been dying for twenty-five years or more. Pastors: L. W. Nichols, 1848, the earliest record obtainable; J. A. Smith, 1853; E. Smith, 1854-55; E. Smith, 1857; J. A. and E. Smith, 1858-59; J. A. Smith, 1860-61; John Peddie, 1863; F. E. Osborne and I. Van Buskirk, 1864; J. Mitchell, 1866; S. D. Moxley, 1867; W. H. Dorwood, 1868; G. N. Harmon, 1874; S. A. Read, 1882; D. W. Stoddard, 1884; no pastor after 1884, and members numbered only twelve to fifteen.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Chateaugay incorporated August 16, 1848, the parish having previously been attached to Hogansburgh. The first trustees were: Rev. Bernard McCabe of Malone, pastor; Peter Mullin, John Hogan, Edward Lancto, George McCabe, Baligney Olinney, James Mahoney, Thomas Burke and Michael O'Neil. A church building was erected in 1844 through the efforts of Father Keveny and was utterly destroyed by the tornado of 1856. It was promptly replaced, but the new edifice was not finished until several years later. The parish was detached from Hogansburgh and joined to Malone in 1849, and did not become independent until 1863. Rectors: Edmond DePauw, 1863-89; P. J. Devlin, 1907; E. G. Brice, 1908-15; John J. Dean, 1915-18. Formerly the parish included Burke, Ellenburgh and Cherubusco. The church was struck by lightning and burned July 12, 1916. The 1918 trustees are: James Hyland and T. J. Fitzpatrick.

St. Peter's Church in the Town of Chateaugay incorporated September 3, 1849, with Carlisle T. Davidson and Oel Sunderlin wardens, and Henry B. Smith, John Roberts, 4th, Theodorus Roberts, George W. Goodspeed, Truman C. Hall, Elisha B. Smith, Jehial Hall and Theodore Beman vestrymen. There had been as early as 1833 an attempt to organize an Episcopal mission, but the effort was given over in 1839. Nor did St. Peter's continue longer than three or four years.

St. John's Church in the Village of Chateaugay was organized in 1869, and in 1874 bought the school building on Church street and converted it into a house of worship. The organization was always small in numbers and weak in spirit. It was declared extinct in 1891.

Rainbow Lodge No. 206, F. and A. M., was chartered January 20, 1809, upon the application of eleven petitioners, the ink of whose signatures has so faded as to be undecipherable. The charter officers were: David Taylor, master; Joseph Ormsbee, senior warden, and Gates Hoit, junior warden. The warrant, books, jewels, etc., were surrendered May 9, 1837.

Frontier Lodge No. 517, F. and A. M., was chartered June 6, 1862. The first officers were: John B. Bort, W. M.; Ossian H. Stiles, S. W., and Oliver Smith, J. W. It has 135 members. Officers in 1918: Henry B. Smith, W. M.; J. Henry Gamble, S. W.; Charles C. Douglas, J. W.; H. E. Thompson, treasurer, and Henry H. Stephenson, secretary.

Wadhams Council No. 469, Knights of Columbus, organized January 14, 1900, with fifty-three charter members; present membership, 230. Officers in 1918: James Hyland, grand knight; J. W. Duffy, deputy grand knight; D. A. Nolan, chancellor; John R. Fitzgerald, warden; W. L. English, financial secretary; Peter H. Powers, treasurer; W. S. McMillan, recorder; Charles Ledoux, inside guard; Edward Nolan, outside guard; T. J. Fitzpatrick, advocate; Rev. J. J. Dean, chaplain; E. W. Powers, lecturer; S. G. Lancto, Jerry Leary and Charles L. Sancomb, trustees.

Chateaugay Grange No. 964, Patrons of Husbandry, organized January 31, 1903, and its officers for 1918 are: G. N. Stuart, master; John K. Earl, overseer; Miss Myrtle E. MacDonald, lecturer; Gordon R. Green, steward; Walter Silver, assistant steward; Mrs. B. O. Reulston, chaplain; C. H. Green, treasurer; Mrs. T. J. Fitzpatrick, secretary; B. A. Bucklass, gatekeeper; Mrs. Minnie

Costello, Ceres; Miss Margaret Cassidy, Pomona; Mrs. Gladys Welch, Flora; Miss Dora Rankin, lady assistant steward.

B. F. Roberts Post No. 576, G. A. R., organized in August, 1885; name changed in 1890 to Admiral Bailey Post. It has fifteen members. Officers in 1918: A. H. Rushford, commander; John Laclair, senior vice-commander; James N. Smith, junior vice-commander; John Meagher, quartermaster and adjutant; Calvin Prairie, officer of the day; William Coolidge, chaplain; Peter Coopy, officer of the guard.

CONSTABLE.

Supervisors.—Albon Man, 1808–10; Seth Blanchard, 1811; Albon Man, 1812–13; Alric Man, 1814–23; Louis Dubois, 1824–25; Guy Meigs, 1826; Ebenezer Man, 1827; Sylvester Langdon, 1828–31; James G. Dickey, 1832; Sylvester Langdon, 1833; James G. Dickey, 1834–35; Harry Horton, 1836–37; Sylvester Langdon, 1838; Augustus Martin, 1839; George W. Darling, 1840–41; Putnam W. Sumner, 1842–43; Sidney W. Gillett, 1844–45; James G. Dickey, 1846–47; Washington Wooster, 1848; Lucius Wyman, 1849; William S. Daggett, 1850–51; Joseph Hastings, 1852–53; James G. Dickey, 1854–55; Lucius Wyman, 1856–57; Amander Beebee 1858; Elisha Hollister, 1859–60; Lyman J. Folsom, 1861–62; Amander Beebee, 1863; Lucius Wyman, 1864–65; James G. Dickey, 1866; Lyman J. Folsom, 1867; James G. Dickey, 1868; Lyman J. Folsom, 1869; George D. Hastings, 1870–73; William Dempsey, 1874–79; James S. Dudley, 1880; J. Nelson Aubrey, 1881–85; William Dempsey, 1886–87; Edward A. Buell, 1888–91; Hubert H. Stickney, 1892–98; Fred A. Dudley, 1899–1900; Harvey J. Dudley, 1901–03; Hubert H. Stickney, 1904–10; Thomas C. Lynch, 1911–14; Frank R. Wilson, 1915–18.

The First Congregational Society of the Town of Constable incorporated May 21, 1817, through the efforts of Rev. Thomas Kennan, who is listed by the Champlain Presbytery as one of the two clergymen then in Franklin county. There had been preaching by Presbyterian ministers prior to 1817. The first trustees were: Solomon Wyman, Samuel Perkins, Alric Man, Oliver Bell and John Child. A church edifice was erected in 1844, and the form of organization changed in 1821 to Presbyterian, and in 1847 again to Congregational. Pastors: Jacob Hart, William Armstrong, Joseph Butler, John L. Edgerton, Tertius Reynolds, Aaron Foster, Bliss Burnap, Solomon Williams, Benjamin Marvin, Herman Riggs, Ashbel Parmelee, Smith P. Gamage, Archibald Fleming, Andrew M. Millar, Molton Clark, O. L. Cole, C. Hastings, B. B. Seelye, ——— Simpson, Charles Rice, J. J. Cameron, Frank Shepard, Benjamin James. The trustees for 1918 are: Fred Bell and A. E. Aubrey.

A Baptist church is said to have been formed in 1833, but no records concerning it are to be found until it appears in the minutes of the St. Lawrence Baptist Association in 1853, when it reported fourteen members. Its highest number of members was twenty, in 1866. For years at a time there was no pastor, and the society reported that, while it held meetings regularly, it was a struggle to keep alive. The society never had a church building of its own. Pastors: Deacon S. Esterbrook, 1853; I. VanBuskirk, 1866; R. Jones and I. VanBuskirk, 1867; G. N. Harmon, 1874 and 1877–78. It made no report after 1878.

A Free Will Baptist Church was formed in 1841, its members residing in both Constable and Malone. It never had a church edifice, and the only pastor known was Elder Charles Bowles, a half-negro. The organization had only a short life.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Constable incorporated April 29, 1865, with Joseph Hastings, Aaron Stowers, Harvey Hastings, William Hooker and Amasa A. Rhoades as trustees, but Constable had been recognized by conference as a mission combined with Westville in 1836, and has so continued, but for a long time without assignments of pastors. Pastors: Matthew Bennett, 1842; Hiram Woodruff, 1843; Allen Miller, 1849-50; Alonzo Wells, 1854-55; Stephen De La Meter, 1856; A. S. Barter, 1857; W. S. Chase, 1858; L. P. Taft, 1859; Alexander LeClair, 1860; Thomas Doty, 1861; J. H. Merritt, 1862; S. C. Wellington, 1863-64; Alonzo Wells, 1865-66; J. B. Hammond, 1867-68; Alexander LeClair, 1869; S. Short, 1870-71; O. L. Cole, 1872-73; G. S. Hastings, 1874-75; E. H. Waugh, 1876; E. Will, 1877-78; W. F. Dillenbeck, 1879-80; H. O. Tilden, 1881-82; A. C. Eddy, 1883-85; W. C. Lent, 1886-87; J. J. Brockenshire, 1890; John Bragg, 1891-92; O. M. Kelley, 1893-97; W. W. Clawson, 1898; G. O. Fisher, 1899-1900; D. R. Smith, 1901-02; M. R. French, 1903-05; Alexander Scott, 1906-07; H. E. Davis, 1908-09; A. J. Green, 1910-11; C. M. Huyck, 1912-16; T. G. Gray, 1917-18. William Stebbins, George Cobb and F. R. Wilson are the trustees for 1918.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was formed at Trout River about 1860, and erected a church edifice a year or two later. It has always been served by the pastors at Constable.

The Union Church Society of Trout River was informally organized in 1860, and erected a church building in 1861, but owing to denominational friction the building was never used for church purposes, nor was any pastor ever employed. The society incorporated November 7, 1892, with Melvin Martin, Jed L. Martin and Washington W. Warren as trustees, probably for the sole purpose of leasing the building, which is now a schoolhouse.

St. Bridget's Church, Trout River, N. Y., incorporated March 28, 1885, though in fact organized in 1870, and was a mission under Father Sherry of Malone in 1865. The church edifice was built in 1871. Lay trustees in 1885: Joseph Jameson and Samuel Burke. Rectors: Thomas Walsh, 1870; D. J. O'Keefe, 1872-73; P. H. Ryan, 1872-73; C. F. Turgeon, 1873-88; Charles Goulet, C. J. McMorro, J. J. Duffy and J. P. Proulx, each occasionally, 1888-91; A. Saurel, 1891-97; J. L. Desjardins, 1897-99; J. Connor, 1900-07; B. J. McLaughlin, 1907-12; J. Simard, 1912-18.

St. Francis' Church at Constable incorporated September 9, 1872, with Herbert Denizer and Moses Denizer as lay trustees, but actually founded by Father LeGrand of Malone a year or two earlier. The church building was erected in 1872. For a year or two Constable and Trout River parishes were under the same priest. Rectors: Thomas Walsh, Charles Goulet, J. B. Arnolis, George Montreuil, A. J. Boulrice. From 1887 to 1918 this charge and St. George's at Burke were combined, but are now separate. Dominick Brault is the present rector.

Constable Grange No. 1061, Patrons of Husbandry, organized in 1906, and has fifty-one members. Officers in 1918: D. C. Tuggey, master; E. W. Byington,

overseer; Fred Bell, secretary; Jessie Layhon, treasurer; John Devine, steward; John Lyons, assistant steward; Lottie McCarthy, chaplain; Sarah Byington, Ceres; Mrs. John Devine, Pomona; Jessie Estabrooks, Flora; Kate Lyons, lady assistant steward.

DICKINSON.

Supervisors.—Samuel Pease, 1809; Joseph Plumb, 1810–12; Jonathan Lawrence, 1813–22; Jason Pierce, 1823; Jonathan Lawrence, 1824; Jason Pierce, 1825–28; Loderick Butterfield, 1829–32; Erastus Hutchins, 1833–34; Reuben Cady, 1835; Erastus Hutchins, 1836–41; Warren Ives, 1842–43; Peter Whitney, 1844–45; Warren Ives, 1846–52; Peter Whitney, 1853–54; Claudius Hutchins, 1855–56; J. M. Beeman, 1857–59; Claudius Hutchins, 1860; William Dawson, 1861–69; Anson Hutchins, 1870; William Dawson, 1871; Patrick Fleming, 1872; Anson Hutchins, 1873; Patrick Fleming, 1874–75; George W. Dustin, 1876–79; Watson Page, 1880–81; W. Nelson Tuttle, 1882–83; Watson Page, 1884; Dennison Smith, 1885; Watson Page, 1886–88; Benjamin L. Orcutt, 1889–90; Anson Hutchins, 1891–93; Wellington Royce, 1894–95; Herbert N. Ramsdell, 1895–1908; Fred M. Orcutt, 1909–10; Willard J. Saunders, 1911–14; Herbert N. Ramsdell, 1915–18.

The Christian Church at East Dickinson was formed in 1915 or 1916 by Elder James Spooner. The church edifice was built about 1860. The records are understood to have been lost by fire. Elder Haight was pastor for many years, and otherwise the church was served by the pastors of the Christian Church at Brushton.

The Free Will Baptist Church at Dickinson Center was formed in 1835 by Elder Charles Bowles, with John Ramsdell as first deacon and Jesse Rice as clerk. The church building was erected 1860–62. Pastors: L. Squares, A. P. Walcott, S. Newell, Samuel Sweet, R. Parks, Nelson Ramsdell, E. B. Fuller, A. N. Woodward, C. Cook, J. B. Collins, Henry A. Reynolds, E. G. Blaisdell, J. H. Heath, John Lewis, C. A. Morehouse, A. Deering, W. S. Hathaway, Myra C. Hoyt, C. F. White, William Slocum, P. F. McClelland, Jno. Walker, P. S. Vining. Trustees for 1918: John Haskell, Noble Niles, Leon McComber.

Baptist Church at Alburgh; records lost; was organized prior to 1848. Its reports to the St. Lawrence Baptist Association show its largest number of members thirty-five, in 1864, and pastors as follows: J. M. Beeman, 1853; J. M. Beeman and J. Pierce, 1854; J. Pierce, Jr., 1855; J. Pierce, 1856–57; J. M. Beeman, 1858; S. Pratt and J. Pierce, 1859; L. S. Baker, 1862; Elder Jones, from Nicholville, part of the time, 1863–64; G. N. Harmon, 1868; dropped in 1873, and in 1877 advised to become a branch of the Lawrenceville church, sell the church building, and give proceeds to the church at Burke. The church has been used only occasionally since 1878. It was built about 1860.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Dickinson Center was not incorporated until June 22, 1867, when Peter Whitney, Henry Foster, Asahel Dewey, A. F. Bigelow and Henry Hartson were made trustees; but the conference had recognized it as a parish from 1851, joining it with Duane 1853–54, with Nicholville in 1885 and with St. Regis Falls from 1887. The church building was erected in 1872. Pastors: J. Delarme, 1851; Allen Miller, 1852–53; C. N. Bowen, 1854; A. S. Barter and S. C. Goodell, 1855; James B. Barnes, 1856;

A. C. Danforth, 1857-59; W. S. Chase, 1859-60; A. Shaw, 1860; Daniel S. Robbins, 1861-62; S. F. Danforth, 1863; A. F. Bigelow, 1863; A. Wells, 1864; C. Mott, 1865; O. L. Cole, 1866; Allen Miller, 1867; M. Taylor and O. L. Cole, 1868; S. C. Goodell, 1869; A. C. Danforth, 1870-72; O. F. Nichols, 1873; D. F. Pierce, 1874-76; W. H. Kanoff, 1877; Isaac E. Wright, 1878; Charles Dubois, 1879; H. O. Tilden, 1880; A. C. Danforth, 1881; W. H. Sommers, 1882-83; J. W. Runion, 1884; Frank L. Howard, 1884; Alonzo Wells, 1885; W. R. Helms, 1885-86; J. P. Dunham, 1887-88; C. W. Hardendorf, 1889-90; Davis Gardiner, 1891-93; Samuel Short, 1894-97; O. M. Kelley, 1898-99; William Thomas, 1900-04; C. M. Smith, 1905-08; R. F. Bayliss, 1909-10; N. A. Darling, 1911-17; A. F. Pennock, 1918. Trustees for 1918: B. L. Orcutt, Herbert Clark, M. A. Labounty, N. C. Aiken, John Marsh.

First French Methodist Episcopal Church, Dickinson, incorporated May 15, 1852, but created by conference in 1849 as the headquarters of the St. Lawrence French mission. Trustees in 1852: Charles Patraw, Wallace Demo and Zebulon Patraw. The first meetings were held at the residence of Alexander Tremblee, but in 1854 a chapel was erected near Alburch, which is now a dwelling house. The mission continued for about twenty years. Pastors so far as known: James Delarme, Michael Taylor, A. LeClair, J. B. Cocagne, A. F. Bigelow and Allen Miller.

Mormonism; no local organization, but emissaries from Nauvoo, Ill., proselyted in Dickinson in 1843, and made some converts.

Seventh Day Adventist Church of Dickinson Center, N. Y., incorporated January 14, 1895, with S. M. Cobb, George Davidson and E. E. Bates trustees, but organized three or four years earlier. Church edifice erected before 1895. It was sold to the grange in 1913, when the church was practically out of existence.

D. Robbins Post No. 462, G. A. R., organized in January, 1888, with fifteen charter members. First officers: R. P. Lindsay, commander; Luther Maxam, senior vice-commander; Lyndon Young, junior vice-commander, E. E. Bates, officer of the day; S. W. Gleason, adjutant; William N. Tuttle, quartermaster; William Morrill, surgeon. The charter was surrendered in April, 1908.

Adirondack Grange No. 1019, Patrons of Husbandry, has 112 members. Officers 1918: John Marsh, master; Milton Ross, overseer; N. C. Aiken, secretary; M. T. Ross, treasurer.

DUANE.

Supervisors.—James Duane, 1828-47; Ezekiel Ladd, 1848; James Duane, 1849-55; Hugh McDonald, 1856; James M. Wardner, 1857-58; William C. Duane, 1859-63; George W. McNeil, 1864-65; William C. Duane, 1866-73; Mordecai Ladd, 1874-75; Alonzo R. Fuller, 1876; Henry Woodford, 1877; Fred O'Neil, 1878-87; Alonzo R. Fuller, 1888-97; William Sprague, 1898-1912; Floyd R. Selkirk, 1913-18.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of the Town of Duane and Township Number Nine of the Town of Malone was incorporated January 10, 1861, with Sherman Stancliff, Norman L. Knights, Charles Trask, Thomas Harris and Randall H. Westcott as trustees, and June 28, 1886, the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Town of Duane incorporated, with Fred O'Neil, William H.

Sprague and Cassius O. Hoose as trustees. The first services by Methodist clergy held in Duane, so far as known, were conducted in 1839 by Rev. Jehiel Austin, who was located at Merrillville; then, between 1839 and 1841, by John Adams, a local preacher, and again in 1844 by a Mr. Parish from Merrillville. In 1849 Rev. Ebenezer Arnold preached each week, and in 1850 South Malone and Duane combined were made a mission and attached to Chateaugay. In 1855 these charges were united with Dickinson, and in 1867 they were made a charge by themselves. The church building in Duane was erected in 1883. Pastors: Ebenezer Arnold, 1849; B. F. Brown and A. Wells, 1850-52; Allen Miller and C. N. Brown, 1853-54; Charles M. Bowen, 1854-59, with Samuel Saulsbury, Mr. Northup and M. Castle also officiating a part of the time; A. S. Barter, 1859; O. Mott, 1860-64; Allen Miller, 1865-66; and from that date same as at Chasm Falls, which see.

FORT COVINGTON.

Supervisors.—Sebius Fairman, 1817-18; Isaac Fairchild, 1819; Sebius Fairman, 1820-22; George B. R. Gove, 1823; William Hogan, 1824-25; George B. R. Gove, 1826-27; William Hogan, 1828-30; and James B. Spencer, to fill vacancy, 1830; ————, 1831; Wilson Randall, 1832; George B. R. Gove, 1833; Uriah D. Meeker, 1834; Henry Longley, 1835; Tilness Briggs, 1836-37; James Campbell, 1838; G. B. R. Gove, 1839; Jonathan Wallace, 1840; Sidney Briggs, 1841-42; James Campbell, 1843; Sidney Briggs, 1844-45; Warren L. Manning, 1846-47; Schuyler Button, 1848; W. L. Manning, 1849; Stephen V. R. Tuthill, 1850; Jonathan Wallace, 1851; Preserved Ware, 1852; Chandler Ellsworth, 1853-54; Tilness Briggs, 1855; Preserved Ware, 1856; William Hogle, 1857-58; Henry A. Paddock, 1859; William Gillis, 1860; James W. Kimball, 1861-65; John S. Parker, 1866; William Gillis, 1867-72; John S. Parker, 1873; Thomas W. Creed, 1874-75; William Gillis, 1876; Hiram N. Burns, 1877; Thomas Parker, 1878-79; James Y. Cameron, 1880-83; Almerin W. Merriek, 1884-85; George S. Henry, 1886-88; Allen S. Matthews, 1889-91; Hiram N. Burns, 1892; William Gillis, 1893; Garret W. Hart, 1894-95; James N. MacArtney, 1896-1912; George F. Donahue, 1913-18.

The First Presbyterian Church organized as United Presbyterian, February 28, 1827, with David L. Seymour, Charles Marsh, Parret Blaisdell, Jabez Parkhurst, Samuel Hoard and Aretus Hitchcock as trustees. The form of organization was changed within a year to Presbyterian. This organization had been preceded by an Associated Reformed Scotch church, and then by a Congregational society, both of which were of short life. A church edifice was erected prior to August, 1829, said to have been modeled after St. Paul's in London, and was rebuilt and enlarged in 1866. Pastors or stated supply: John A. Savage, 1827-32; James George, 1832-33; Aaron Foster, 1833-36; James Qua, 1836-38; P. Wells, 1838-41; Solomon Williams, 1841-43; ———— Russell, 1843-45; D. C. Lyon, 1845-47; Charles Gillette, 1848-59; Moses Thatcher, 1859-61; Andrew M. Millar, 1861-62; Chandler N. Thomas, 1865-82; Daniel Maclay, 1883-90; John H. Gardiner, 1892-1918. Trustees in 1915 were Allen McElwain, James R. Farlinger, William McElwain, John Will. The members number 105.

The First Baptist Church of Fort Covington organized in 1821 or 1822, but

was not incorporated until January 31, 1857, with William Hogle, George B. R. Gove, John A. Quaw, Peter Dunn and Henry A. Paddock as trustees. Church edifice erected in 1828 and dedicated March 5, 1829. Pastors: Nathaniel Colver, 1821-29; H. Safford, 1829-36; Elder Dodge, 1836; W. H. Rice, 1839-43; J. B. Drummond, 1843-44; L. Humphrey, 1848; J. B. Drummond, 1848-51; Elders Nichols, Humphrey and others as supply, 1851-52; J. N. Webb, 1853-64; W. H. Maynard, 1864-66; H. C. Woods, 1866; I. VanBuskirk, 1867; J. H. Austermell, 1868-70; C. D. Fuller, 1870-71; Chas. Coon, 1872; Charles Bailey, 1875-79; John B. Nairn, 1879-80; A. H. Stock, 1880-81; Francis E. Townsley, 1881; W. McGregor, 1886-88; F. E. Dayton, 1889; F. G. Broughton, 1896; C. H. Williams, 1897-98; C. L. Herrick, 1900-03; J. B. Lehigh, 1903-05; L. A. Cummins, 1905-07; Samuel C. Welch, 1908-11. The society was strongest in 1860-63, when it had 134 to 140 members. At a number of times the pastorate was vacant for several years. There has been no pastor since 1911, and practically the only life shown by the organization is an occasional meeting of the woman's missionary society. Deaths and removals have been so many that little hope is held for reviving church activity.

The First Methodist Episcopal Society in Fort Covington was incorporated December 11, 1838, with David Rich, Humphrey Russell and Ralph D. Ellsworth as trustees, though conference appointment of pastors began in 1830. A church edifice was begun in 1838. List of pastors: L. K. Redington and John Lowry, 1830; Godfrey W. Barney and Alban H. Smith, 1831; Harvey VanOrder, 1832; A. E. Munson and H. Graves, 1834; W. C. Mason and B. F. Brown, 1835; G. Sawyer, 1836; P. D. Gorrie, 1837; A. J. Phelps, 1838; John Sawyer, 1839-40; Joseph Kilpatrick, 1841; C. H. Austin, 1842-43; Matthew Bennett and Andrew F. Bigelow, 1844; Matthew Bennett and E. Smith, 1845; Elijah Smith, 1846; 1847, supplied; Morgan D. Gillett, 1848-49; Jackson D. Vanderhook, 1850-51; Wm. H. Hawkins, 1852-53; J. L. Humphrey, 1854-55; Elisha Wheeler, 1856-57; D. D. Parker, 1858; D. W. Thomas, 1859; M. M. Rice, 1860-61; A. E. Corse, 1862-63; A. Bramley, 1864-65; Chas. Manson, 1866-67; E. Briggs, 1868-69; J. H. Merritt, 1870; John Dolph, 1871-72; T. P. Bradshaw, 1873-74; E. E. Kellogg, 1875-76; W. R. Helms, 1877-79; H. W. P. Allen, 1880-81; T. P. Bradshaw, 1882-83; W. F. Ball, 1884; Reuben Sherman, 1885-86; S. J. Greenfield, 1887-89; W. E. Reynolds, 1890; M. W. Howard, 1891-92; J. M. Thomas, 1893-95; G. H. Williams, 1896-1901; W. H. English, 1902-06; J. G. Benson, 1907-13; H. E. Eades, 1914-16; Philip Tonkin, 1917-18. According to the local church records Bombay was a part of Fort Covington charge in 1844-45, in 1866-72, and again in 1877-1901, and Westville in 1875. In 1832 the church reported to the conference that it had 366 members and in 1836 there were 284, which had decreased to 86 in 1838, and is now 57. The trustees for 1918 are H. W. Merrick, M. P. Merrick, J. J. Merrick, Geo. F. Donahue, W. S. H. Keefe, Fred Reynolds, M. E. Shoen, Geo. S. Henry and William Smith.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's at Fort Covington incorporated March 25, 1840, with Father McNulty of Hogansburgh presiding, and with William Leahy and Patrick Holden of Fort Covington and Michael Collins of Bombay as trustees, though the records of the church itself list the trustees as Wm. Leahy, Wm. McKenna, Michael Caldwell, James Fitzgerald, Michael Murphy, Hugh Laffey and Austin McDonald, and fix the date of organization

and of the erection of the church edifice as 1837. Became an independent charge in 1869. Rectors: M. C. Stanton, 1869-73; Thomas McNally, 1873-81; ——— Guilbault, 1881-82; Denis Nolan, 1882-83; C. J. McMorro, 1883-93; James McGowan, 1893-1910, with James J. McGowan in charge 1908-10; ——— Pontur, 1910; J. L. Desjardins, 1911-18. There are 290 families, numbering 1,213 persons, in the parish. Present lay trustees: Bernard Smith and Levi Derocher.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church; the first known services were held by Eleazer Williams from Hogansburgh, though it is conjectured that army chaplains of the Episcopalian church may have officiated during the war of 1812. No services were held between Mr. Williams's time and 1870, when Wm. Stone Hayward, located at Hogansburgh, visited the place occasionally. Other rectors include Wilfred H. Dean, David Jenkins, W. J. Hamilton, Frederick Thompson, S. R. McEwan, A. Elliott, Fred Swindlehurst and W. Howard Mills; divinity students from Montreal have officiated from time to time. J. A. Adkins is now in charge. The services by Mr. Williams were held in the old town hall, and between 1870 and 1898 the church occupied Masonic Hall and the Baptist church. St. Paul's church edifice was erected in 1898.

Aurora Lodge No. 383, F. and A. M., organized in 1855, and has seventy-eight members. The officers for 1918 are: Glenn A. Sealy, W. M.; James M. Hall, S. W.; Earl W. Scripser, J. W.; James Costello, S. D.; William Fraser, J. D.; Thomas Vass, secretary; James Farquhar, treasurer.

FRANKLIN.

Supervisors.—Harry B. Hatch, 1836-38; Norman Stickney, 1839-40; William Knowles, 1841; John R. Merrill, 1842; Harry B. Hatch, 1843-44; John R. Merrill, 1845; Norman Stickney, 1846; John R. Merrill, 1847-50; Hugh Martin, 1851; John B. Dickinson, 1852; John R. Merrill, 1853; Hugh Martin, 1854-55; George Tremble, 1856-59; Luther S. Bryant, 1860-61; George Tremble, 1862-63; Chauncey Williamson, 1864-65; George Tremble, 1866; James H. Pierce, 1867; George Tremble, 1869-70; Patrick McKillip, 1871-72; James H. Pierce, 1873; Patrick McKillip, 1874; James H. Pierce, 1875-76; Patrick McKillip, 1877; George Tremble, 1878-79; John P. Mulligan, 1880-81; Norman I. Arnold, 1882-83; Henry H. Martin, 1884-85; Frank G. Tremble, 1886; Henry H. Martin, 1887-88; John P. Mulligan, 1889-91; James W. Littlejohn, 1892; Timothy O. Howard, 1893-95; Hugh McKillip, 1896-97; James W. Littlejohn, 1898-1900; Hugh P. McKillip, 1901-08; Edward St. Clair, 1909-12; Wesley C. Fadden, 1913-18.

HARRIETSTOWN.

Supervisors.—Pliny Miller, 1841-44; Alanson B. Neal, 1845; Pliny Miller, 1846-50; Alanson B. Neal, 1851-52; William F. Martin, 1853; Virgil C. Bartlett, 1854; Alanson B. Neal, 1855-56; William F. Martin, 1857-58; Leonard Nokes, 1859; Alanson B. Neal, 1860; Leonard Nokes, 1861-62; Orlando Blood, 1863-65; Van Buren Miller, 1866-73; Milo B. Miller, 1874-75; William F. Martin, 1876-78; Van Buren Miller, 1879-82; R. Eugene Woodruff, 1883; J. Herbert Miller, 1884-86; F. M. Bull, 1887; J. Herbert Miller, 1888-89;

Alonzo Dudley, 1890; John Harding, 1891; Richard McIntyre, 1892-95; Frank E. Kendall, 1896-97; William A. Walton, 1898-1900; John Harding, 1901-03; Euclid C. Pine, 1904-08; James A. Latour, 1909-15; William H. Moore, 1915-18.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Saranac Lake, N. Y., incorporated July 8, 1878, with Robert Smith, Horace Morehouse, Jas. A. Filbrooks, Augustus Torrence and Carlos White as trustees, and for some reason reincorporated August 16, 1897, as the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Saranac Lake, N. Y., with H. H. Miner, W. J. Slater, R. S. Smith, H. L. Lobdell, Almon Chappell and J. H. Williams as trustees. From 1871 to 1876 Saranac Lake and North Elba were joined as one parish. Church edifice erected at Saranac Lake 1882-86. List of pastors: A. O. Spoor, 1876; J. W. Coons, 1877; Orlo Thompson, 1879-80; O. M. Boutwell, 1884; C. P. Annibal, 1886-90; A. M. Woodruff, 1891-95; Clarence Miller, 1896-97; D. N. Cochran, 1898-99; L. A. Bigelow, 1900-04; G. W. Easton, 1905-07; G. P. Love, 1908-11; M. H. Smith, 1912-14; J. M. Cass, 1915-17; Alexander McKinley, 1917-18. Trustees in 1918: B. R. Moody, W. B. Scott, H. L. Lobdell, H. H. Miner and John A. Ling.

The Church of St. Luke the Beloved Physician organized in 1877, but not incorporated until May 7, 1903, with Arthur Moir and Edward L. Trudeau as wardens, and Edward L. Trudeau, Jr., Stanley Appleyard, Chas. H. Jenkins, Carl Gordon, Ellwood Wilson and John Harding, vestrymen. Church edifice erected in 1879. List of rectors: John P. Lundy, D. D., 1877-78; Chas. S. Knapp, D. D., 1879; A. H. Locke, 1880-81; Daniel M. Bates, 1883-85; Milton C. Potter, 1886-89; Walter H. Larom, 1889-1909; Wm. B. Lusk, 1909-15; Scott Kidder, D. D., 1915-17; Elmer P. Miller, 1917-18. Wardens in 1918: Arthur D. Manning and Dr. J. Woods Price. Vestrymen in 1918: C. J. Stickney, Seaver A. Miller, Stanley Appleyard, Dr. Robert C. Paterson, Dr. Francis B. Trudeau and Walter H. Cluett.

First Presbyterian Church of Saranac Lake organized as a mission in 1890 and incorporated March 10, 1891, with James Sheffield, Frank Lattrell and Wm. F. Roberts as trustees. Church edifice erected in 1891. List of pastors or stated supply: Richard G. McCarthy, 1890-93; Henry A. Lewis, 1893-94; W. Armitage Beardsley, 1894-97; William Tatlock, 1897-1902; Edwin H. Dickinson, 1902-03; John Bailey Kelly, 1903-08; George Roberts, Jr., 1909-15; Roy B. Chamberlin, 1915-17, now on leave of absence in Y. M. C. A. work in France, and George K. Newell acting as supply. Present trustees: Dr. E. R. Baldwin, Dr. H. M. Kinghorn, Dr. C. A. McAfee, Geo. F. Schrader and Duncan Paul. Elders: Frank E. Lattrell, S. C. Blauvelt, H. S. Horton, C. W. Parks and W. F. Roberts.

Saint Bernard's Church, Saranac Lake, incorporated in September, 1888, with John Meagher and Michael Carey lay trustees. Father Michael Charbonneau and Father James J. McCarthy had officiated earlier in the parish, but Father John J. Walters was the first appointed rector, in 1890, and has served continuously since. A church edifice was erected in 1892, and was burned in 1909. The present church edifice, three years in the course of construction, was finished in 1912. Present lay trustees: Cornelius J. Carey and William J. Munn.

The Church of St. John in the Wilderness organized in 1906, with Father J. A. Hervieux in charge, and incorporated May 8, 1910, with Edward Patnode

and Henry F. Ryon as lay trustees. Father Emile Berard was then the rector, and so continues. Present trustees: Edward J. Patnode and James Betters.

MALONE.

Supervisors.—Nathaniel Blanchard, 1808; Asa Wheeler, 1809; Hiram Horton, 1810; Asa Wheeler, 1811; George F. Harison, 1812; Harry S. House, 1813-15; Abel Willson, 1816-17; Asa Hascall, 1818-35; Martin L. Parlin, 1836; Asa Hascall, 1837; Jonathan Stearns, 1838-39; Asa Hascall, 1840-42; Hiram Horton, 2d, 1843-45; William Andrus, 1846-52; Henry S. Brewster, 1853; Thomas R. Powell, 1854; Daniel N. Huntington, 1855-56; William Andrus, 1857-59; Edwin L. Meigs, 1860; Albert Hobbs, 1861-62; William W. King, 1863; William Andrus, 1864-70; Howard E. King, 1871-79; Albert Hobbs, 1880-82; Daniel H. Stanton, 1883-85; George G. Gurley, 1886-90; Dwight Dickinson, 1891-93; Thomas Adams, 1894-96; Orrin S. Lawrence, 1897-1902; John C. Williamson, 1903-10; Stephen M. Howard, 1911-18.

The First Congregational Church and Society was organized May 10, 1807, but no certificate of incorporation having been recorded in the county clerk's office, and the earliest church records not being accessible, the names of the first trustees are not ascertainable. From 1807 to 1809 there do not appear to have been regular pastors, though a Mr. Robinson, Holland Wicks and Simeon Parmelee each served for short periods. The earliest services were held in the dwelling of Noah Moody, and then in the academy and in the court house. A church edifice was erected in 1826; a second in 1852; and a third in 1883. The pastors since 1810 have been: Ashbel Parmelee, 1809-1845; Silas R. Woodruff, 1845-53; John R. Herrick, 1854-67; Charles H. A. Bulkley, 1868-74; Charles S. Richardson, 1875-88; George F. Chipperfield, 1888-97; John A. MacIntosh, 1897-1912; John R. Duffield, 1912-1918. The trustees in 1918 are N. W. Porter, G. S. Howard, C. M. Redfield, G. M. Lincoln, E. C. Lawrence, G. C. Dewey, Mrs. C. W. Breed, John H. King and Willard H. Ames. The church has 375 members.

The First Baptist Church and Society of the Town of Malone was organized December 12, 1807, but not incorporated until September 28, 1831, when Asaph Watkins, Asa Hascall and Nahum Whipple were chosen trustees. The first services must have been held in school houses or private residences, and were then held in the court house. A church edifice was erected in 1833, and a second in 1874. There are no records of date earlier than 1825, since when the pastors have been: Nathaniel Colver, 1825-27; ——— Smith, 1827; Hiram Safford, 1829-30; Samuel Marshall, 1830-34; Anthony Case, 1836-45; J. M. Beman, 1846-49; O. W. Babcock, 1849-54; L. M. Woodruff, 1855-56; ——— Decker, 1857-58; L. M. Woodruff, 1858-61; W. C. Hubbard, 1861; John Peddie, 1862; Thomas Cull, 1863-66; William H. Maynard, 1866-69; Henry F. Lane, 1869-77; S. T. Farnham, 1877-82; J. W. Ashworth, 1882-87; Philip B. Strong, 1887-92; E. J. Farley, 1893-96; T. G. Cass, 1896-1902; W. C. Carr, 1902-06; Roscoe C. Penney, 1906-10; J. Burt Webster, 1910-17; Ivan M. Rose, 1918. The trustees for 1918 are Wm. P. Badger, Fred A. Hutchins, Thomas Cantwell, Frank Mason, Fred A. Cameron, Floyd Spencer, Samuel C. Coleman, Karl Walbridge and Orla C. Potter.

The Malone Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated May 2, 1835, with Thomas J. Paddock, Stephen Paddock, Isaac Holden, John Wiley and John F. Dimick as trustees. The exact date of the founding of the church there are no records to show, but it certainly was as early as 1818, and may have been in 1811. In the early years its services were held in the court house and perhaps occasionally in private dwellings. Its first house of worship was built between 1835 and 1838, and its second in 1866, and the name was changed in 1878 to Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Malone. It has had pastors continuously since 1818 as follows: Chas. Northrop, 1818-19; William Jones, 1820; Truman Dixon, 1821; Alex. Irwin, 1822-23; Roswell Parker and Hiram May, 1824; Isaac Smith and Wm. J. Lull, 1825; 1826, supplied; Jonathan M. Brooks and Luther Lee, 1827; Luther Lee, 1828; G. W. Barney and H. Van Order, 1829; G. W. Barney and D. King, 1830; Geo. Woodruff and J. Lowry, 1831; S. Paddock and J. Lowry, 1832; W. C. Mason, 1833; W. C. Mason and O. Squires, 1834; C. L. Dunning, 1835-36; G. Sawyer, 1837-38; L. L. Adkins, 1839; Jas. E. Downing, 1840-41; Almanzo Blackman, 1842-43; Chas. H. Austin, 1844-45; M. D. Gillett, 1846-47; Ebenezer Arnold, 1848; E. Smith, 1849; Royal Stratton, 1850-51; T. W. Thurston, 1852; J. T. Allen, 1853; F. A. O'Farrell, 1854-55; Jas. L. Humphrey, 1856; A. F. Bigelow, 1857; M. M. Rice, 1858-59; Hiram Shepard, 1860-61; F. F. Jewell, 1862-63; A. E. Corse, 1864-65; Samuel Call, 1866-68; A. Bramley, 1869-71; J. C. Stewart, 1872-73; F. H. Beck, 1874; A. L. Smalley, 1875-77; C. H. Guile, 1878-79; L. L. Palmer, 1880-81; W. F. Tooke, 1882-84; I. D. Peaslee, 1885-87; W. D. Marsh, 1888-92; C. C. Townsend, 1893-97; H. E. Waugh, 1898-99; J. H. Myers, 1900-05; M. D. Sill, 1906-11; E. H. Joy, 1912-16; C. M. Gearhart, 1916-18. The trustees in 1918 are A. C. Allison, Geo. D. Northridge, Albert E. Hyde, V. E. Maher and H. F. Perkins. The church has about 600 members.

St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church was founded September 22, 1831, at a meeting held at the court house, with Luther Bradish and James Duane as wardens, and Wm. Hogan, Ransom Hawley, John Smith, Roswell Green, John G. Clayton, Henry B. Titus, Lucius King and Joseph H. Jackson as vestrymen. Services were held for a number of years at the court house and in the Arsenal Green school house (now the church of the Christian Scientists). A church edifice was erected between 1843 and 1846, and was replaced by the present structure in 1884. There were a number of years in the early life of the parish when there was no rector, but the list of those who have been rectors so far as known is: Anson B. Hard, 1831-33; Amos Pardee, 1834-39, with an intermission of two years; Alex. H. Cull, 1839-40; H. S. Atwater, 1846-49; Wm. Long, 1849-51; Jubal Hedges, 1851; Amos C. Treadway, 1852-59; John Gribble, 1859-61; James A. Upjohn, 1861-62; Charles F. Robertson, 1862-68; Jas. W. Stewart, 1868-72; John B. Pitman, 1872-83; W. G. W. Lewis, 1883-88; Charles Temple, 1888-96; W. P. R. Lewis, 1896-98; A. C. Wilson, 1898-1901; J. H. Brown, 1901-08; H. A. Barrett, 1908-17; W. W. Silliman, 1917-18. John W. Fay and William L. Allen are the wardens for 1918, and John P. Badger, John A. Flanagan, A. G. Wilding, James R. Jones, F. R. Kirk, Frederick H. Bryant, C. A. Massey and E. W. Knowlton the vestrymen. The members number 125.

The Roman Catholic Church and Society of the Town of Malone was incor-

porated July 20, 1839, with Barney Mallon, Michael Cowan and Richard Dorsey as lay trustees, though Malone was at the time a part of the Hogansburgh parish, and was served for several years by priests from that place. The first service was held in a private house near the poor house. A church edifice was erected in 1836, and the church became an independent charge in 1849, when it included all of the county except Bombay and Fort Covington. A certificate filed in the county clerk's office in 1861 made the name of the organization St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of the Town of Malone. A new church building was begun in 1862, which was burned in 1870, and when partly replaced was unroofed and two of the walls wrecked by a wind. The rectors since the parish became independent have been Bernard E. McCabe, 1849-57; Anthony Theves, 1858-62; Francis E. Van Compenholdt, 1862-67; Patrick Ludden, 1867; James J. Sherry, 1867-77; William Rossiter, 1877-1908; John H. O'Rourke, 1908-18. The present lay trustees are Hugh H. Mullarney and Frank Clark. The parish contains 325 families.

The First Universalist Society of Malone was incorporated May 12, 1846, though apparently an unorganized society had existed from 1835, but as to which no definite data are available. The first trustees at the incorporation were Lauriston Amsden, Benj. W. Clark and Martin L. Parlin. A church edifice was erected in 1846. For considerable periods the society had no regular pastor, and was served occasionally by students from St. Lawrence University at Canton. No complete list of those who so served, nor even of the regular pastors, is now obtainable, but the number included Herman Bisbee, A. B. Hervey (afterward president of St. Lawrence University), E. A. Holbrook, J. A. Seitz, J. S. Cantwell, J. O. Skinner, Doctor Gunnison, ——— Perry and Joseph Crehore. Services ceased to be held in 1884, and in 1892 the society was dissolved, its property sold and the proceeds donated to St. Lawrence University.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of the Town of Duane and Township Number Nine of the Town of Malone was incorporated in 1861, but had been in unorganized existence from 1843 or earlier, and supplied almost regularly with preaching from 1849. For a part of the time it was joined with the Chateaugay circuit, and then with Dickinson. The first services were in a building known as The Temple, erected for both school and church uses, and next in a log chapel. The present church edifice was built in 1867. The trustees at incorporation were Sherman Stancliff, Norman L. Knights, Charles Trask and Randall H. Westcott; and those for 1918 are Henry Childs, William M. Westcott and Dr. Watson H. Harwood. Duane and Owl's Head are joined with Chasm Falls as one parish. Chasm Falls has had pastors as follows: Allen Miller, 1853-54; ——— Northrup, 1855; Samuel Saulsbury, 1856; Chas. M. Brown, 1857; M. Castle, 1857-58; A. S. Barter, 1859; ——— Porter, 1860; W. Mooney, N. L. Knights, Ira Wescott, 1861-63; Chas. Mott, 1864; Allen Miller, 1865-66; Alonzo Wells, 1867-69; Chas. Brown, 1870; R. F. Whipple, 1871; Alex. LaClair, 1872-73; D. Whipple, 1874; R. F. Whipple, 1875; W. F. Dillenbeck, 1876-78; R. Sherman, 1879-80; A. F. Bigelow, 1881-82; W. A. Wood, 1883-84; J. R. Kay, 1885-86; F. L. Knapp, 1888-90; A. L. Smith, 1891-95; W. T. Best, 1896-98; W. E. Greene, 1899-1900; R. F. Whipple, 1901-02; E. E. Day, 1903-06; W. E. Cramer, 1907-09; R. P. Green, 1910-13; S. W. Fessenden, 1914-17; L. E. Rose, 1917-18.

The French Roman Catholic Church of Malone was founded November 29, 1868, with legal incorporation May 21, 1869, as St. Mary's Church of Malone, New York (usually called Notre Dame Church), with Edward Cherrier and Joseph Menard as lay trustees. A church edifice was erected during the summer of 1869. Its rectors have been John B. LeGrand, 1868-83; Edward Blanchard, 1884-1917; T. Campau, 1918. The present lay trustees are Moses Bessette and David Dubois. At the beginning of 1918 the parish contained 1,000 families, or 4,428 persons.

St. Helen's Roman Catholic Church of Chasm Falls was founded from St. Mary's of Malone by Rev. John B. LeGrand in 1877, with Joseph Boyea and David Boivin as lay trustees, and its house of worship was built soon afterward with funds donated by friends of Father LeGrand in France. The rectors have been J. B. LeGrand, 1877-81; E. Peuffier, 1881-82; C. E. Perrin, 1883; D. J. Halde, 1885-91; E. Blanchard, 1891; ———— McDermott, 1891-94; Z. A. Peron, 1894-97; Z. B. Decay, 1897-98; L. F. Lussier, 1898-1902; A. J. Boulerice, 1902-03; J. L. St. Jacques, 1903-07; O. Levesque, 1910-14; L. Phaneuf, 1914-15; Z. A. Jutras, 1915-18. There are 103 families in the parish. The present trustees are Antoine Laroche and B. Wood.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was incorporated in June, 1913, with Caroline J. Phillips, Sadie W. Lawrence, Williamine S. Child, Helen M. Gurley and Fred F. Fisk as trustees. The membership numbers fifteen or twenty, and the society occupies the old Arsenal Green school house for its meetings.

Data covering civic, fraternal and beneficial orders are given in the chapter on Malone.

MOIRA.

Supervisors.— Jason Pierce, 1828-30; Sidney Lawrence, 1831-33; Jason Pierce, 1834-36; Orrin Lawrence, 1837; Jason Pierce, 1838; Sidney Lawrence, 1839-49; Orrin Lawrence, 1841-43; Samuel Manning, 1844-48; Horace Dickinson, 1849; Darius W. Lawrence, 1850-51; Simon D. Stevens, 1852-53; William Austin, 1854; Aaron G. Perry, 1855; Simon D. Stevens, 1856; Darius W. Lawrence, 1857-62; Luther A. Burnham, 1863; Darius W. Lawrence, 1864-66; Luther A. Burnham, 1867-75; Joseph W. Brown, 1876; Horace M. Stevens, 1877; Benjamin F. Harris, 1878-85; Fred F. Hutchins, 1886; Benjamin F. Harris, 1887-88; John O. Slater, 1889; Benjamin F. Harris, 1890; John O. Slater, 1891-98; Elisha A. Rust, 1899-1910; Irving Peck, 1911-12; William H. Montross, 1913-14; Irving Peck, 1915-16; George W. Harris, 1917-18.

Congregational Church and Society of Moira organized March 5, 1823, but not incorporated until August 14, 1843. Trustees at incorporation: Moses A. Symonds, Thomas Oakes and Enos Day. Pastors from 1823 to 1843: John Kennon, Joseph Butler, ———— Reynolds, Charles Bolls, ———— Howard. Church edifice erected in 1844 and dedicated in 1845. Pastors since incorporation: F. B. Reed, 1844-46; R. T. Conant, 1847-51; G. T. Strong and ———— Cutler, 1851-65; H. Lancashire, 1865-67; S. H. Williams, 1868-71; B. Burnap, 1872-76; T. H. Griffith, 1877-78; J. P. Richardson, 1879-81; W. H. Conroy, 1882-83; O. Jenkins, 1884-85; T. Watson, 1886-97; R. E. Andrew, 1898-1905; A. G. Lewis, 1906-10; E. E. Barrett, 1910-13; C. Shaw, 1914-16. Present

trustees: C. A. Burdick, T. R. Eddy and George N. Ellwood. The church has no pastor.

The Christian Church of the Town of Moira organized at a very early but not definitely known date at Moira, and reorganized January 26, 1846, at Brushton, with Olney Peck, A. G. Perry and William Bowen trustees. Church edifice erected in 1867. The church records are very incomplete, but as far as I can gather the following have been pastors: Ezekiel Hildreth, Solomon Sayles, Harrison Pierce, H. Reynolds, George Shear, Walter Mill, L. A. Brand, ———— Soreby, T. A. Quail, B. S. Crosby, Elder Cutler, G. D. Stearns, Percy B. Robinson, E. E. Barrett, Clemons Shaw, Philip Geiter, C. O. Brown. Present trustees: Wallace Tryon, M. W. Wright and Ernest Haskell.

First Methodist Episcopal Church and Society of Moira incorporated July 26, 1852, but was first recognized by conference as a parish in 1850, and had had preaching since 1827 by circuit riders. First trustees: Sidney Lawrence, Ira Russell, Hiram Pierce, Wm. A. Whitney and Varnum P. Hill. Church edifice erected in 1869, the union church having been occupied previously. List of pastors: Rufus E. King, 1850; Thomas Ritchey, 1851-52; F. A. O'Farrell, 1853; C. Sink, 1854; Ralph Pierce, 1855; Chas. Baldwin, 1856; G. D. Greenleaf, 1857; A. F. Bigelow, 1858-60; S. Griffin, 1860; Chamberlain Phelps, 1861-62; S. O. Corbin, 1863-65; Otis Gibson, 1866-68; A. F. Bigelow, 1869; W. W. Hunt, 1870-72; H. W. P. Allen, 1873; Rufus E. King, 1874-75; T. W. Gregory, 1876-77; S. E. Brown, 1878-79; W. R. Helms, 1880-82; W. H. Kanoff, 1883-85; W. A. Nichols, 1886; M. D. Sill, 1887-91; C. H. Walton, 1892-96, with S. S. Kline, W. T. Cross and A. J. Funnell as assistants at different times; F. B. Stanford, 1897-98; W. F. Purrington, 1899-1903; W. H. Summers, 1904; Wm. Thomas, 1905-08; M. H. Dowd, 1909-14; W. H. Pullen, 1915-18. Present trustees: George S. Page, C. E. Brush, W. H. Montross, Frank L. Joy, Homer O. Stiles, Herbert A. Stiles. The church has 199 members.

First M. E. Church, Brush's Mills, incorporated March 10, 1874, and church edifice erected same year. First trustees: Nelson J. Lyon, Joel Orton, James Eddy, Samuel A. Gillett and Eleazer Austin. Present trustees: E. E. Harris, G. E. Monteith, Edson Turner. Pastors the same as at Moira. The church has 101 members.

Saint Mary's Church of Brush's Mills incorporated October 15, 1875, but a mission from 1850. Church edifice erected in 1855, which was greatly enlarged and improved, at a cost of about \$5,000, in 1874. List of rectors: Father McCabe, Father A. Thaves and Father J. J. Sherry of Malone while it was a mission. Father Archambeault was the first resident rector in 1870-73; G. J. Normandeau, 1873-82; M. R. Burns, 1883-86; E. G. Brice, 1886-98; F. X. Charbonneau, 1898-1900; T. J. Mahoney, 1900-18. Timothy O'Connell and John A. Sullivan are the lay trustees for 1918.

St. Peter's Church in the Village of Brush's Mills incorporated June 30, 1867, with Henry N. Brush and Christopher Jameson wardens, and H. Corbin Brush, Benj. F. Whipple, Geo. Farrington, George P. Baker, Francis T. Heath, Wm. J. Hall, John J. Hall and Milton Heath vestrymen. The rectors have been C. F. Robertson, 1868; John Randall, 1868-75; Alfred L. Royce, 1875-77; W. M. Cook, 1877-79; Daniel Flack, 1881-83; M. P. Pearse, 1884-85; Chas. Temple,

1885-86; G. E. Edgar, 1886; George Somerville, 1887-88; N. W. Stephens, 1889-90; R. W. Brown, 1890-91; Alfred L. Fortin, 1892-1911; H. A. Barrett, 1911-14; E. E. Hutchinson, 1914-18.

North Star Lodge No. 107, F. and A. M., organized at Lawrenceville, September 3, 1844, removed to Moira January 31, 1855, and to Brushton February 9, 1887. Had eighty-seven members in 1918, with these officers: A. L. Donaldson, W. M.; Horace Orton, S. W.; Roy Smith, J. W.; George DeLong, S. D.; George Ellwood, J. D.; Edson Turner, secretary; George DeLong, treasurer; Luther Whitney, S. M. C.; John Wemette, J. M. C.; Horace Jenkins, tyler.

H. L. Aldrich Post No. 363, G. A. R., organized in April, 1883, and had twenty-three members in 1918. The largest membership had been over 100. Officers for 1918: H. P. Steenberge, commander; Standish Steenberge, senior vice-commander; John Greenow, junior vice-commander; A. B. Allen, adjutant; J. S. Miller, quartermaster; Ezra LaBell, surgeon; J. O. Allen, chaplain; John Williams, officer of the day.

Sidney Lawrence Lodge No. 660, I. O. O. F., organized February 24, 1893, and now has forty-six members, with officers as follows for 1918: Joseph Albert White, noble grand; George N. Ellwood, vice-grand; Wm. Jonathan Drake, secretary; Wm. Sidney Lawrence, treasurer and chaplain.

Brushton Grange No. 901, Patrons of Husbandry, organized January 28, 1901, and has 385 members. Officers for 1918: John Mahar, master; E. C. Crowley, overseer; Mrs. George Ellwood, lecturer; H. S. Orton, steward; T. O'Connell, assistant steward; Mrs. T. O'Connell, lady assistant steward; Wallace Tryon, chaplain; Warren H. Smith, treasurer; Mrs. John Mahar, secretary; Mrs. C. Hastings, Ceres; Mrs. Fred Orton, Pomona; Mrs. H. M. Aldrich, Flora.

SANTA CLARA.

Supervisors.—John A. Fraser, 1889; Wm. A. Fullerton, 1890; Newell W. Lee, 1891-1900; Wm. A. Fullerton, 1901-04; Emerick D. Bruce, 1905-06; D. W. Riddle, 1907-08; John Redwood, 1909-18.

WAVERLY.

Supervisors.—William T. O'Neil, 1881; Charles H. Young, 1882-84; Leroy M. Wardner, 1885-88; William H. Flack, 1889-95; William T. O'Neil, 1896-1902; Orin L. Wilson, 1903-12; Alexander Macdonald, 1913-15; M. B. Ramsdell, 1915-16; Orin L. Wilson, 1917-18.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Regis Falls joined in 1882 with Dickinson Center as one parish. Church edifice erected in 1887-88. First trustees: William E. King, Mrs. Esther Macfarlane and Daniel W. Flack. Present trustees: M. A. Rowell, C. C. Southworth, B. E. Ames, E. E. Bondy, J. A. Ketcham, Leslie M. Saunders. Pastors have been same as at Dickinson Center, which see.

Saint Ann's Church, St. Regis Falls, incorporated August 22, 1883, with Joseph Bushey and E. St. Hilaire as lay trustees. Church edifice erected in 1884. F. J. Ouellet rector continuously to 1918. Present lay trustees: John Center and Frank Henry.

The First Free Will Baptist Church of St. Regis Falls organized March 23, 1893. Church edifice erected 1894-95. List of pastors: James A. Heath, 1893-96; Nelson Ramsdell, 1896-98; M. M. Shoemaker, 1898-1900; Nelson Ramsdell, 1901-02; A. D. Walker, 1902-04; F. E. Miller, 1904-05; Myra C. Hoit, 1905; H. H. Stocum, 1909; S. D. Knapp, 1913; John Walker, 1914-16; Peter S. Vining, 1917-18. Trustees for 1918: Sylvester Meacham, Fred S. Ramsdell, Fred Lang, Le Roy Phillips, George Smith, Oliver Brabon.

The St. Regis Falls Universalist Church organized as a parish church in June, 1916, but not incorporated; has had no installed pastor, but has preaching on alternate Sundays by clergymen from Canton.

Durkee Post No. 504, G. A. R. Officers in 1918: Adnor Johnson, commander; Charles Jennette, senior vice-commander; O. Brabon, junior vice-commander; B. C. Somers, quartermaster; Harvey G. Waste, chaplain; J. Perkins Smith, adjutant; Tom Dubuke, officer of the day.

St. Regis Falls Lodge No. 100, I. O. O. F., organized in December, 1886, and has 145 members. Officers in 1918: Henry Gibbs, noble grand; William Kidney, vice-grand; Joseph Dunn, secretary; Frank Bedor, financial secretary; W. A. Conley, treasurer.

Blue Mountain Lodge No. 874, F. and A. M., organized June 29, 1909, and has sixty members. Officers in 1918: Wm. A. Wardner, worshipful master; John Murphy, senior warden; John A. Ketcham, junior warden; J. L. Blood, secretary.

WESTVILLE.

Supervisors.—Guy Meigs, 1829; Philemon Berry, 1830; Goodrich Hazen, 1831-32; Alric Man, 1833-35; Henry G. Button, 1836-37; Philemon Berry, 1838-39; Buel H. Man, 1840-41; Alric Man, 1842-43; Samuel Coggin, 1844-45; James Walker, 1846-47; Samuel Man, 1848-49; Richard E. Morey, 1850-51; Ebenezer Man, 1851; Philemon Berry, 1852-53; Samuel Coggin, 1854-55; William C. Boyd, 1856; Darius Hardy, 1857; Samuel Man, 1858; Charles N. Johnson, 1859-63; Joseph P. Hadley, 1864-65; Gilbert T. Clark, 1866-68; John L. Rowley, 1869; Lauriston M. Berry, 1870-75; Albert C. Hadley, 1876-78; Lauriston M. Berry, 1879-80; Floyd J. Hadley, 1881-83; Robert Clark, 1884-87; Edward F. Rowley, 1888-92; John W. Rowley, 1893-97; B. S. Chapin, 1898-99; John W. Rowley, 1900-06; William H. Adams, 1907-12; John Fallon, 1913-16; William H. Adams, 1917-18.

The Westville Free Church Society was incorporated May 1, 1838, and a meeting house was erected at Westville Corners soon afterward. The organization included Presbyterians, Methodists and Universalists, who used the building in common. The first trustees were James Walker, Latham Hyde, Buel H. Man, Grafton Downer, David Freeman and Henry G. Button. No list of the clergymen who served the respective organizations is obtainable. In 1885 the organization was abandoned, and the church building was moved to another location and put to another use.

The Presbyterian Society of the Town of Westville was incorporated December 5, 1885, and at once erected a house of worship at Westville Corners. The first trustees were L. M. Berry, John Wright and Leonard Wilson. The society has no settled pastor, but has been served for a long time by Rev. J. H. Gardiner of

Fort Covington. The present trustees are Millard Cushman, Allen Stark and John C. Wright, and the society has forty members.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of the Bangor and Burke circuit was never incorporated as a Westville organization, but held services for a number of years prior to 1870 in the Sand street school house. Clergy from Cook's Corners usually officiated, though the organization had at one time a parsonage, or at least a parsonage lot, in the vicinity.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Westville was not incorporated until December 3, 1874, though an organization had been in existence there since 1831, and with recognition by the conference since 1837. Originally the services were held in a private dwelling in the southwestern part of the town, and then in school houses or in the Free Church at the Corners. A church edifice was erected at the Center in 1869. The trustees at incorporation were Robert Clark, W. H. Freeman and A. E. Hyde, and for 1918 are Robert Clark, John W. Rowley and C. E. Hoadley. The church membership numbers forty-four. Except for a year or two the list of pastors is the same as for Constable, which see.

Franklin Lodge, F. and A. M., was organized in 1851 with twenty members, but after 1870 it began to decline, and in 1899 the charter was transferred to a lodge in Brooklyn.

Westville Grange was organized in 1906, but has not flourished. It now has but seventy-nine members.

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INDIANA

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